THE GAIKWADS OF BARODA

ENGLISH DOCUMENTS

VOLUME III

FATESINGRAO MANAJIRAO GOVINDRAO

(1776 - 1800)

EDITED BY

J. H. GENSE, S.J., Ph.D.
D. R. BANAJI, M.A., LL.B., D. LITT.

BOMBAY:
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.
"Treasure House of Books"
Hornby Road, Fort.

FATESINGRAO MANAJIRAO
GOVINDRAO

BY THE SAME AUTHORS

THE THIRD ENGLISH EMBASSY TO POONA

Comprising

MOSTYN'S DIARY AND LETTERS

1772—1774

THE GAIKWADS OF BARODA

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1771—1776

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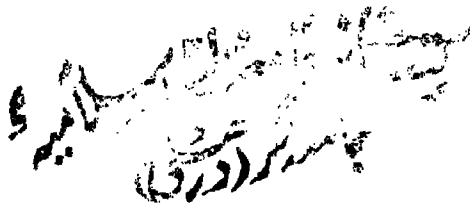
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"Treasure House of Books"
Hornby Road, Fort.

Printed at
VAKIL & SONS PRESS
By
K. R. SUDDER
18, Narandas Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay
and Published by
JAL H. D. TARAPOREVALA,
for
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS, & Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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INTRODUCTION

I General Historical Survey

1776—1800

This period opens with the treaty of Purandhar, in the first article of which it was stated: "Peace shall be declared and take place from this day (1st March, 1776) between the Hon'ble East India Company in general and the Government of Bombay in particular, and Rao Pandit Pradhan and his Ministers, Sakharam Bapu and Balaji Pandit, on behalf of all the Marathas." Thus did Thomas Keating's promising campaign in Gujarat come to an inglorious end, the Company's forces being called back into their garrisons and districts, and Raghoba having likewise to disband his troops. The English also promised to restore and did restore the parganas they had acquired from Raghoba, and they stood in imminent danger of losing the territorial cessions made to them by the Gaikwads. If it be taken into account that in the contest Raghoba and his allies were the winning side, a stranger treaty than that of Purandhar is difficult to conceive. There is little doubt about it: God made the English foolish and the Marathas cunning, though afterwards. He let the fools eventually beat the cunning ones.

Apart from the cessation of open warfare, the relations between the Poona Darbar and the Bombay Government were anything but friendly. The Ministers had promised to cede to the English a country of three lakhs of Rupees, to contribute 12 lakhs towards covering the Company's war expenses, and to bring forward convincing proofs that the Gaikwad territories in Gujarat were jagir-land, which the Gaikwads had no right to alienate. Every one of these three items of the treaty led to endless discussions.

As regards the country of three lakhs, the Ministers tried to palm off on the Company districts which yielded a revenue of three lakhs on paper, whilst the actual revenue fell short of that sum by 90,000 Rupees. Against this the English protested; and thus were opened the floodgates of correspondence between Poona and Bombay, Bombay and Fort William, Fort William

and Poona—the discussion mainly bearing on the meaning of the word *jama kamal*, which the Ministers interpreted to mean the official revenue as recorded in the books for the years previous to the treaty, and now greatly depreciated, whilst Bombay and Fort William claimed that *jama kamal* stood for a complete and actual revenue of Rs. 3,00,000.

In the next place the 12 lakhs promised to the Company to help them to cover war expenses were not forthcoming ; and in a letter of the 23rd March, 1778—more than two years after the signing of the treaty-- arren Hastings complained bitterly of the Poona Darbar's remissness. Accordingly the Bombay Government, who were in great financial straits on account of the Ministers' dilatoriness reimbursed themselves by occupying the pargana of Jambusar, a step which the Ministers resented and denounced as a violation of the treaty.

But the most thorny question was the validity of the territorial cessions made by the Gaikwads to the English, in the first instance in the treaty of Surat between the Bombay Government and Raghoba, and afterwards ratified in the treaty between Raghoba and Fatesing. The Ministers contended that the cession was invalid ; the Bombay Government opined that Fatesing was the rightful owner of the lands he had ceded; and Fatesing himself, forgetful of the views he had held in 1772, sided with the Ministers and declared himself the vassal and jagirdar of the Peshwa. But neither Bombay nor Fort William gave credence to his statements, and continued to oppose the Maratha claims.

It would seem that by that time Warren Hastings had come to realise that his previous distrust of Raghoba had been as unreasonable as his blind reliance on the Poona Government ; and there is a marked difference in tone and substance between his letters to Bombay, dated the 5th and the 9th of July, 1776, and that of August, 1777.[1] This difference grew more and more pronounced, till it at last amounted to a complete change of front and policy, which was to a great extent due to the arrival in Poona in May, 1777, of M. de St. Lubin, who, if not an accredited ambassador of France, was at all events ready to further the cause of French interests at the Darbar, a proceeding which filled the Bombay Government with alarming misgivings, and was found equally objectionable by those who presided over the destinies of British India in Calcutta.

1 See documents.

An unexpected way out of the difficulty offered on the 10th December, 1777, under which date the Bombay authorities recorded in their *Secret and Political Department Diary* that "the President lays before us a letter from Mr. William Lewis at Poona, relating that some overtures have been made him on the part of Sakharam Bapu, Moroba Fadnavis, Bajaba Purandare and Tukoji Holkar for the assistance of the Company to bring Raghoba back to Poona."[1]

The Bombay Government chose to look upon these applicants as the accredited representatives of the Maratha State, and hoped to make capital out of their request to retrieve their lost prestige and to frustrate French designs. They were the more eager to do so when in January, 1778, they received a message from Raghoba acquainting them that "a treaty has been actually concluded in writing for giving Revdanda or Chaul to the French; but the sanads have not yet been issued."[2] They accordingly made up their mind to side with Raghoba against the ministerial party. This time they did so with Warren Hastings' approval; for on the 8th March, 1778, they were advised from Fort William "that it is the opinion of the Board [of the Governor General and Council] that the President and Council of Bombay are warranted by the Court of Directors to give their support to the pretensions of Raghoba, if they can afford so without a violation of the treaty" [of Purandhar].[3]

This proviso the Bombay Government made light of on the plea that there could be no violation of the treaty when they were complying with the request of the representatives of the Maratha State. Moreover Warren Hastings' approval was not limited to a verbal sanction of their policy. On the 18th March, 1778, he wrote: "On the 23rd of last month orders were given for forming the detachment intended for your assistance. It will consist of six of our best battalions with their guns and a company of native artillery with 4 twelve-pounders and two howitzers. The party will form at, or near, Kalpi. Colonel Leslie will command it."[4]

Meanwhile French influence at Poona was growing apace, whereupon relying on the Governor-General's word that the forces assembling at Kalpi "will be ordered to march by the most prac-

1 Forrest, Selections, Maratha Series, 300.

2 Forrest, Ibidem, 306.

3 Forrest, *Ibidem*, 309, 314.

4 Forrest, Ibidem, 327.

tical road to Bombay," the Bombay Government forestalled the arrival of the promised reinforcements, and made a treaty with Raghoba on the 24th November, 1778,[1]

On the 7th December, 1778, Messrs. Carnac and Mostyn "embarked on board the yacht for Panvel in order to meet Raghoba and proceed with him from thence to join the army under the command of Colonel Egerton, now on its march to Bor Ghat."[2]

A little more than a month later on the 12th or the 13th of January, 1779, Lieutenant William Fraser, who was in command of the post at Bor Ghat, wrote to the Bombay Government: "Our army is all cut to pieces."[3]

The Bengal detachment, sent to the assistance of Bombay, were for a long time unaware of the defeat of their countrymen. When Colonel Goddard, who had superseded Colonel Leslie as commander, heard of the disaster which had befallen the Bombay Presidency, he made by forced marches for Surat, where he arrived on the 25th February, 1779.[4]

Warren Hastings, who had countenanced the disastrous campaign, was not slow to put all the blame for its failure on the Bombay Government; and as he had on a previous occasion taken the administration of affairs out of the hands of the Bombay Government to entrust it to Colonel Upton, so he now invested Colonel Goddard "with full powers to treat with the Peshwa and the Ministers for a renewal or confirmation of the treaty of Purandhar, provided they will recede from the pretensions they have acquired by the late engagements of Messrs. Carnac and Egerton [the treaty of Wargaon], will not admit any French force to their dominions, nor allow that nation to form any establishments on the Maratha coast; empowering him [Thomas Goddard] to conclude a treaty with them [the Marathas] on these conditions, the acceptance or approval of which must determine the alternative of peace or war". The peace negotiations dragged on for months. On the 18th October, 1779,

1 Forrest, Ibidem, 334—338.

2 Forrest, Ibidem, 338.

3 Forrest, Ibidem, 383.

4 According to Kincaid and Parasnis Goddard reached Surat on the 30th February, 1789 (*A History of the Maratha People*, *III*, 130). Mill states that Goddard's troops arrived at Surat on 30th January (*History of British India*, IV, 37). Pope writes that Goddard reached Surat on the 6th February, 1779 (*A Text Book of Indian History*, 202). *The Secret and Political Department Diary* for the year 1779 contains the following letter addressed to Bombay and dated Surat, 25th February, 1779: *I have the pleasure to acquaint you with the arrival of the Bengal forces at Surat this morning"* (1779, *S. & P. D*).

Colonel Goddard advised the Poona agent that, unless a satisfactory answer should reach him within fifteen days, he would consider the delay as a declaration of war. Eight days before the time-limit had expired, Goddard was informed on the 27th October that the Peshwa rejected his proposals as unacceptable.

The military operations which followed are both chronologically and locally distributed into three distinct campaigns.

1. From December, 1799, to April, 1780, Thomas Goddard, who had been raised to the rank of Brigadier-General, fought successfully in Gujarat: he occupied a number of the Peshwa's parganas, captured strongholds, frustrated Sindia's attempt at retrieving the Maratha losses, and made a treaty with Fatesing, by which the latter became politically independent of the Poona Darbar.

2. After the rainy season of 1780, the theatre of hostilities shifted southwards. General Goddard marched from Surat to Bassein, which he invested; and before the Poona troops, successfully kept in check by Colonel Hartley, could come to the relief of the beleaguered city, the fortress-town surrendered on the 11th December, 1780. Next General Goddard captured Arnola, a small island off Bassein, on the 18th January, 1781. Afterwards the English armies faced the Poona forces in the Konkan, and succeeded in occupying the Bor Ghat on the 9th February, 1781. But the position of the troops at the Bor Ghat was none too secure; and in April, 1781, the Bombay Government had to rush a detachment of 800 men to the assistance of Colonel Brown, who, in charge of a convoy of food supplies from Panvel to Khandala, was threatened with capture or annihilation by a body of 20,000 Marathas. The convoy arrived safely; but this unexpected Maratha resistance made the Bombay Government think seriously of ordering their troops to evacuate the Bor Ghat. But their decision to that effect was forestalled by the peremptory orders of Sir Eyre Coote, Commander-in-Chief in India, to General Goddard to desist from all active warfare with the Marathas in order to rush all his available forces to the Malabar coast, there to create a powerful diversion in Haidar Ali's dominions, thereby to force the latter to withdraw from the Carnatic. Thereupon the Bombay army began its return march from Bor Ghat to Bombay, with the Marathas hovering about their flanks, fighting rear-guard

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5 Forrest, Ibidem, 386.

actions, and even venturing on a mass-attack on the main body; an attack which was however repulsed, and the troops reached Panvel on the 24th April, 1781. There is no saying how the Bombay forces would have fared, if the Maratha leaders had been in a position to force an issue, which they were unable to do owing to unexpected and unforeseen events in Central India.

3. Besides the fighting in Gujarat and in the Konkan military operations were likewise carried on in Central India, far from the main theatre of hostilities. They were however destined to prove the determining factor in settling the Maratha conflict. When Sindia had marched into Gujarat to the assistance of the Ministerialists against Colonel Goddard, his dominions were not long left in a state of undisturbed tranquillity. In February, 1780, Captain William Popham crossed the Jumna, drove the Maratha forces out of the territory of the Rana of Gohad, took fort Lohar by storm, and on the 4th August captured by escalade the fortress of Gwalior, which was accounted the most formidable stronghold in India, and believed impregnable. The following year Sindia tried his best to make good his losses; but Major Carnac, ably assisted by Captain Bruce of Gwalior fame, proved as efficient as Major Popham. Sipri was captured ; the British troops, when surrounded by Sindia's forces near Sironj, broke through the encircling army : Sindia was lured into pursuing an apparently fleeing foe, when his camp was suddenly pounced upon on the 24th March, 1781, his followers routed, and many of them killed; Sindia's principal standard, 13 guns, 3 elephants, 21 camels and many horses being part of the spoils. On the 4th of April, Colonel Muir who had been dispatched in hot haste to the rescue, when the news was first brought to head-quarters that Carnac was surrounded by Sindia's forces, came up with the British army after the victory had been won ; and he assumed the command.

By that time Sindia had come to realise that his hopes of establishing an independent State could not materialise as long as he was at enmity with the English ; and after the defeat he suffered on the 24th March, 1781, he began to entertain thoughts of peace, so that the Poona Darbar could no longer reckon on his support and were not in a position to profit by Goddard's harassed retreat from the Bor Ghat to Panvel in April, 1781.

The Poona Darbar had likewise lost a powerful ally in Mudhoji Bhonsla. On the 3rd July, 1781 the Bombay Government were informed of this by a letter from Warren Hastings. "Be-

sides these causes, which dissuade us from making any further overtures of peace to the Administration at Poona, another objection has recently occurred in the connection which we have lately formed with the Government of Berar, which, we have every reasonable hope, will be attended with a very essential change in our political influence. Of this we think it necessary to acquaint you with the principal points:

"The first article of the treaty appoints 2,000 cavalry to overtake and join Pearce's detachment and to assist him in the war against Haidar Ali.

"The second article states that the Berar army shall immediately leave Orissa and march an expedition against Gurrah Mundal, aided by a body of the Company's troops, in reduction of it.

"The third and last articles are preliminary to a still nearer connection of the two Governments and fix the means by which they may be effected."[1]

The Poona Government were thus considerably weakened; and when Sindia approached them and advised them to put an end to the war, they thought it best to acquiesce. On the 17th May, 1782, Sindia signed the treaty of Salbai; ratified at Fort William on the 6th June, 1782; signed by Nana Fadnavis on the 20th December, 1782; and formally exchanged between the contending parties on the 24th February, 1783.

H. G. Keene wrote of the treaty of Salbai in terms of unstinted praise. He called it: "An instrument whose importance may be easily overlooked, but which made an epoch in history. For it was by means of that treaty that, without annexing a square inch of territory, the British Power became virtually paramount in the greater part of the Indian Peninsula, every province of which, with the exception of Mysore, acknowledged that Power as the great universal peace-maker. It was no mean title."[2]

This encomiastic estimate of the treaty of Salbai was penned more than a century after the signing and the ratification of the treaty, with distance lending enchantment to the view. The phrase without "annexing a square inch of territory" smacks of historical travesty in the light of the appalling territorial, financial and political sacrifices which the Governor-General

1 1781, Secret and Political Department Diary, 25.

2 Rulers of India, Madhava Rao Sindia, 82.

consented to make. In the words of Sir Charles Warre Malet, who did not write in the year 1901 but in 1789, the treaty of Salbai brought about "the annihilation of our power in Gujarat"; territories acquired by conquest or treaty were restored, indemnities which the Poona Darbar had promised to pay by the treaty of Purandhar were written off; the treaty formally acknowledging the Gaikwad's political independence was torn up like a scrap of paper; Fatesing Gaikwad reverted to his pre-war state of quasi-vassalage; the Marathas attacked British shipping with impunity, and the Bombay Government wrote to Warren Hastings on the 20th April, 1783: "We are much concerned to acquaint you that we have received accounts that the Company's armed vessel the *Ranger* and a fleet of boats under her convoy have been attacked by the Maratha fleet, and after a long resistance taken into Gheria with the whole convoy." There were casualties among the men and the officers, but the Bombay authorities had to be satisfied with the restoration of the captured ships, without compensation for the losses incurred. Yet we are asked to believe that by the treaty of Salbai British Power became virtually paramount in the greater part of the Indian Peninsula. At the same time Fatesing Gaikwad shared in the general debacle of his former allies. Country-Powers that would not have ventured to thwart his wishes in pre-Salbai days now made bold to adopt a pin-pricking policy, since they felt assured that they could safely do so. It was not, therefore, the treaty of Salbai that made British Power virtually paramount in the greater part of the Indian Peninsula. British supremacy was effected by the combination of a number of partial causes spread over a long period of time: the decline of French Power (1740-1760), the Nizam's submission in 1759, the Maratha rout at Panipat in 1761, towards the end of the second Mysore war (1780-1784) Haidar Ali's untimely death (1782), the alliance of the Marathas, the Nizam and the English, and Tipu Sultan's consequent defeat during the third Mysore War (1790-1792), the end of Muhammadan rule in Mysore (1798-1799), the dissensions among the Maratha leaders, notably the jealousy between Sindia and Nana Fadnavis, the enmity between Nana Fadnavis and Bajirao II, the downfall of Nana Fadnavis, the struggle between Sindia and Holkar, and the ill-fated treaty of Bassein (1802). As regards the treaty of Salbai, far from being a British triumph, it was an unwarranted surrender. Incidentally it settled the question of the independence of the Gaikwads to the discom-

fiture of the Bombay Government and in favour of the Poona Darbar. What redounds to the honour of the Bombay Government is that they did not leave their former ally, Fatesing, in the lurch; but stood by him as well as they could, and more than once took up his defence, whenever an occasion offered, so that the relations between Baroda and Bombay were friendly till Fatesing's death.

The Poona Darbar profited by Manajirao's succession, to entangle the Gaikwad family in the meshes of their financial extortions, so strongly and closely woven, that it would before long have been impossible for the captured victim to break through them. Nana Fadnavis ignored for the time being the claims of the elder surviving brother, Govindrao; and the title of senakhaskhel was granted to the younger brother, Manajirao, who offered as a bribe a nazar of Rs. 33,13,000, and in addition made a promise of 36 lakhs to pay off the arrears due by Fatesing. Then the Poona Darbar remembered that Govindrao was the elder brother, and to Manajirao's disgust they started negotiations to sell a second time the coveted succession to the Gaikwad gadi, and were only spared the disgrace of breaking their pledged word by the death of Manajirao on about the 1st of August, 1793. Meanwhile the English reaped the blighted harvest of the treaty of Salbai; for they had to assist as passive spectators to what was virtually the dismemberment of the Gaikwad State.

Upon the death of Manajirao there was no rival competitor in the field, and Govindrao was thus enabled to claim his own without a bid for the succession by some ambitious intruder. But he had counted without his host, the rapacious Poona Court, that would not allow him to proceed to Baroda, till he had consented to pay one crore of Rupees, and in addition signed away a part of his territory the Surat athavisi, and the chauth of Surat.

Once more the English would have stood by in helpless despair, had it not been for the daring of Sir Charles Warre Malet, who made bold to point out to Nana Fadnavis that the territorial acquisition of the Surat athavisi and the seizure of the Surat chauth was an open violation of the treaty of Salbai. At first Nana Fadnavis tried to ignore the protest made by the Poona Resident; but the latter insisted so energetically that Nana Fadnavis realised that in his greed he had over-reached himself,

and thus the territorial integrity of the Gaikwad State was preserved intact, and Nana Fadnavis' ambitious designs were frustrated.

In the light of after events it would seem that Nana Fadnavis' compliance with Malet's request was the proverbial thin end of the wedge. The success of Malet's diplomatic remonstrance was hailed as a triumph in Calcutta and Bombay, and the English seem to have inferred from it that the Poona Darbar had inspired them with excessive fear. Accordingly the Bombay Government recovered from their lethargy ; and before long they set to work to further the cause of British influence at Surat by embarking upon a scheme to secure for the Company the pargana of Chorasi and the chauth of Surat, the joint ownership of which was vested in the Peshwa and the Gaikwad. The Peshwa might have to be compensated either by the payment of a sum of money or by an exchange of territory equivalent to his losses in territory and revenue ; but it was hoped that the Gaikwad would make a free gift of his share to the Company in recognition, so it was said, of the advantage which had accrued to him from his friendship with the Company. But before the contending parties could carry out the agreement, that had been arrived at, Govindrao died in September, 1800.

II The Sovereignty of the Gaikwads

The documents, published in this volume, centre round a question of paramount importance to the House of the Gaikwads They are concerned with the then political status of the Baroda rulers. What were the relations between Baroda and Poona ? Were the Gaikwad Princes on an equal footing with the Peshwas, or were they the Peshwas' subordinates and servants, the jagirdars and vassals of the Poona Darbar ? From the very nature of the problem involved, this collection of documents is therefore entitled "The Sovereignty of the Gaikwads".

It was on the occasion of the treaty of Purandhar (1st March, 1776) that the question of the sovereignty of the Gaikwads was brought to the fore by the Poona Ministers in their excessive eagerness to settle once for all with their enemies: Raghoba, Fatesing and the Bombay Government. The first of these was practically made a pensioned state-prisoner. As regards the

other two, Fatesing, if left to himself, was not likely seriously to imperil the Peshwa's authority; a far more dangerous enemy was the Bombay Government. In the past the servants of the Bombay Government had successfully made repeated attempts to extend their sphere of influence in Gujarat. They had already gained possession of Surat Castle and of Broach. Recently they had secured extensive territories from the Gaikwads. Surely, so the Poona Ministers thought, it was high time to check their ambitious designs. First of all the territories ceded by the Gaikwads had to be restored. But this was not enough. What mattered, was to cripple the Bombay Government for good and once for all by rendering impossible any future schemes of territorial aggrandisement in Gujarat. Thus by one blow the Gaikwad would be made helpless and the Company forced to play the part, not of conquerors, but of traders. Therefore the Ministers framed the 7th article of the treaty of Purandhar, according to which the Gaikwads had neither power nor authority to cede any of their territories. What the Gaikwads called their State, the Peshwas claimed as their estate, entrusted to the Gaikwads for purposes of internal administration and revenue perception, but in reality the property of the Poona Darbar. They claimed suzerain rights and considered the Gaikwads as their vassals; and they based their overlordship on the inability of the Gaikwads legally to dispose of their lands; this inability was according to the Poona Ministers the acid test of Gaikwad vassalage.

The Poona Ministers had good reason to be proud of their achievement, which was a piece of brilliant generalship. But even the best general is liable to make a mistake; and the Poona Darbar were no exception to the rule. If they had merely stated that the Gaikwads had no power to cede any of their territories, they would have carried their point. They egregiously blundered when they appealed to the past. "The country ceded by Sayaji or Fatesingrao is to be restored, when it is proved by their letters and copies of sanads, granted by the former Peshwas, and now in their (the Gaikwads') hands, that they did not possess power or authority to make such cessions." In course of time the qualifying proviso recoiled on its authors like a boomerang.

The Ministers had promised to supply the required documentary evidence to prove their case. Accordingly they forwarded to Calcutta copies of various state papers: a sanad from

Madhavrao Peshwa to Damajirao and copies of treaties made in the past with Damajirao, Govindrao, and Sayajirao.[1] These would-be proofs did not, however, carry conviction with Warren Hastings; on the contrary they filled his mind with misgivings about the merits of the Ministers' claims.

Nor can the Governor-General's doubts be made light of on the plea that his verdict was bound to be unfavourable to the Ministers, since British interests were at stake. For Warren Hastings, though a Britisher, happened to be 100 per cent. pro-Peshwa. On the 6th May, 1776, he wrote to the Bombay Presidency: "Fatesing is a dependant of the Maratha State, he can have no power to alienate any part of the territory under his immediate government without the authority of the reigning Peshwa."[2] Again on the 20th May he informed Bombay: "We suppose and admit by the treaty that the supreme authority of the Maratha State is united in, and represented by, the Peshwa."[3] In the light of this friendly attitude towards the Peshwa, Warren Hastings' doubt about the Poona Durbar's claims assumes a special significance, which is enhanced by the guarded language he used in his letter written to the Bombay authorities on the 18th August, 1777.

"By the tenure, on which all jagir-possessions are held, we doubt whether any part of them can be legally alienated forever by the jagirdars; but we are not sufficiently informed whether the lands possessed by the Gaikwads are of this nature. The answer to the seventh request contained in the 4th sanad seems to allow a right in them to dispose of their own districts in any manner they pleased, without obtaining the special concurrence of the Peshwa.

"The request and answer are as follows:

"The request: I shall commence war against the independent Moguls, who have establishments in my share, and recover their possession of them at my expense. Let not the Government concern itself with them.

"Answer: Should you take any measures with respect to those districts which are your share, the Government has no concern in it. Agreed accordingly.

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1 See entry 30th December 1777.

2 See entry 5th July, 1776.

3 See entry 9th July, 1776.

"Although the inference which we draw from this passage is not conclusive, yet we think it is sufficient to justify you in retaining possession of the districts ceded by Fatesing, until clearer proofs shall be afforded by him or by the Ministers that he had no right to make these cessions. The detention of country a few months longer, supposing it should at last be restored to Fatesing, will be no break of the treaty on our part, as long as any material articles of it remain unexecuted on theirs."[1]

The Governor-General's comment on the 7th request and its answer is not open to sinister interpretation; it was written, not by an enemy, but by a friend, or at least a well-wisher.

On the 9th February, 1778, Thomas Mostyn, who had been sent to the Poona Court to represent the Bombay interests, wrote to the Presidency: "Yesterday morning Madhavrao requested that I would go to his house in the afternoon to meet Byroopant; which I did, when I acquainted him with the Governor-General and Council's opinion with respect to the 5th and the 7th articles of the treaty made by Mr. Upton [the treaty of Purandhar]. To the latter article he replied that, according to a paper from Fatesing in the possession of the Darbar, the 7th request and answer could not bear the construction we had put on them; and upon my acquainting him that the translates of these articles were sent to us from Bengal, he observed that there certainly was a mistake in our translation, it being contrary to what had passed two nights before, when this business was mentioned at the Darbar in the presence of Antaji Manegsh, Fatesing's Diwan."[2]

It must be borne in mind that the 7th request and its answer was one of the clauses of the agreement made between Madhavrao and Sayajirao in 1772. A Persian copy of this agreement was among the state papers forwarded by the Poona Ministers to the Governor-General in Calcutta in vindication of their claim that the Baroda dominions were the landed property of the Poona Darbar. It was in Calcutta that the 7th request and its answer were translated into English; and it was this translation, whose accuracy was denied by the Poona Government. But, if the Ministers were sure that this translation was defective, why did they not point out the mistake? Nothing could have been easier, unless we are asked to believe that neither

1 See entry 18th August, 1777.

2 See entry 9th February, 1778.

the original agreement nor a spare copy of it was in the hands either of Fatesing or of the Poona Darbar. Even granting that the Persian copy of the agreement, which had been sent to Calcutta, was the only one extant, why did the Ministers not direct their agent at Calcutta to point out the error, or why did they not ask for the copy to be returned to Poona, so that they themselves could have made good their plea of mistranslation? This was the obvious course to follow, which, however, does not seem to have occurred to those astute Maratha politicians. They were satisfied with saying that the translation must be wrong, because it ran counter to the formal statements made by Fatesing and his Diwan.

By way of comment it is sufficient to remark that in contested cases an official document, as was the treaty of 1772 with its famous 7th request, carries more weight than either a private letter of an interested witness—Fatesing—or the oral testimony of a servant in the employ of that same interested witness—Fatesing's Diwan. Besides this, the fact remains that the Ministers did not point out what was wrong with the translation to which they took exception; and from this it obviously follows that the translation was all right; in which case the Ministers' claims were baseless pretensions.

As regards Fatesing's letter[1], so far from being a true account of the events as they had taken place, it was a glaring travesty of history: the defeat of the ministerial army was not even hinted at; the English are falsely accused of having invested Fatesing in Baroda; the allegation that Raghoba perfidiously surrounded Fatesing's camp is unbelievable in the light of Keating's account of the interview; Fatesing's acknowledgment of the Peshwa's suzerainty is in direct opposition with a request, made a few months previously, in which his vakil disavowed any powers in the Ministers to alienate the possessions of his Master.[2]

This makes it plain that Fatesing's letter does not deserve to be taken seriously. There was only one individual who was taken in by it; and that was Colonel Upton, who knew nothing of Fatesingrao's character, and who seems to have believed the letter wholesale as so much gospel truth. That the Ministers should have had recourse to Fatesing's letter to protest against the Governor-General's decision simply shows to what desperate straits they had been brought.

1 See entry 30th December, 1777.
2 See entry 27th April, 1776.

As the Ministers failed to bring forward convincing proofs of the Gaikwads' inability to alienate any of their lands, Warren Hastings, who was the last man to be swayed by motives of unfair prejudice detrimental to the interests of the Poona Darbar, and who had at one time championed the Peshwa's suzerain rights, had perforce to unsay the pronouncements made by him in his letters of the 6th May and 7th July, 1776, already alluded to. On the 23rd March, 1778, he wrote to the Governor and Council of Bombay: "We direct that you keep possession of the pargana of Chikhli and Koral, of the town of Variav, the three villages of the pargana of Chorasi and the village of Battagang, which were ceded by Fatesingrao, since the Ministers have failed in producing the proofs that Fatesing did not possess the power or authority to make such cessions."

Thus the Poona Government's attempts to prove that the Gaikwads were their vassals failed miserably; and the test case, which was of their own choosing, broke down hopelessly. What is more, it showed that the Gaikwads were as much the masters at Baroda as the Peshwas at Poona. Such is the teaching of the documents here published. In the words of Alexander Walker: "The Gaikwads can, therefore, claim an equality with the Peshwa as co-servants of the same sovereign; and in consequence they possess a higher rank than the Sindhias, the Holkars and the Pawars, who were the servants of the Peshwa himself."[1]

III Plan

The documents have been grouped under various headings.

In the first section *Controversy and Correspondence* the contending parties—the English, the Poona Darbar and Fatesingrao himself—are engaged in a hopeless attempt to settle the disputed point diplomatically and in writing; each of the parties giving their own views; but this passage at arms in the field of epistolary polemics only served the purpose of accentuating the differences among the disputants.

In the second section *Planning the Campaign* the history of the sovereignty of the Gaikwads is taken up, after the failure of the Bombay Government to reinstate Raghoba in the Poona

1 1808, S. & P. D. 258, letter of the 21st July, 1808.

Darbar, a futile attempt ending in the disastrous treaty of War gaon, which led Warren Hastings to entrust Thomas Goddard with full power to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Marathas But before long the Bombay authorities realised that the nego tiations between Goddard and the Poona Ministers were fated to end in failure, and they started planning the campaign by which they hoped to retrieve their losses and to secure the Gaik wad's independence.

In the third section *Goddard's Campaign* the question of the sovereignty of the Gaikwads is temporarily decided at the point of the sword. The British occupation of a number of Maratha parganas, the capture of Maratha strongholds, the treaty with Fatesing by which the Gaikwad independence of the Poona Darbar was formally acknowledged, these are the outstanding events of Goddard's campaign in Gujarat, which ended in a notable triumph for the English and their ally, Fate-sing. No detailed mention is made of the Goddard's campaign in the Konkan and of the contest in Central India, because the documents referring to them have been published by Forrest *Selections, Maratha Series.*

In the fourth section *Frustration of Bombay Plans* it is shown how Warren Hastings' interference undid the work which Goddard had brought to a successful close. After approv-ing of the treaty with Fatesing, the Governor General entered into an alliance with Mahadji Sindia in order thus to pave the way for negotiating a peace with the Poona Government. The result was the treaty of Salbai, by which the whole structure of Bombay's financial and territorial policy was repudiated by a stroke of the pen, whilst the Gaikwad shared in Bombay's mis-fortune.

In the fifth section *Enforcing the Treaty* is set forth the help-lessness of Bombay and Baroda, both Governments being prac-tically at the mercy of the Marathas, who were entitled by the treaty of Salbai to enrich themselves at the cost of the Gaikwad and the Presidency, and also laid down the law as to the man-ner in which the treaty had to be carried out.

In the sixth section *Manajirao* the weakness of the Gaikwads is further stressed. Fatesing's successor to the gadi was little more than a toy in the hands of the Poona Government, who profited by his weakness and the helplessness of Bombay to fill their treasury, thus impoverishing the Gaikwad family.

The seventh section *Govindrao* opens with a display of unabated rapacity on the part of the Poona Government. Though there was no rival claimant to the throne, Govindrao was asked to pay one crore of Rupees and to sign away the athavisi of Surat and the chauth of that city. Had it not been for Sir Charles Warre Malet's interference, the Gaikwad family would have fallen into utter insignificance. Owing to Malet the territorial integrity of the Gaikwad country was preserved intact, though the Gaikwad did not greatly profit thereby; for the English, encouraged by this successful intervention, now claimed for themselves the pargana of Chorasi and the chauth of Surat.

Bombay, St. Xavier's College; January, 1938.

N. B.—The English documents are taken from various sources: the *Secret and Political Department Diaries*, the *Broach Factory Diaries*, the *Surat Factory Diaries*, the *Political Department Compilation* and the *Foreign Powers* collection.

At the beginning of each document its source of origin is given in abbreviated form according to the following scheme: the year to which the document refers, the diary from which it is taken, and the number of the diary.

The following abbreviations are used:

S. & P. D.	Secret and Political Department Diary.
Br. F.	Broach Factory Diary.
S. F.	Surat Factory Diary.
Pol. D. Comp.	Political Department Compilation.
F. P.	Foreign Powers.

The marginal notes and words printed in italics between square brackets do not form a part of the manuscript, but have been added with a view to facilitate the reader's task.

FATESINGRAO

FATESINGRAO MANAJIRAO GOVINDRAO

(1776—1800)

The Sovereignty of the Gaikwads

No. 1 CONTROVERSY AND CORRESPONDENCE

(March 1776—June 1778)

THE treaty of Purandhar gave rise to endless discussions mainly centring round the sovereignty of the Gaikwads in Gujarat. According to the 4th article of the treaty the Poona Government presumed to dispose of the Gaikwad share in the revenue of the city and the pargana of Broach, which had hitherto belonged to Fatesing. By the 7th article it was decided that the territories ceded to the English by Sayaji and Fatesing Gaikwads would be restored, when it was proved by their letters and copies of sanads granted by the former Peshwas and now in their, the Gaikwads', hands that they did not possess power or authority to make any such cessions. Thus was raised the moot point whether the Gaikwad territories in Gujarat were in the nature of a jagir which the Poona Government alone could dispose of, or whether they were held by the Gaikwads in their own independent right.

The documents set forth the different views which the English, the Poona Darbar and Fatesing himself took in this much debated question. As regards Fatesing's assertions, they must be compared with his former way of acting as described in Mostyn's Diary and in the second volume of the Gaikwads of Baroda.

DOCUMENTS

1776 *Bombay, 15th March, 1776 (1776, S. & P. D. 17)*
Bombay remarks on the treaty of Purandhar.

4th Article The Fourth Article: The Marathas do agree to give to the English Company for ever all right and title to their entire share of the city and pargana of Broach as full and complete as they ever collected from the Moguls or otherwise, without retaining claim of chauth or any demand whatever, so that the Company will possess it without participation or claim of any kind.

Gaikwad rights Comment: The article appears specious at first sight; but, when it is considered that the Poona Government have no right or title whatever to any share in the town or pargana of Broach, the value of this cession is entirely destroyed. In the partition of the Gujarat country, made in the year 1759, between the Poona Government and Damaji, the father of Fatesing and Govindrao, the town and pargana of Broach were included in the share allotted to Damaji, with whom and his successors, therefore, the sovereignty and power of ceding them only rested; which was plainly acknowledged by Raghoba in the treaty of Surat, as he therein only engaged to procure this cession from the Gaikwads for us; and by virtue of their sanads alone we have for some time enjoyed full possession thereof. We cannot discover in the treaty of Baroda the smallest trace of the acknowledgement mentioned by General Gordon in his remarks upon this article. The Company do not derive any great benefit from this article further than a security against any demand the Ministers might hereafter have made on this territory. If upon examination of the sanads, as mentioned in the 7th article, it should appear the Gaikwads have a right to make cessions, this gift of the Ministers will be of no consequence; and in this case we hope Colonel Upton will insist upon a proportionable territory being assigned in exchange, and the nearer to Surat the better.

7th Article The Seventh Article: The English do agree that every part of the Gujarat country, ceded to the Company by Raghunathrao, or taken possession of by them, shall be forthwith restored with all the forts and towns thereto belonging, except what is settled by this treaty. The country ceded to the English by Sayaji and Fatesing Gaikwad shall also be restored, when it is proved by their letters and sanads, granted by the former Peshwas and now in the Gaikwads' hands, that they do not possess power or authority to make such cessions. The parganas of Chikhli and Koral with the town of Variav, three villages of the pargana of Chorasi and the village of Battagang are to continue as pledges in the hands of the English, until the sanads of the country of three lakhs are made over. All treaties and agreements subsisting between the English and Raghunathrao are hereby annulled, and those of Sayaji and Fatesing Gaikwad are to be also annulled when the above-mentioned proofs are produced; and these treaties are to be destroyed in the presence of the Peshwa's Ministers when they come to hand.

Useless pledges Comment: By this article the Company are at once deprived of Jambusar, Amod, Hansot, Anklesvar, Olpad, and Versaul [*Valsad*] now in our quiet possession and producing a revenue of at least fifteen

lakhs of Rupees a year. We are to remain in uncertain possession of Koral, Variav, Chikhli and Batta, ceded by Sayaji and Fatesing, and to wait the discussion of a tedious adjustment, before we receive the country of three lakhs made over to the Company by the 5th Article. But the most striking inconsistency is that the pledges assigned by the Ministers to remain in our hands for this said country are (except the three villages in Chorasi) the very places just before stipulated not to be restored but in case of a certain contingency, and are in the gift of the Gaikwads alone, by virtue of whose sanads they already belong to the Company, which Colonel Upton was not ignorant of. This very article shows it was a doubt with him whether the Gaikwads had or had not a right to make cessions. Therefore he should not have accepted such doubtful security. Besides, even if it should be proved that the Gaikwads have not a right to make cessions in the Gujarat country, it does not follow that the Ministers have, though they will probably derive sufficient influence from this very treaty to make the Gaikwads disavow their own acts and produce any proof or voucher they may require, especially as their own interest is so much concerned. We also apprehend it will be found very difficult to judge of the authenticity of letters and sanads in case of any collusion between them and the Ministers.

Gaikwad rights

Exclusive of the instance quoted in our remarks upon the 5th article [*the 4th article*], we have other undeniable proofs that the Gaikwads possess an unquestioned right to make cessions, as we have now in our hands four sanads from Damaji Gaikwad, by which we have collected revenues from so many districts adjoining to Surat ever since October, 1759, one of which is Variav. Another proof is the conduct of the Darbar at Poona at the time we first became possessed of Broach, and concluded a treaty with Fatesing in February, 1773. For, although Mr. Mostyn was then actually at Poona in quality of Resident for the Company, that Government did never, as that Gentleman now assures us, make any objection to our treaty with Fatesing, or call in question his power of making any engagements he thought proper.

The stipulation in the latter part of this article that treaties made by this Presidency shall be destroyed in presence of the Peshwa's Ministers, we consider as highly injurious to the honour of the nation and the Company; and we cannot but reflect with astonishment that Colonel Upton should ever listen and much less agree to so disgraceful a concession.

The evil tendency of this unnecessary, impolitic, humiliating and dishonourable condescension is too obvious to need any further comment; however the execution of it seems to rest with Colonel Upton; for we cannot conceive that he will demand the originals from us to be applied to such a purpose.

These articles seem to have secured upon good terms the stipulations therein made, and we can only express our hopes there will be no delay in giving the sanads.

Final remarks

After the most serious consideration of all circumstances we are entirely of opinion that the treaty is inadequate and highly injurious to the reputation, honour and interest of the East India Company,

particularly in the stipulations respecting Raghoba ; and we are afraid that peace is very far from being secured on a permanent footing even after such mortifying concessions. We are satisfied the Ministers, before they heard from Bengal, would have given a crore of Rupees to have obtained such terms; and even now, had Colonel Upton alarmed their fears, threatening to treat with Raghoba instead of them, we have not a doubt but much more adequate terms might have been obtained, and Raghoba admitted to a share in the government according to his right. However, as the treaty is concluded, and Colonel Upton has sent us an extract of such articles as he says concern the Presidency of Bombay, it becomes our duty to carry them into execution as far as may depend upon us ; and the necessary orders were, therefore, immediately given for withdrawing our forces from Raghoba, and proclaiming the peace at this place and the subordinate settlements.

Brigardier-General Gordon's remarks.

7th Article

By the 7th Article the Company agrees to restore all the cessions made to them in the Gujarat country by Raghunathrao and Fatesing on its being proved that they had no right to make such cessions. If such proofs are exhibited, justice directs that restitution should be made.

The Company are however in the meantime to retain possession, particularly of certain villages and parganas, as pledges till the sanads for the country, agreed by the 5th Article to be ceded to them for ever, are made over. If it is proved that Raghobarao and Fatesing had no right to make the treaties which they have done, it is reasonable that they shall be declared null and void.

1776 *Bombay, 16th March,* 1776 (1776, *S. & P. D.* 17)
At a Consultation.

Orders to Surat

The Chief and Factors at Surat and Broach must be instructed to carry into execution the seventh article, respecting the places to be given up to the Ministers, when persons properly empowered come to receive them.

1776 *Bombay, 21st March,* 1776 (1776, *S. & P. D.* 17)
Bombay to the Company.

Loss to the Company

35. Every part of the Gujarat country ceded by Raghoba to be restored and the restitution to take place immediately. By this article you will be deprived of Jambusar, Amod, Hansot, Anklesvar, Olpad and Versaul [*Valsad*], which would have produced a revenue of at least fifteen lakhs of Rupees a year and might be collected with small trouble and expense. The cessions made by the Gaikwads are also to be restored, when it is proved that they had no right to make such cessions, which, we suppose, they will very readily allow when it is so much for their interest. These are Chikhli, Koral, Variav and Batta, producing a revenue of about 1,98,000 Rupees a year. But it is very remarkable that, although these your places are not to be restored except upon a certain contingency, and they were absolutely the Gaikwads' territories, yet has Colonel Upton accepted them with three villages not named in the pargana of Chorasi, which we likewise believe

belong to the Gaikwads, as security till the sanads for the country of three lakhs are delivered. If the Gaikwads really have not the power to alienate their territories, it does not follow that the Ministers have; and we must think Colonel Upton much to blame for accepting such doubtful security.

Territory retained

55. We will here exhibit a short view of the possessions that will remain in our hands, after the restitutions stipulated by the treaty have taken place, and of the estimated revenues of each, *viz.*

Salsette, Karanja, Elephanta and Hog Island	Rs.	3,50,000
or if these islands should be given up, a territory of three lakhs.		
Broach, Gaikwad share	,,	3,50,000
A territory adjoining to Broach to be hereafter fixed upon	,,	3,00,000
	Rs.	10,00,000

Cessions made by Fatesing, the retaining of which depends upon the contingency expressed in the treaty. ..

Chikhli	Rs.	1,00,000		
Koral	,,	50,000		
Variav	,,	28,000		
Batta	,,	20,000		
			Rs.	1,98,000
			Rs.	11,98,000

Mandvi Camp, *25th March*, 1776 (1776, *S. & P. D.* 17) 1776
Thomas Keating to William Hornby.

4th Article

By the fourth article of the above treaty these Poona Ministers cede their rights and title to their entire share of the city and pargana of Broach as full and complete as ever they collected from the Moguls.

Useless gift

The sarkar of Poona never had the smallest share in the revenues of Broach city or pargana during the Mogul Government or since, so that, if the Hon'ble Company do not derive a just right thereto by virtue of sanads granted by Sayajirao Gaikwad, they have none else.

Gaikwads in Gujarat

To elucidate this point to Your Honour, &ca it will be useful to recite a short historical account of the Gujarat province.

About the year 1717, during the reign of the Raja Ram, Khanderao Dabhade, then hereditary senapati or first military officer of the Maratha Empire, obtained sanads from the Raja empowering him to expel the Moguls from the Gujarat province, entailing the right and lordship on himself and family for ever, free of all taxes whatever. Khanderao Dabhade in a short time accomplished the reduction of the Gujarat province; and after residing a sufficient time for establishing tranquillity went to Talegaon, vesting Pilaji Gaikwad with the government. On the death of Khanderao Dabhade in 1728, he was succeeded by his son Trimbakrao Dabhade, and the government continued to Pilaji. Trimbakrao lived only one year, and was succeeded by his brother, Yeswantrao Dabhade. Pilaji died in the year 1738, and Damajirao Gaikwad succeeded him. In the year 1751 Balajirao Peshwa demanded of Yeswantrao half of the Gujarat province; which being refused, a war commenced. In this war the Peshwa's army was frequently defeated, and Yeswantrao and Damaji carried their conquests as far as Satara;

but there Yeswantrao was defeated, and peace ensued, by which all matters were to remain in the same state as before the war. Five or six days after the peace was concluded, the armies being encamped close to each other, Yeswantrao and Damaji were treacherously seized, and the latter put in irons. Six months Yeswantrao remained prisoner, and then made his escape and took protection under Nizam Ali. Damaji remained one year in irons, when a treaty was concluded between the Peshwa and him on the following conditions: half the Gujarat province to be granted, ceded, and for ever made over to the sarkar of Poona; the other half to remain to Damaji and his heirs for ever, he agreeing to the payment of Yeswantrao Dabhade's debts amounting to one crore of Rupees and to an annual stipend of eight lakhs of Rupees, also to serve the sarkar of Poona with three thousand men. I must observe to Your Honour, &ca that by the said treaty it was settled that the eight lakhs for the support of Yeswantrao Dabhade were to be paid to the Poona sarkar, and it to be answerable to him. Broach pargana was no part of the Poona half.

Thus have I laid before Your Honour, &ca a succinct and distinct account of the Gujarat province since its recovery from the Mogul Government. From this statement, which may be relied on, it is indisputable that Sayajirao Gaikwad Samsher Bahadur, the son of Damaji, possesses as full and just a title to make grants of any part of his dominions as any prince in India.

1776 *Calcutta, 27th March,* 1776 (1776, *S. & P. D.* 17)
William Tayler to William Hornby.

Fatesing's cessions

I have altered my resolution of embarking on the St. Helena, being determined to remain here till advices are received of a final and irrevocable settlement, particularly because it seems to me yet doubtful what will be done regarding the other cessions of Fatesing, which, you must be sensible, are of a tenure totally different from those of the Peshwa; and whatever falsities the Ministers may urge, there are many circumstances and facts to prove they do not form any part of the dominion of the Poona Darbar, and none more convincing than the treaty concluded with Fatesing subsequent to the capture of Broach, which was never seriously presented to be invalid by their Government at the time they had a lawful and universally acknowledged Peshwa at the head of it. As these cessions are now in every respect the most valuable possession of the Company on your side, it becomes a great object to endeavour to convince this Government of their value and our title to them, and to secure them to the Hon'ble Company on a tranquil and permanent footing. You will now observe this Government have themselves acknowledged that it appeared to them Fatesing had this right, and they accordingly direct you to maintain possession of them till a definite treaty shall have been concluded with the ruling party at Poona, which latter clause, I imagine, was inserted in order that there might be no obstacle to the accommodation, which their apprehensions from the ministerial confederacy then induced them to wish for.

Calcutta opinion

I believe different opinions now prevail regarding the grounds of these apprehensions; which encourages me to think that, if the right

of Fatesing is made perfectly clear, the Company may yet retain peaceable and undisturbed possession of all these grants.

Calcutta, 27th March, 1776 (1776, *S. & P. D.* 17) 1776
William Tayler to the Company.

Fatesing's cessions

With respect to the terms of the treaty I must beg leave to observe that the most considerable part of what the Ministerialists agree to cede forms no part of the dominion of the Poona Darbar, is no wise in their power to grant, and was before firmly in your possession, I mean the remaining share of the revenues of the Broach parganas, which is the sole property of the Gaikwad. Your Government of Bombay were well apprised of this; and therefore in the treaty with Raghoba they only stipulate that he shall use his influence with the Gaikwad to procure this cession. He complied with this part of the treaty; your title to it has been confirmed by the grants and sanads of Fatesing Gaikwad; and you have for some time past been in absolute collection of the revenues. These cessions [*those made by the Ministers*], therefore may justly be deemed no advantage whatsoever to you gained from the Ministers; on the contrary, unless Colonel Upton at the same time stipulates that the Poona Darbar shall confirm to Fatesing the advantages which by our influence he obtained from Raghoba in return for these cessions, it seems to me you may be involved in disputes with him for this and his other grants, as he will doubtless have just ground to dispute our retaining them, unless he is also secured in the benefits which induced him to make these grants.

The stipulation of three lakhs of Rupees in lands about Broach is vague and uncertain. As Colonel Upton does not seem to me to have advised with your servants at Bombay, he may perhaps be deceived by the assertion of the Ministers, who have told him that all the territory of Fatesing belongs to the sarkar, and accept of lands from them, which they have no right to grant; and I am the more inclined to think so, as all the territory about Broach properly belongs to the Gaikwad.

Tayler's intention

As these orders may occasion some changes in circumstances, I have altered my resolution of returning to Bombay, esteeming it my duty to remain here till advices are arrived of a final and irrevocable settlement, particularly because it seems to me very material to your interests that I should use my utmost endeavours with this Government to have the cessions of Fatesing Gaikwad secured to you on a peaceable and permanent footing, which you will please to observe they are not in the mode of pacification intended by Colonel Upton. The chauth of Surat and the instant payment of the money are circumsstances worthy of my attention, should I thereafter find them neglected by Colonel Upton and unnoticed by the Governor-General and Council, in order to prevent any future disturbances on these accounts with the Darbar of Poona.

Bombay, 28th March, 1773 (1776, *S. & P. D.* 17) 1776
William Hornby to John Upton.

Hopes

If upon the examination of the Gaikwad sanads it should appear that they have a right to make cessions, we hope you will be able to

prevail on the Ministers to cede a proportionable revenue in lieu of the Gaikwad share of Broach.

Fears The exception mentioned in your letter of the 2nd that the territory of three lakhs is not to be jagir land, we fear, will prove a great obstacle to any adjustment or to our getting such territory as may be most convenient and advantageous, the lands adjoining to Broach being all jagir and mostly to Sakharam Bapu.

Doubtful security The places to remain in our hands as security, till the sanads for the territory of three lakhs are granted, were ceded to us by Fatesing, except the three villages in Chorasi, as we have before advised you. It was before stipulated that the cessions made by Fatesing are not to be restored but in case of a certain contingency, by virtue of which they would of course remain in our hands till the doubt expressed respecting Fatesing's power was cleared up. We were, therefore, much surprised to see the Gaikwad cessions accepted as security for the performance of engagements entered into by the Ministers. The names of the villages in Chorasi not being mentioned, we cannot tell their value, and as the Maratha share of this pargana is jagir land, we suppose that three villages of the Gaikwad share are meant to be assigned; but the revenues of the other four places do not produce above 1,98,000 Rupees, so that this security is not only very doubtful as to its validity, but entirely inadequate in its value.

1776 *Bombay, 14th April,* 1776 (1776, *S. & P. D.* 17)
At a Consultation.

Fatesing's request The President acquaints us that a vakil from Fatesing has lately arrived here, and that his commission is to demand restitution of the places ceded to the Company by the treaty of Baroda, as the stipulations in their favour are not fulfilled by Raghoba.[1] At our next meeting the President will give us more full information on this subject, and it is now observed that this demand of Fatesing is a proof of the justice of our remarks on the 4th and 7th Articles of the treaty, and that the Ministers have engaged for more than they have ability to perform.

1776 *Bombay, 23rd April,* 1776 (1776, *S. & P. D.* 17)
At a Consultation.

Fatesing's request The President lays before us a letter from Fatesing and two papers delivered by his vakil, demanding restitution of the cessions made to the Hon'ble Company by the Gaikwads in consequence of the treaty of Baroda. Ordered that this letter and the two papers be entered after this Consultation, and that copies be transmitted to the Governor-General and Council, whose directions for our conduct must be requested.

Translation of a letter from Fatesing.

Fatesing's request Some days ago I dispatched my trusty man, Sadashiv Trimbak, to Your Honour, &ca, who, I make no doubt, must have communicated to you all that I directed him to do at his departure from hence. I

1 Fatesing's request was not made on the plea of the Gaikwad cessions being invalid.

am sure you will grant his request, because it relates to you; and as I have a firm friendship with you from formerly, I am persuaded that you will not fail to grant my request, so that I entirely rely on your favours towards getting my business done. I cannot hereby praise the goodness of Colonel Keating; for this short letter will not contain it; all which Your Honour, &ca must have heard by another man. Therefore, it is needless hereby to write. I never acted against his will, but none of my business is yet done; every business remains unsettled to this day.

List of demands made by Sadashiv Pant, vakil of Fatesing Gaikwad, on the part of his Master, delivered in the 2nd of April, 1776.

Fatesing's demands

First. I beg that Your Honour will favour me with your letter to the Nawab of Surat and Mr. Gambier to deliver the office of chauthia relating to Sayajirao Gaikwad Samsher Bahadur and Fatesingrao Gaikwad to the people whom they may send to take charge of the same, on receipt of your letter; and that they may not be molested therein.

Second. My Master has granted you sanads for the parganas of Chikhli, Variav, Batta and three villages in the pargana of Chorasi; but, as nothing has been settled, I hope you will order them to be returned, and favour me with your written orders to the persons in whose charge the above parganas are to return them to the said Sayajirao and Fatesingrao Gaikwad.

Third. The amount paid by means of Colonel Keating was in goods, gold and silver Rupees, piece-goods, jewels, etc., conditionally that Raghoba should get all my thanas properly settled, which was not done. My Master's business is unfinished, and the money lost. I, therefore, request that you will either order the aforesaid money to be returned, or get Raghoba to refund what he has received.

Fourth. Nikora Tope has always been separate and never under Broach; notwithstanding which, your Gentlemen at that place hinder my Master's people there. Your Honour will, therefore, send an order to them to continue it the same as before to the Gaikwad.

Fifth. The customs of Kim Kathodra on the other side of the Tapti belong to my Master, whereas now the Gentlemen of Surat and Broach have turned out our chaukidars and have placed their own there. Your Honour will, therefore, order them not to hinder our chaukidars and to take away theirs.

Sixth. Rudraji Desai of Chorasi, has several accounts to settle with my Master. He owes a balance, and we want also to receive of him such revenues as he has recovered; but he has taken your protection and become an amildar of Chikhli. This is not right, because my Master's credit will not be preserved. Your Honour will, therefore, write to Mr. Gambier not to employ him in your business. He is a zamindar and must go to the Gaikwad to settle with him.

Further demands made by Sadashiv Pant on the part of his Master, Fatesing Gaikwad. delivered on 18th April, 1776.

Other requests

First. The Gaikwad's share of the pargana of Broach for the last year remains in the hands of the English, which I beg Your Honour will order to be paid to my Master, Fatesing Gaikwad.

Second. My Master has a chautia in the phurja at Surat, but the merchants under your protection clear their goods there without paying him the share that is his due. This is not right. Your Honour will, therefore, settle this business.

1776 *Bombay, 27th April,* 1776 (1776, *S. & P. D.* 17*A*)
William Hornby to John Upton.

Fatesing's demands

Fatesing has lately sent a vakil hither to demand restitution of the places ceded by him, upon the plea that the conditions of the treaty between him and Raghoba are not fulfilled. He disavows any powers in the Ministers to alienate the possessions of his Master; and Raghoba demands that the jewels deposited by him be restored.

1776 *Bombay, 5th July,* 1776 (1776, *S. & P. D.* 17*A*)
Letter from Warren Hastings, dated 6th May.

Fatesing's rights

In your letter, now before us, you maintain the independent right of the Gaikwads to make the cessions, which they had yielded by their treaty with you to the Company; and you say that you never before heard this right called in question. Yet in the original plan of your treaty with Raghoba, as set forth in your letter to us of the 31st December, 1774, the share collected by the Gaikwads from the territories of Broach is demanded of Raghoba[1] as one of the conditions on which he was to receive the Company's assistance; and it further appears by the 5th article of the treaty between Raghoba and Fatesing, to which Colonel Keating made himself a party in behalf of the Company, that the government and the revenues of the parganas of Broach were ceded to the Company by the former,[2] which cessions Fatesing is expressly directed not to dispute. If Raghoba, whom you then considered as Peshwa, had authority to make this cession, it follows that Fatesing is a dependant of the Maratha State, and that he can have no power to alienate any part of the territory under his immediate government without the authority of the reigning Peshwa.

1776 *Bombay, 9th July,* 1776 (1776, *S. & P. D.* 17*A*)
Letter from Warren Hastings, dated 20th May.

Fatesing's rights

As we suppose and admit by the treaty that the supreme authority of the Maratha State is united in, and represented by, the Peshwa, and as the possessions claimed by Fatesing are all stipulated either to be restored to the Maratha State or ceded to the Company, we desire you will reject the pretensions of Fatesing to the restoration of a moiety in the revenues of the town and pargana of Broach and his demand for the parganas of Chikhli, Variav, Batta and the three villages in

1 Warren Hastings is guilty of deliberate misinterpretation. In their letter of the 31st December, 1774, the President simply wrote, "We have also demanded the share collected from the territories of Broach." This sentence must be read according to the explicit meaning conveyed by the 6th article of the treaty of Surat. "Raghoba also engages immediately to procure from the Gaikwad a grant to the Hon'ble Company of their (the Gaikwads') share in the revenue collected by the Gaikwads in the town and pargana of Broach." Perhaps Warren Hastings forgot to consult this article, when he thus misstated the facts.

2. The obvious meaning of the article is that Fatesing and not Raghoba cedes the Gaikwad share in the Broach revenue.

Chorasi as inadmissible.[1] The rest of his demand respects matters independent of the treaty, and rest on circumstances on which we are not furnished with any materials to form a judgment of. We must, therefore, leave it to you to settle them in the most equitable manner.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1776 (1776. *S. & P. D.* 17*A*) 1776
William Hornby to the Company.

Fatesing's rights

By the treaty of Purandhar the Ministers, in order to aggrandise the cession of Broach, affect to disallow the right of the Gaikwads to alienate their own territories, on which we have already sufficiently commented in our remarks on the 4th and the 7th Articles ; and for your further information we beg leave to refer you to a short historical account of this family given by Colonel Keating,[2] and entered in our diary under the 29th of March, which we have every reason to believe is authentic. Fatesing's agent maintains the independent right of his Master, and founds his demand for restitution upon the plea that these cessions were made to the Company for their mediation in the treaty of Baroda, and that the conditions thereof not having been fulfilled by Raghoba they should consequently be restored, but he does not claim any right to them by virtue of the treaty of Purandhar.

Wrong views

We thought it proper to give our sentiments on the rights of the Gaikwads to the Governor-General and Council, which, we hoped, would have been received with the attention due to our experience and knowledge of the different Powers connected with this Presidency ; but to our disappointment they acquaint us in their letter dated the 20th of May, received here the 9th instant, that, as they suppose and admit by the treaty that the supreme authority of the Maratha State is united in, and represented by, the Peshwa, and as the possessions claimed by Fatesing are all stipulated either to be restored to the Maratha State or to be ceded to the Company, they desire us to reject absolutely the pretensions of Fatesing. We think it not improbable their next step will be an order to surrender the Gaikwad cessions to the Ministers. We have heard nothing of the proofs mentioned in the 7th article, and the Governor-General and Council seem not to be aware that by this decision they have in a manner guaranteed to the Poona Government an absolute right and property over the Gaikwad dominions, and have exposed the Company to the chance of a difference with Fatesing. If the Poona Government had a right to the whole Gujarat province, where was the necessity for a partition in the year 1759, when they had Damaji in their power ; and we think, if these cessions must be relinquished, common justice requires they should be restored to the person from whom we received them, which, we confess, we understood was meant by the treaty in case the promised proofs were produced, and is evidently the true and proper construction of the 7th article. In a performance of this nature we should have expected more precision and accuracy of expression than we meet with in other parts of the treaty.

1 Warren Hastings seems here to be of the opinion that the Surat revenue did not belong to the Gaikwads.

2 See Keating's letter of the 25th March, 1776.

1776 *Broach, 31st August, 1776 (1776, S. & P. D. 17A)*
Robert Gambier to William Hornby.

Gaikwad contest

Fatesing and Govindrao have for some months past been deeply engaged in treating of peace and an amicable partition of the Gaikwad dominions. They have often to outward appearance settled all their differences, and been reconciled; and yet their forces, which with themselves are situated at a very little distance from each other, about 30 kos from Baroda, have had frequent skirmishes, in which each party has occasionally got the better; but to this time nothing decisive is settled between them, though I am informed they have lately agreed to a truce for two months. Both parties are endeavouring to raise more forces, and those they have now are pretty equal and may amount to about four or five thousand men on each side, of which the greatest part are horse. Fatesing is adding to the fortifications at Baroda and deepening and widening the ditch round it.

1776 *Bombay, 1st November, 1776 (1776 S. & P.D. 17A)*
Extract from the translation of the Peshwa's letter to Lieutenant Colonel Upton, dated 8th October.

Fatesing's disclaimer

It is entered in the treaty that, when it is proved by Fatesing Gaikwad's writing and copies of sanads by the former Peshwa in his possession that he has no authority to cede any of the Gujarat country, the English will restore to the sarkar the parganas of Chikhli, etc., and therefore the sarkar's Ministers had sent to you a note of the inability of the Gaikwads under Fatesing's seal with the copy of a sanad by one of the Peshwas.

1776 *Broach, 18th November 1776 (1776-77, Br. F. 263)*
At a Cons.ltation.

Fatesing displeased

The Chief, in order to give all proper information on this point, acquaints the Board that the strong detachment which Fatesing sent up before the rains to expel Govindrao's people from the thanas in the neighbourhood of Songarh, returned within these few days, and are now in the Rajpipla country, preparing to cross the Narbada to join their Master; and that he has intelligence by some harkaras just returned from Gujarat that Fatesing had within these few days detached a considerable body of horse under a principal officer into the neighbourhood of Umeta;[1] and that he appears to be extremely jealous of our forces remaining so long in the neighbourhood of his territories. The Chief further observes to the Board that Fatesing, on hearing of our troops having crossed the Mahi, had written to him that he was sorry we had thought proper to detach so considerable a force on so trifling a business; which, had we applied to him, he would have settled for us without giving us trouble; and that, if on any future similar occasion we would apply to him, he would oblige them to give satisfaction.

Taking the above into consideration the Board think it improper at this juncture that any villages, situated in the Baroda pargana and immediately belonging to Fatesing, should be meddled with further

1 In a quarrel with the ruler of Umeta the Company's forces had entered the pargana of Baroda.

than securing the person of the patel of Tetore [*Tithore*] named Coober, if to be done immediately and without any great trouble.

That, except the village of Tetore [*Tithore*], we have not heard of the inhabitants of these villages committing any actual depredations or insults; and as they certainly do belong to the Baroda pargana, they ought not to be meddled with; as the commencing hostilities against Fatesing is too serious a business to be entered into, but by the express directions of the Governor and Council.

Bombay, 14th April, 1777 (1777, *S. & P. D.* 18) — 1777

Translate of a second paper delivered by the Poona Darbar to Mr. Mostyn.

Ministers' claims

7th Article: This article is exactly conformable to the 7th article of the treaty of peace entered into by Colonel Upton, except the following additions: When such was the treaty, and two letters from Fatesing [*sent*] to Colonel John Upton, declaring he had no authority to alienate any country, and enclosing copy of a former Peshwa's sanad, yet the parganas of Chikhli, etc. are detained by you. These ought to be restored.

Mostyn's reply.

No documents received

This article, as far as it depends upon the Governor and Council of Bombay, has been fully complied with, as will the remainder [*be complied with*], as the proper certificates from Fatesing, declaring he has no power to alienate any of his possessions, are produced. But notwithstanding you say Colonel Upton has received two letters from Fatesing with copy of a sanad from a former Peshwa, declaring he had no authority so to do, I can only declare neither these letters nor the sanad were ever sent to the Governor and Council of Bombay.

Strange statement

I cannot, however, help observing that it is very extraordinary that Fatesing should give such letters after his vakil had denied to the Governor and Council of Bombay your having the power to alienate any part of his territories, and making a formal demand in the name of his Master for the restitution of these very parganas. This assertion of the vakil in the name of his Master appears to have some foundation; for, if the whole of the Gaikwad's possessions were at the will or disposal of the Peshwa, where was the necessity of the Peshwa Ballaji Bajirao, commonly called Nana, to enter into a treaty with Damaji Gaikwad, by which the Gaikwad dominions were divided nearly half and half between the Peshwa and Gaikwad families. In the share, which fell to the latter, were included the above districts. It is further remarkable that at the time Mr. Price entered into a treaty with Fatesing at Broach in the year 1773,[1] and I was at Poona, the Peshwa should make no objections thereto. From these circumstances your claiming the sole right of disposing of the Gaikwad's territories appears very extraordinary.

Poona Ministers' reply.

Documents with Upton

7th Article: You have given for answer about Chikhli, etc. country that it is agreed in the treaty, when it is proved by the writing of Fatesing that he has no right to give away any of his country, according to the copy of the sarkar's sanads, you will restore the said coun-

1 See *The Third English Embassy to Poona,* 64, 78, 92.

try. Two letters from the Gaikwads and a copy of a former Peshwa's sanad were delivered to Colonel Upton, for which we took a receipt from the said Colonel acknowledging he had received these two letters and the copy of the sanad—a copy of which receipt I now send you. The sarkar has complied with the treaty, but you have not yet restored the said pargana.

Ministers' arguments

You mention the division of the Gujarat country between the Peshwa and Gaikwad; but all the world knows the Gaikwad is a servant of the sarkar[1]. If he was not a servant, why would the sarkar take half of his country, or why would he serve them? According to the agreement then made he gave a writing to the sarkar. Besides, for what reason should he send a letter with his seal to Colonel Upton? Or why should he suffer the sarkar to take from him part of the country given him by that treaty, or keep it, or return it to him at their pleasure. Damaji, Sayaji, Govindrao, and Fatesing Gaikwad made a treaty with the sarkar, in which they acknowledge themselves to be the servants of the Peshwa, and that their country is at his disposal; which treaty was shown and even a copy thereof delivered to Colonel Upton. Notwithstanding which, you doubt the Peshwa's authority. Suppose any of my officers, who has a command at a distance, should enter into a treaty with another Power, giving away part of the country under his command and write to me he had done so; but, when he comes before me, he acknowledges himself to be my servant, and denies that he has a right to give away any of his country. This is exactly the case with the Gaikwads, which appeared by the letters and copy of the sanad sent by Fatesing to Colonel Upton. You should, therefore, restore Chikhli, etc. agreeable to the treaty.[1]

1777 *Bombay, 6th June,* 1777 (1777, *S. & P. D.* 18)
At a Consultation.

Proof wanting

The Ministers have not yet produced the proof required by the 7th article of their sovereignty over the Gaikwad countries; and even if they had, we should not be at liberty to give them up without the consent of the Governor-General and Council.

1777 *Bombay, 7th June,* 1777 (1777, *S. & P. D.* 18)
William Hornby to Thomas Mostyn at Poona.

Proof wanting

The Darbar can have no pretensions to demand the Gaikwad cessions until the proofs required by the 7th article are produced; and even then we shall not be at liberty to give them up until we receive orders for that purpose from the Governor-General and Council.

1777 *Poona, 13th June,* 1777 (1777, *S. & P. D.* 18)
Thomas Mostyn to William Hornby.

Upton's receipt

Enclosed I now forward to Your Honour, etc. a copy of the receipt from Colonel Upton, mentioned in the Darbar's replies, which being in Persian, and I have no Persian interpreter, I have not been able to get translated. I have seen the original, of which this is said to be

1 The Ministers' views differ considerably from those Fatesing held in 1772. See Fatesing's letter of the 8th May, 1772, volume II; where also see *Index, Fatesing's proposals.*

a copy, which is signed and sealed both by Colonel Upton and Mr. Macpherson.

Bombay, 21*st June*, 1777 (1777, *S. & P. D.* 18) 1777
William Hornby to Warren Hastings.

Instructions ashed

We also request your directions respecting the restitutions of the Gaikwad cessions, which the Darbar has demanded. It will be a difficult matter to judge of the authenticity of any proofs they may produce, after Fatesing's vakil has asserted the independent right of his Master over his own share of the Gujarat country; and we beg you will consider how far it is proper to comply with any of their demands until they have fulfilled their part of the treaty and made full restitution of the *Aurora's* cargo, which they have refused in direct breach of the 13th article; for no dependence can be had upon their promises, when we have no longer security in our hands for the performance of them.

Bombay, 29*th July*, 1777 (1777, *S. & P. D.* 18) 1777
Bombay to the Court of Directors.

Ali Nawaz Khan

Ali Nawaz Khan, late Nawab of Surat, died on the 11th of last month. We have not appointed any successor, having judged it for your interest and the good of the city totally to abolish that office.

Mostyn to Poona

Mr. Mostyn proceeded to Poona on the 14th of March, furnished with instructions to cultivate an amicable correspondence with the Darbar and urging the execution of such parts of the treaty as remain unaccomplished by that Government.

Fort William, 18*th August*, 1777. (1777, *S. & P. D.* 18) 1777
Warren Hastings to William Hornby.

Letter and sanads

We enclose for your information copies and translations of a letter written by Fatesing in reply to a reference made to him by Colonel Upton on the subject of his right to alienate any of the territories dependent on him, and of sanads granted at divers times to the Gaikwad. This letter from Fatesing, though it evades a positive and direct answer to the point in question, seems to disavow any right in him to alienate these possessions; but the concern which he has in the question makes his personal evidence very suspicious,[1] (especially in the present instance, in which it is opposed to his own personal act), since whatever is relinquished by the Company, will revert to him.

Suspicious evidence

Calcutta views

By the tenure, on which all jagir-possessions are held, we doubt whether any part of them can be legally alienated for ever by the jagirdars; but we are not sufficiently informed if the lands possessed by the Gaikwad family are of this nature. The answer to the seventh request contained in the 4th sanad seems to allow of a right in them to dispose of their own districts in any manner they pleased, without obtaining the special concurrence of the Peshwa. The request and answer are as follows:

1 Warren Hastings is gradually coming round to the views held by the Bombay Government. Compare this letter with those of the 5th and the 9th July, 1776.

7th Request. I shall commence war against the independent Moguls, who have establishments in my share, and recover their possession from them, at my own expense. Let not the Government concern itself with them.

Answer. Should you take any measures with respect to those districts which are your own share, the Government has no concern in it. Agreed accordingly.

Calcutta orders

Although the inference which we draw from this passage is not conclusive, yet we think it is sufficient to justify you in retaining possession of the districts ceded by Fatesing, until clearer proofs shall be afforded by him or by the Ministers that he had no right to make these cessions. The detention of the country for a few months longer, supposing it should be at last restored to Fatesing, will be no break of the treaty on our part, as long as any material articles of it remain unexecuted on theirs.

1777 *Bombay, 10th October, 1777 (1777, S. & P. D. 18)*

The President's Minute on the situation and the affairs of the Marathas.

Maratha encroachments

21. It appertains only to my subject to state the encroachments on the Gaikwads. Nana, the son of the great Bajirao, insisted on sharing with Damaji Gaikwad the actual collections of Gujarat. Damaji alleged his original tenure, the conditions of which he had punctually performed. His reasons were not attended to. Nana took advantage of Damaji's being at Poona, confined him three years and at last compelled him to comply with his demands. By an agreement in 1759 the Peshwa was entitled to the revenues of certain parts of the Gaikwad dominions. On the death of Damaji the Ministers in the Poona Darbar encroached a step further than Nana. Besides the collections they had been admitted to, they occasionally demanded from Fatesing sums of money under pretence he had not furnished the contingent of troops for the army or any other pretext they chose to suggest when they knew themselves in a state to enforce their demand.

Fatesing's attempt

22. When from various causes the power of the Poona Darbar was evidently on the decline, it was natural for the Gaikwads to endeavour to regain their former situation, perhaps to advance a step for their renouncing all dependence on the Brahman Government. Of this the Ministers were perfectly sensible, and the offers that Fatesing made in 1772 of an alliance offensive and defensive with the English quickened their apprehensions both from him and them.

Poona fears of Gaikwad English alliance

23. The dominions of the Gaikwads extend throughout Gujarat and reach southwards as far as Daman. The chain of mountains, which defend Poona from our approach immediately from Bombay, terminates on the Gujarat country, through which an army may easily penetrate by different routes into the heart of the Peshwa's territories and so to Poona. But without being certain of the Gaikwads or some adequate ally, such an attempt would be dangerous as we might be cut off from all communications with the coast, distressed for provisions, with perhaps one army in front and another in the rear. With the

1 The extracts here given from William Hornby's Minute, (para 21-28) are the most cogent vindication of the Gaikwad's independent right to the Broach revenue.

Gaikwads assuredly their friends, the English could penetrate and lay waste their whole country. As they would advance onwards, the different places they leave behind them, would afford a secure retreat should it be found requisite. But the necessity of such a retreat would be but little probable, as no very great detachment of disciplined troops with a good artillery, joined to the Gaikwad's horse, would be sufficient to reduce every town and fort they have. Fatesing in his proposals only asked three hundred Europeans and one thousand sepoys with artillery. In short, should the English ever seriously think of that power and connection in the west of India, which the Marathas are sensible is the only certain check on their invasions eastwards, the Poona Darbar clearly saw that an alliance offensive and defensive with the Gaikwads must be one part of their system. The interests of the English in it are conspicuous enough, and the independent possession of the ancient territories of his ancestors with an exemption from those occasional mulcts might be the band by which the Gaikwads would be gladly and firmly bound to such an alliance. That these were their sentiments, the treaty with Colonel Upton convinces me; for, next to their own private interests, there seems to me no point they have so assiduously laboured at, as to prevent this dreaded and formidable union; and I will minutely trace the steps by which they proceeded to the accomplishment of their purpose.

Meaning of 7th article

24. It is well known that among the Princes of this country the idea of an offensive and defensive alliance can't exist for want of these sentiments which lead to it. Their sole plan of conduct is an undeviating attention to their own immediate interests. The point of honour is totally unknown, and good faith at the hazard of these interests is treated as folly. In the English they had remarked a peculiarity which cannot subsist in a despotic government, a regard for the national honour and of course an inviolable observance of national engagements. They had seen them backward and cautious in contracting obligations; but some remarkable instances of their punctuality in performing them even at the hazard of sacrificing their most precious interests had begot a trust and reliance on their word, which made their good faith proverbial. No less firm a reliance was necessary to bind the Gaikwads to the alliance in question; for, if once they form it, their sole safety must be in our good faith. The interests of the Darbar are too deeply affected by this union not to suppose they would [*bring*] their whole force together totally to destroy every remains of their independence, by reducing their whole dominions; and should that Darbar regain any degree of its former power, the Gaikwads would be unable to withstand them without our aid. Knowing then that this opinion of our good faith forms the basis of this dreaded alliance, their first step was of course to destroy that opinion. In this view, partly I think they framed the latter part of the 7th article, where it is expressed that all treaties and agreements subsisting between the English and Raghoba are hereby annulled, and those of Sayaji or Fatesing are also annulled, and these treaties to be destroyed in the presence of the Peshwa's Ministers. The intended effect of this stipulation seems to me too evident to mistake the views of the Ministers in it. They wish to convey an idea that, when they came in compe-

tition with our interests, the most solemn promises and obligations are no longer regarded by us.

Making Gaikwad English alliance impossible

25. Not content with attempting to subvert that opinion which, they knew, must form the groundwork of our union, the Ministers have also very artfully attempted to make us instrumental in destroying that independence which must form the basis of it. To effect this, they pretend to treat the Gaikwads as mere servants of the Poona Darbar, and deny their proprietary right to the dominions transmitted to them by their ancestors. After stipulating the restitutions of the several cessions of Raghoba in Gujarat, the 7th article proceeds: "The country ceded to the English by Sayaji or Fatesing Gaikwad shall also be restored, when it is proved by their letters and copies of the sanads granted by the former Peshwas (and now in their the Gaikwads' hands) that they do not possess power or authority to make such cessions." In short they set up the speculative rights of empire contained in the formulary of their grants against actual agreements and a practice of a number of years. I doubt not but in those sanads by which this right is to be tried the Gaikwads are styled as servants of the Raja, and that in their letters to his delegates, the former Peshwas, they acknowledged themselves as such. The Bhonsla does the same, and the sanads for his dominions are received from the Raja through the Peshwa; yet nobody ever doubted that he had the proprietary right to them, or thought of applying elsewhere than to him for the cession of Cuttack, which forms a part of them. The result must then be that by a strict adherence to the test agreed on in this treaty, the dependency of the Gaikwads will be established; and the consequence then is that we have pledged the public faith against that union, [*which*] it might perhaps have been expedient to have had a distant view to. For, after establishing a peace between the British nation, and the Maratha State represented by the Peshwa Rao Pandit Pradhan, it will certainly be inconsistent with our peaceable engagements to form an alliance offensive and defensive with a servant of that State, directly pointed against the State itself. This is indeed fully provided against in the 12th article, where it is agreed that no assistance is to be given by the English to any rebellion in the Maratha dominions. The Gaikwads must be sensible that by these engagements it would be dangerous either to make, or listen to, any overtures from us; for that act alone may justly be deemed an act of rebellion; and they would stand exposed to the consequences with a very precarious chance of assistance from us.

Poona claims refuted

26. Whatever the claim the Ministers may assert to dispose of the territories of the Gaikwads on the general idea of the supreme power devolved to the Peshwa by the Raja, I beg leave to subjoin a few instances clearly demonstrative that in this case speculation and fact are totally at variance, and from the acts of the Poona Darbar itself refute the doctrine of the Ministers.

In 1759

27. When the Company by virtue of a firman from the Mogul became governors of Surat Castle, they procured the necessary orders from the different Maratha pandits for the peaceable collections of such revenues as were annexed to it. Among others there are two from Damaji Gaikwad, the father of Fatesing, for the collections of Variav, Vissow and

Couchud. They are dated on the 12th October, 1759, a period at which the power of the Poona Darbar was at its utmost height, being in the peshwaship of Nana. Had not this country been in the sole possession of the Gaikwad, it is not probable that the Government of Bombay would have been so imprudent as to give the Peshwa grounds of jealousy by applying to his servants for what he alone had the right to grant; and it is as little probable that the Poona Darbar would then, or since, have suffered us quietly to make these collections, which we have done without the least dispute to the present hour.

In 1772

A latter event is more a case in point, because it relates to the territories in dispute. In the year 1772 Broach was reduced by the Company, and in consequence of their conquest, they claimed a right to all the revenues collected by the Mogul. When the treaty of participation for the Maratha share was on foot, no person ever thought of applying to the Peshwa or his Ministers. It was publicly notorious Fatesing alone was entitled to that share. They never hinted the most distant claim to it. At a time it was talked of disposing of Broach and its territories, Fatesing made considerable offers, and so distinct did the Ministry at Poona hold this from their proper dominion, that they made offers,[1] and affected to ask by way of friendship that we should give them the preference to Fatesing.

In 1775

Finally in the treaty with Raghoba he only stipulates with respect to these territories to use his influence with the Gaikwads to procure the cessions of them to the Company. Had they belonged to the Peshwa, he would of course have granted them at once. And who can pretend to be a better judge of the rights of the Peshwas than Raghoba himself ?

Poona policy explained

28. These seem to me undeniable proofs that the Ministers have no right to alienate any part of the Gaikwad's dominions. The clearest conviction of this, combined with other circumstances, led me at once into their political views on their pretended grants in the Gujarat country. They dreaded a union between the English and the Gaikwads. As the first step to prevent this, they do their utmost to destroy that opinion of our faith and honourable adherence to our engagements, which must necessarily form the basis of it. They next draw us into a confession of the non-existence, of that very independent right, on which this union must be grounded. By the consequences fairly deducible from this confession our public faith is pledged against it; and when they find they have brought us into such a dilemma that we can neither look to the Gaikwads with confidence, nor they to us with safety, they bribe us by our interest to maintain the rights we have aided them to usurp; and all this at the expense of the injured party; for it is in this latter light I view the cession of the Maratha share of the Broach parganas, which, I believe, must now be deemed literally the property of Fatesing.

Advantages of Gaikwad alliance

37. But whatever may be determined on with respect to this general plan, I would by no means neglect the third point, which is to form an effectual check from this side on the Poona Darbar, should any

[1] This statement is borne out by many a passage in Mostyn's Diary. See *The Third English Embassy to Poona*, 73, 85, 115, 121, 124, 142.

future concurrence of circumstances give us apprehension from them.[1]

38. The mode of forming this check is pointed out in the observations that have already been made on the views of the Ministers in endeavouring to create a diffidence between the English and the Gaikwads. The more I consider this connection, the more advantageous it appears, both in a political and commercial light; and therefore I suppose that, if the general plan of establishing the independency of all the jagirdars should not be adopted, we ought to establish for the Gaikwads some ground of unquestionable right to their dominions, which may hereafter serve as a basis to the alliance in question, should it ever be thought expedient to form it. A very fine opening is afforded on principles of strict equity; it may be insisted on as a just return for grants of Fatesing to the Company and for his acquiescence on the sequestration made of this territory by the treaty of Purandhar. The settlement made with Nana in 1759 in regard to the collections in his dominions, with an exemption from his military aids, is, I think, the least that should be insisted on for him; but it would be much more suitable to our views, if he was altogether exempted from obligations to the Poona Darbar, because, his interests in our alliance being the greater, his attachment to it would be firmer, and his effectual assistance in time of need might be secured by the mode adopted by the other Presidencies in their offensive and defensive alliances with Country Powers, *viz.* the maintenance of a body of troops in his pay, but disciplined and commanded by our officers.

39. The political advantage of this measure as a check on the incursions of the Poona Darbar seem to me sufficiently conspicuous. I shall, therefore, proceed to evince the further advantages we shall derive from it in point of defence against our natural enemies, the French, and especially with respect to the commerce of the Company.

40. As to the first, in case of exigency, the troops we have already stationed in our northern garrisons might be called down for the immediate defence of Bombay, and the troops maintained by the Gaikwads serve in the interim to defend our possessions in the northward, in the same manner (only with much greater facility) as I suppose those maintained by the subah of Oudh would serve to defend the western frontier of Bengal, should an alarm from the French occasion the march of our brigade in Oudh towards Calcutta. This, I apprehend, is one material point. Another is that by our influence with the Gaikwads we should always be certain of the northern timber from Gandevi, etc., which are chiefly requisite for the repairs of a squadron, and of which, as we now stand, we are far from being assured at a time we may most want them; on the contrary, should the French gain a footing at Poona, it seems most probable we should utterly be deprived of it.

1777 *Bombay, 29th October,* 1777 (1777, *S. & P. D.* 18)

At a Consultation.

Gaikwad cessions The Gaikwad cessions will be retained until further proofs are produced by the Ministers or Fatesing.

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1 Hornby here alludes to the danger of French influence at the Poona Darbar in order to prove the necessity of the Gaikwad's independence—an argument which was bound to appeal to his countrymen.

Bombay, 24th December, 1777 (1777, S. & P. D. 18) 1777
At a Consultation.

The President lays before us a letter from the Peshwa in which was inside an extract of a letter said to be from the Governor-General, both entered hereafter. *Letters*

An answer will be returned there, when Mr. Mostyn proceeds to Poona, agreeable to our resolutions of 24th October; and we cannot but remark how contrary their demand for the Gaikwad countries is to the directions sent to us from the Governor-General and Council; though the Ministers in the Peshwa's letter artfully seem to ground these demands upon the letter they received from the Board.

Translation of a letter from Madhavrao Narayan to William Hornby, dated 7th, and received 23rd December, 1777. 1777

I dispatched one Sevack Ram to Calcutta, as this sarkar's vakil; and the Supreme Council of that place gave an answer to the letter of my Ministers to them, a paragraph whereof in Persian, with its translate in Marathi, I have now sent to Your Honour, by which you will be particularly informed the said Supreme Council of Calcutta writes that they have wrote you and the Council in the same manner, sending their said letter from Calcutta to Bombay, which I make no doubt but you have received and observed its contents. They have wrote you regarding the venerable Dadasaheb and respecting Chikhli, etc. countries belonging to Fatesing as Gaikwad, to which you will send me an answer that you will deliver up to this sarkar's amildar the said Chikhli, etc. countries with two years' revenues; and I will cause to be delivered up to whom you will be pleased to order the three kamal lakhs of country from this sarkar agreeable to the treaty. I have ordered the revenues of Jambusar pargana to be given in part of the payment of twelve lakhs of Rupees agreeable to the treaty aforesaid; and this sarkar have sent one Mahadji Ramchandra to collect and pay the same to your people; that this sarkar's amildar, the said Mahadji Ramchandra will collect the income of the said pargana and continue paying them (your people) the amount, for which they will give him receipts; and that they will also give him receipt for the income of last and this year, which they may have received. This sarkar makes no difference in the treaty that is concluded, and Your Honour will likewise make no difference from your part. *Peshwa's demands*

Translation of a paragraph of the Governor-General and Council, their letter supposed to be written to the Ministry at Poona.

Translation of a letter of the Governor-General and Council received the 17th Shawal or the 19th November, 1777, and a copy received at Bombay the 2nd December following. *Supposed letter*

I and the Council at this place have wrote a displeasing letter again to the Governor and Council of Bombay, sending them a strict order that, as Raghunathrao does not to this day agree to a clause that is expressed in the treaty with regard to his expenses and the place for his habitation, they will turn him out of the English Company's dominions. We have also wrote regarding some other matters, which are

1 See Warren Hastings' letter dated 18th August, 1779.

not yet settled, that they will not make a difference like a hair in settling them agreeable to the treaty; doing which both the parties be fully satisfied. We have enclosed to the said Governor and Council of Bombay for their knowledge copies of letters and other papers relating to the countries given by Fatesing to the Company, which the said Fatesing did send to Colonel Upton Saheb, by which you will be convinced that I as well as the Council here have firm intentions to keep up the treaty and to cultivate friendship without any difference. It is right that you will also make use of your best endeavours, as much as you can, to get the above-mentioned matters settled, not minding groundless and trifling disputes, which will tend to the advantage of both the sarkars.[1]

1777 *Bombay, 30th December,* 1777 (1777, *S. & P. D.* 18)
At a Consultation.

The copies of the letter and sanads from Fatesing, received the 26th of October last, are ordered to be recorded in this place.

Letter from Fatesing to Colonel Upton, dated 25th Safar, 1190 *Hijra. (Memo written on the cover a copy delivered to Madhavrao on the 26th of the said month.)*

Questions asked I have had the pleasure of receiving your wished-for letter advising me of your deputation to conclude a peace with Shrimant Pradhan by negotiating with Sakharam Pandit, Minister, and Ballaji Pandit; and desiring that I will inform you whether I possess the share in the Gujarat country as principal and with a power of alienating it by grant at my pleasure as a share belonging to myself, or whether I hold it as naib or vicegerent of Rao Pandit Pradhan; also whether I granted the pargana some time ago to the English by a right existing in myself or by the commands of Raghunathrao, regarding him the superior power in the country; and also, if, in case I should be possessed of sanads granted by the Peshwa, to transmit you copies of them attested by the seal of the kazi; and with respect of granting Koral and Chikhli etc. to the English, to send a copy of one of the sanads; and representing to me the necessity of the information in the course of your negotiations.

Fatesing's answer The following is an account of this country, deducted from former times. A half share of the country of Gujarat was settled upon me by Shrimant in lieu of tankhas for the expenses of servants and officers, and the remaining is to be accounted for to the khalsa of the Government. Last year Hari Pandit came after Raghunathrao to this zilla with an army. He afterwards marched away, and Raghunathrao arrived with Colonel Keating, and the English invested me at Baroda, and commenced war with me. Considering the union and long friendship which had subsisted during the course of fifty years between me and the Company, an accommodation took place by means of Colonel Keating. Peace was established; and desiring an interview with Raghunathrao Colonel Keating settled a firm treaty between us, engaging that the entire half share of the country which was in my possession should

1 It is inconceivable that Warren Hastings should have written such a letter.

be confirmed to me, and that Govindrao, my younger brother, who at the instigation of mischievous men was a source of disputes and disorders, should be banished from the country, and that the garrisons of my men should be continued in the different stations; that no one should afflict the ryots; and that a considerable sum should be settled for the nazranah or annual subsidy of Raghunathrao; and at the same time Colonel Keating caused me to execute, and took sanads for the parganas of Koral and Chikhli, and the share of Broach, the villages Batta, Wanja and Diswauer in his own name. He engaged to procure me an interview with Raghunathrao; and relying upon the good faith and sincerity of the English nation, I left the spot where I then resided, and arrived in Colonel Keating's tent. When Raghunathrao heard of it, he was so perfidious as to surround the tent with an army with an intention of plundering me. I contributed what I could in money, elephants and articles towards the payment of the nazranah. But far from rigidly adhering to the terms of the treaty, he infringed them, and laid waste and ruined the whole country. Govindrao also excited troubles and desolated the country, and I had entirely lost every advantage from the country which had been ceded to Colonel Keating. Shrimant is the ruler of the country, and I hold it as a jagir,[1] and the disposal of it belongs to him. I transmit to you Persian translations of the original sanads, which the late Shrimant Rao granted in the name of Damaji, attested by the seal of the kazi, which I request you will examine.

Persian copy of a sanad from the late Madhavrao Peshwa to Damaji Gaikwad deceased, attested by the seal of the kazi, dated 25th of Zekorida in the beginning of the year 1173, *viz.*

Peshwa's sanad

A half share of the country of Gujarat subah is granted to you in lieu of expenses of your servants. You are required to attend yearly in the service of the Sarkar with a suitable army in obedience to the commands of the huzur and agreeable to the fard-i-sawal, and also to pay the amount of the nazranah settled for the sarkar every year. Be guilty of no evasion, delay, or disturbance. Date of this copy: 11th Safar, 1190 Hijra.

Translation of an agreement[2] *between Madhavrao Pandit Pradhan Peshwa and Damaji Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur in the year* 1169, *Bijapur.*

Agreement

It is agreed in the said year that the sum of 39 lakhs and one Rupee shall be received from Damaji on the following accounts, *viz.*

1 This statement is at variance with Fatesing's way of acting and speaking in 1772, and is therefore liable to impair the objectivity of the happenings as recorded here in the first part of Fatesing's answer.

2 In the *Secret and Political Department Diary* most of the proper names in this and the subsequent agreements are misspelt beyond recognition. Mr. R. K. Ranadive of the Huzur Political Office, Baroda, kindly compared the Bombay Record Office copy with the original Marathi copies kept at Baroda.

3 Bijapur is not in the original Marathi copy kept at Baroda. The year is probably called Bijapur, because it may have first been introduced in the Bijapur Kingdom.

A nazar for one year, because Damaji's force did not attend on the service of the year (I believe it means the year 1768), and because all his former crimes have been pardoned.	Rs.	23,25,000
The balance due on account of three years or from the beginning of the year 7 to the end of the year 9 (1167-1169) at the rate of 5,25,000 Rupees per annum: total amount of the three years [A, D. 1766-1768]	,,	15,75,000
	,,	39,00,000

N.B. The Government have issued tankhas for the above sum.

The following periods are settled for payment:

In the year 69 (I believe 1169) [A. D. 1768]			
By the end of Kartik	Rs. 6,50,000		
,, ,, ,, ,, Chaitra	,, 6,50,000		
,, ,, ,, ,, Ashad	,, 6,50,000		
		Rs.	19,50,000
In the year 70 (1170) [A. D. 176I]			
By the end of Ashwin	,, 4,00,000		
,, ,, ,, ,, Margashirsh	,, 4,00,000		
,, ,, ,, ,, Chaitra	,, 4,00,000		
,, ,, ,, ,, Jeshtha	,, 4,00,000		
		Rs.	16,00,000
In the year 71 (1171) [A. D. 1770]		,,	3,50,000
		Rs.	39,00,000

1. The Government is to receive the sum of (39) thirty nine lakhs at the period above mentioned: Agreed.

2. Continue the allowance of Khanderao Gaikwad agreeably to former engagements. Nothing which may be urged to the contrary shall be assented to by me: Agreed.

3. The town of Ahmadabad belongs half to the Gaikwad, each partly shall take and give a share which is just. The agreements in the years 3 and 4 (1163 and 1164) are confirmed: Agreed.

4. The following districts formerly were ceded by you to the Government, *viz.* Maroli, Galhe, Teladi, Moha, Satragaon, Vaghodia.[1] They were in the year 3 (1663) returned to you, and you granted to the sarkar out of them to the Government the following for Darbar expenses:

Pargana Satragan, 3 villages, *viz.* Dabhoi in pargana Teladi, Posra in pargana Maroli, Umret in pargana Maroli.

The Government will take one pargana and the 3 villages and leave the remaining parganas to you: Agreed.

5. From the beginning of the year 4 to the end of the year 66 (1164-1166) you will account to the Government for the sum of 5,25,000 Rupees yearly; and should any balance remain, it will be received: Agreed.

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1 In the original Marathi copy kept at Baroda Bisnapur is also mentioned.

6. In the time of Kibla Gahi[2] (my father) it was agreed that Government should receive the sum of 7,79,000 Rupees yearly from the beginning of the year 70 (1170). This was the agreement, pay the money accordingly: Agreed.

7. Serve every year with 3,000 horses, but should there be an exigency, serve in such a year with 4,000 horses; and should the army be cantoned during the course of the war, let a chosen officer attend: Agreed.

8. I have placed under your charge the habitations of the Dabhades. Let no complaint reach the Government that the Dabhade women do not receive their allowances: Agreed.

9. Half the bunder at Surat is settled for the Government and half for the Gaikwad. Ten thousand Rupees received formerly to be deducted from the complete jama for the Government, and the Gaikwad used to receive half of what remained, but it was settled in the year 3 and 4 that the Gaikwads should receive half of the 10,000 Rupees; and it is now settled accordingly: Agreed.

10. A nazranah was formerly settled in the year 3, in consequence of the restoration of Teladi and other districts. A nazranah was also agreed to in the year 4 in consequence of the exemption from payment of the annual sum of 2,54,000 Rupees, which used to be received by the Government. These agreements are now in force, but I have excused you from both nazranahs: Agreed.

11. I confirm all the tenements and villages which the late Peshwa granted in the way of inam, jagir, &ca, and which afterwards was confirmed by Dadasaheb: Agreed.

12. I confirm the title, which was granted to you in the year three, of Senakhaskhel: Agreed.

13. Since the sums to be paid by you this year will fall very heavy on you, you will pay two lakhs in part of what is due from you on account of the security engagement by a mortgage to a merchant: Agreed.

Articles of agreement between Madhavrao Pandit Pradhan Peshwa and Govindrao Gaikwad.

1. The country of Gujarat, &ca was under the charge of Damajirao Gaikwad, who bore the title of Senakhaskhel. The said Damaji being dead, the jagir and title are confirmed as fully as before to his son, Govindrao Gaikwad, now Senakhaskhel. The nazar for one year is fixed at the sum 21,00,001 Rupees, *viz.* the nazar

of the sarkar	..Rs.	20,50,000
The Darbar expenses	.. ,,	50,001
	Rs.	21,00,001

The nazar accordingly amounts to Rupees 21,00,001: Agreed. Whatever regulations and engagements took place in the name of

2 *Kibla Gahi* means the one who is now in heaven, the late revered. The original Marathi is *Kailas Vasi*, which the English translator rendered into Persian, in which language the phrase may have been familiar to him—information forwarded by Mr. R. K. Ranadive.

Damaji before the confirmation of your succession shall be binding in the same manner now: Agreed.

2. Damajirao Gaikwad acquired some new districts from Babi. It was agreed that half should belong to the sarkar, and half to him, and that a karkun or public officer should be sent by the Government in order jointly with him to take care of the gross receipts and divide the amount into two equal shares and transmit two separate memorandums. The amount contained in one of the memorandums I was to take for the share of the sarkar, and the sarkar was to take charge of the government there. The next year being 70 Sun Subueen (1170), pay what you may have collected from the half of the new acquired districts, and which you engaged to account to the sarkar to the end of the year 9 [1169] (I believe it means in the year 9), as that year does not seem to be completed.

3. Thikabandi or periods settled for the payment of the above nazaranah of 21,00,001 Rupees.

	Rs.	
In the year 9 (1169) [A.D. 1768]		
By the end of Chaitra	1,75,000	
By the end of Ashad	1,75,000	
		3,50,000
In the year 70 (1170) [A.D. 1769]		
By the end of Ashwin	2,18,000	
By the end of Margashersh	2,18,000	
By the end of Chaitra	2,18,000	
By the end of Jeshtha	2,18,000	
		8,72,000
In the year 71 (1171) [A.D. 1770]		
By the end of Ashadh [*Ashwin*][1]	2,18,000	
By the end of Margashirsh	2,18,000	
By the end of Vaishakh	2,18,000	
		6,54,000
In the year 72 (1172)) [A.D. 1771]		
By the end of Shravan		2,24,001
		Rs. 21,00,001

The sarkar will receive the sum of 21,00,001 Rupees at the periods expressed in the thikabandi: Agreed.

Articles of agreement, between Madhavrao Pandit Pradhan Peshwa and Govindrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, dated in the year 1169 *Bijapur.* [A.D. 1768]

Agreement

(1) *First request of Govindrao:* I will continue to Sayaji Gaikwad and Fatesingrao Gaikwad and others, younger or older, my brothers, the jagir which was settled upon them in the time of the late Damaji Bawa; but, as the sums which I am to pay as nazranah, &ca this year to the Government have fallen very heavy on me, I will, therefore, until I shall have discharged the amount of my engagements to the Government, allow them something suitable for their expenses and detain

1 *Ashadh* is a mistake in the copy from which the translation was made. The original Marathi copy has *Ashwin*.

something out of the jagir. Should they complain against me on account, do not hear them. When I shall have fulfilled my engagements, I will then allow them their jagir.

Answer of Madhavrao Peshwa: This is a concern of brothers. Settle with them for a lakh or 50,000 Rupees more or less; and should they refuse this and complain to the sarkar, I will then act as you request.

(2) *Second Request:* I have wholly thrown myself upon your goodness, and request that you will dispense your favour to me and support me. Should anyone bring into the field a powerful army against me, afford me your assistance; and all my brothers shall receive their allowance agreeable to former engagement and under their services to the sarkar. Do not withdraw from me, as long as I live, your support.

Answer: You will remain faithful to the sarkar; and should any one bring into the field a powerful force against you, you shall experience my favour: Agreed accordingly.

(3) *Third request:* Since the sum which I am to pay as a nazar to the sarkar is very heavy upon me, excuse one year's service, and let this year be first whenever you may think you can best dispense with me.

Answer: Pay the nazar of the sarkar at the appointed periods. With respect to the indulgence you request of an exemption from service, I will settle and fix a time when this indulgence may be granted: Agreed accordingly.

(4) *Fourth request:* Should ever my brothers or mutasaidds prefer any complaint against me to the sarkar, do not hear them, but send them to me.

Answer: This shall be complied with.

(5) *Fifth request:* As I have claims upon persons, which I shall demand, should these debtors complain against me, do not grant them any support, but send them to me.

Answer: Should any just debts be owing to you by others, certainly collect them in; and should these persons complain against you, I will not attend to them.

(6) *Sixth request:* Should Sayajirao, Fatesing, Manajirao and Murarrao Gaikwads live on friendly terms with me, it is well; but, should they be guilty of a breach of friendship and dispute, I will punish them. Should they complain to the sarkar and offer any presents, do not support them. But instead of resorting to the sarkar, should they disturb my country, let the sarkar assist me to punish them. Let no present that they may offer be accepted, but let them enjoy their jagir and perform their services to the sarkar; do not support them.

Answer: Let your brothers receive their allowances agreeable to the engagement. Should they, notwithstanding their receiving their allowances, dispute with you, or disturb you, do you punish them. In case you shall not be able to punish them yourself, I will afford you the assistance of the sarkar to punish them. Should they offer any present to the sarkar, it shall not be accepted.

(7) *Seventh request:* Should the business of my own country or any great object prevent me from attending myself, you will admit the services of the person I may depute in my stead, and show him favour.

Answer: Should any difficulty occur in your own country and render you unable to attend, you will send Fatesing to the huzur; but should you not be on good terms with Fatesing, send some other sardar, who may be depended upon, and is also a man of rank, with an army under his command to serve the sarkar; urge no excuse whatever on any pretence: Agreed accordingly.

(8) *Eighth request:* A merchant has been made responsible to the sarkar for the present year. Let districts to the amount of seven lakhs of Rupees be mortgaged to the sarkar next year on the following terms. Should I pay the sums due next year at the appointed periods, you will not take possession of these districts; but should I fail to pay the money at these periods, whenever I shall have paid the money, these districts shall be restored to me.

Answer: You are accountable for the money due next year. Should you not, you will place parganas to the amount of seven lakhs of Rupees in the possession of the sarkar. After the money due to the sarkar shall have been paid, I will restore your parganas to you: Agreed accordingly.

(9) *Ninth request:* As the sum which I am to pay to the sarkar is very heavy upon me, I request that the debts which may be due from me on account of security engagements to amils and merchants may not be permitted to be claimed before the expiration of nine years.

Answer: Debts on account of security engagements to amils, &ca shall not be permitted to be demanded before the expiration of three years, commencing from the beginning of the next year. After that period you will pay these debts agreeable to the thikabandi or settlement, which shall be made by the sarkar: Agreed accordingly.

Articles of agreement between Madhavrao Pandit Pradhan Peshwa and Sayajirao Gaikwad Samsher Bahadur, dated in the year 1173 *Bijapur.*

Agreemen

(1) *The first request of Sayajirao:* The same as the first request of Govindrao, agreeing to continue the jagir to his brothers.

Answer: The same as to Govindrao: Agreed accordingly.

(2) *Second request:* The same as Govindrao.

Answer: The same as to Govindrao: Agreed accordingly.

(3) *Third request:* As the sum which I am to pay to the sarkar, is very heavy upon me, excuse my services next year. You are pleased some time ago to promise, and request you will excuse my services accordingly.

Answer: Since your debt to Government is of a very considerable amount, and you on this plea request an exemption from a year's service, I, therefore, excuse you from serving in the year 75. But, however, should there be any difficulty that year, you will in the case of such an exigency attend with your forces; but should no difficult object occur, in this case you are excused from attending. However, in case you should not be allowed an exemption from service in the year 75, you shall be excused from attending in the year 76: Agreed accordingly.

(4) *Fourth request:* The same as the 5th from Govindrao.

Answer: The same as to Govindrao: Agreed accordingly.

(5) *Fifth request:* Let Khanderao Gaikwad retain the jagir, which was settled upon him by my father, since deceased, and perform his services. Other districts were delivered over to him in the way of amili or in charge to be superintended by him. Let him deliver to me the accounts of these and restore next year those districts which are only in his charge, and serve, receiving the jagir which has been settled upon him by the agreement.

Answer: Let the engagements which Damaji Gaikwad entered into be your guide, and do not deviate from them. As for the districts which you yourself may have lately granted to him, if it is your pleasure to continue them to him, continue them; if not, do not continue them. Should he complain against you on this account, I will not attend to him, but lay him under injunctions (not to complain again): Agreed accordingly.

(6) *Sixth request:* Do not command my appearance at the presence before the expiration of two years; for my money is very much dispersed, and it is necessary that I should look after it; and I cannot chastise my enemies without cantoning. I therefore request you will excuse me from appearing at the huzur these two years.

Answer: Come to the huzur at the close of this year; and after your arrival it shall be determined what orders it will be proper to give, and it shall be ordered accordingly: Agreed accordingly.

(7) *Seventh request:* I shall commence war against the independent Moguls, who have establishments in my share, and recover their possessions from them at my own expense. Let not the Government concern itself with them.

Answer: Should you take any measure with respect to those districts which are your own share, the Government has no concern with it: Agreed accordingly.

(8) *Eighth request:* Desiring a confirmation of the article in the first sanad respecting the money lent at the time of the Hindustan war by Raosaheb and the remission of any debt, which might appear in the Government accounts.

Answer: As this agreement appears before, it shall now be confirmed: Agreed accordingly.

(9) *Ninth request:* As the town of Ahmadabad belongs half to me and half to the Government, take your share agreeably to what is expressed in the receipt of my amil. There was an agreement on this subject in the years 3 & 4 and also in the year 69; let those be conformed to.

Answer: What has been agreed as above, is now confirmed: Agreed accordingly.

(10) *Tenth request:* Desiring a confirmation of the article in the first sanad respecting the tenements and villages granted in the way of inam and jagir.

Answer: What has been agreed as above is now confirmed: Agreed accordingly.

(11) *Eleventh: Requisition of Shrimant Madhavrao.* The agreement in the second sanad respecting the new acquisitions of Damaji

Gaikwad from Gopy (Babi) has not been fulfilled last year. The amount of above one or two lakhs Rupees was not received, and it has been engaged that I shall receive about 25,000 Rupees this year. Next year Raja Shaura Fatesing Gaikwad shall come to the presence, after which according to his representations, such an agreement as may be proper shall take place: Agreed accordingly.

(12) *Twelfth: Requisition of Shrimant:* The same as the article in the first sanad respecting the Dabadhes: Agreed accordingly.

(13) *Thirteenth: Requisition of Shrimant:* You have settled instalments for the payment of your debt to Gopal Naik Tapnagar, and delivered to him a deed. Pay without fail the money at the appointed periods: Agreed accordingly.

(14) *Fourteenth: Requisition of Shrimant.* The sum of seven lakhs and 79,000 Rupees, is due from you yearly agreeable to engagements. Pay this money to the Government according to the thikabandi agreed to: Agreed accordingly.

(15) *Fifteenth: Request of Sayajirao:* The same as the 6th request from Govindrao.

Answer: The same as the answer to Govindrao: Agreed accordingly.

(16) *Sixteenth: Request of Sayajirao:* To the same purport as the 7th request of Govindrao.

Answer: Should any difficulty occur in your own country and prevent you from serving, send Govindrao Gaikwad to serve in your stead with an army: Agreed accordingly.

(17) *Seventeenth: Request of Sayajirao:* The same as the 9th request of Govindrao.

Answer: You are to give merchants as your security, I believe, to Government for the payment of the sums stipulated in your agreement, and pav those merchants by instalments in the course of four years, and deliver written engagements from them to Government. When those shall be paid who became your creditors from being security, settle 2 lakhs per annum for your other creditors, and pay them the sum: Agreed accordingly.

(18) *Eighteenth request:* The same as 4th request of Govindrao.

Answer: The same as to Govindrao: Agreed accordingly.

(19) *Nineteenth request:* Govindrao Gaikwad shall receive the amount which Shrimant settled for him last year, and perform his services to the Government Currgapapary on his hands, the revenue of which village has been settled at the fixed sum. Let this sum be deducted from what is to be paid to Govindrao, and the remainder to be paid to him. But, should he not approve of this, let him deliver up the village to me, and I will pay him his full allowance.

Answer: It has been agreed this year that the sum of two lakhs of Rupees shall be paid to him from the beginning of the year 2, parpary included. Pay Govindrao accordingly 2 lakhs of Rupees parpary included, and let him exert himself in the service of the Government: Agreed accordingly.

(20) *Twentieth request:* The business relative to the wealth has been placed under the management of Fatesingrao Gaikwad. Let all men I have transmitted after the nagra in the Persian it is written all the brothers be placed in his command and obey his orders in matters relative to this branch [?].

Answer: This shall be complied with: Agreed accordingly.

(21) *Twenty-first request:* Karkuns or public officers have been used to be appointed from the sarkar with pay amounting altogether to 9,005 Rupees per annum. Let me settle an allowance from them out of it, and then receive accordingly.

Answer: This cannot be admitted: Agreed accordingly.

(22) *Twenty-second request:* The bunder at Surat belongs half to Government and half to me. You deducted Rs. 10,000 from the full jama or settlement, and gave me half of the remainder. You engaged to give me half or the 10,000 Rupees in the year 3 & 4; give it to me accordingly.

Answer: Agreeable to the former engagements of the sarkar, a half share is yours, and a half share is mine: Agreed accordingly.

(23) *Twenty-third request:* The Government formerly took Teladi, etc. districts and restored them in the year 63. In the year 69 you excused the nazranah on this account as well as the nazranahs on account of the remission in the year 4 of 2,54,000 Rupees, which we used to pay to the Government yearly. I request that these nazranahs may still be regarded as excused according to former agreement.

Answer: A former agreement appears respecting the 2,54,000 Rupees, which was excused by the Government from the year 64 to the end of the year 69. This agreement is confirmed: Agreed accordingly.

(24) *Twenty-fourth request:* Desiring a confirmation of the article of agreement first sanad respecting pargana Bisanpur, &ca.

Answer: What was before agreed to, is now confirmed.

(25) *Twenty-fifth: Requisition of Shrimant Peshwa:* The same as the article of agreement in the first sanad respecting the 3,000 horse, &ca. Money is due to the Government from Bhukhanji Hari Dhat, merchant, on account of his charge of Shrirangapattan. He says that money is owing to him by the Gaikwad. Should this be true, and Bhukhanji refer me to you, you will pay me: Agreed accordingly.

(26) *Twenty-sixth: regulation:* The following adjustment is for payment of the money due to Govindrao Gaikwad on

account 2 or last year [A. D. 1771]		Rs. 2,00,000
account 3 or present year [A. D. 1772]		,, 2,00,000
It appears from the report of the karkuns of Gaikwad that he has received in part, as follows: 2 years' collections from Padra at the rate of 50,000 each is	Rs. 1,00,000	
By the amount he received in cloths from Gopal Naik Timbekar in the year 2 ..	Rs. 25,000	
		Rs. 1,25,000
Remains		,, 2,75,000
The following periods are settled.		
On the 1st of Assen	Rs. 1,00,000	
By the end of Mang	,, 50,000	
By the end of the year	,, 1,25,000	
		Rs. 2,75,000

You are to pay without fail the sum of two lakhs and seventy five thousand Rupees, at the above periods: Agreed.

(27) *Twenty-seventh: Requisition of Shrimant:* Tankhas have been granted from the Government for sums of money from the beginning of 63. to the end of 66, in part of it some tankhas and receipts have been returned and delivered. Discharge what remains: Agreed accordingly.

Twenty-seven articles have been written: Agreed accordingly.

Dated 17th Jamadi-al-akhir year 73, Bijapur, Bhadrapad Mas [*Bhadrapad month*] at Poona. [A. D. 1772]

1778 *Bombay, 3rd January,* 1778 (1778, *S. & P. D.* 19)
Instructions to Thomas Mostyn at Poona.

Gaikwad cessions

The Peshwa in the late letter to the President has repeated the demand for the Gaikwad cessions being given up to the Poona sarkar, and seems to found it upon a letter received by the Darbar from the Governor-General and Council. We enclose for your notice an extract of what they [*the Governor-General and Council*] wrote to us on the same subject under the 18th August last, by which we shall be governed; and you will observe to the Ministers that, if these countries must be relinquished by the Company, they revert to Fatesing from whom we received them, and not to the Poona sarkar.

1778 *Poona, 9th February,* 1778 (1778, *S. & P. D.* 19)
Thomas Mostyn to William Hornby.

Ministers' contention

Yesterday morning Madhavrao requested that I would go to his house in the afternoon to meet Byroopant; which I did, when I acquainted him with the Governor-General and Council's opinion with respect to the 5th and 7th articles of the treaty made by Mr. Upton. To the latter article he replied that according to the paper from Fatesing in the possession of the Darbar, the 7th request and answer could not bear the construction we had put upon them; and upon my acquainting him that translates of these articles were sent us from Bengal, and that I could not conceive there was any mistake in them but, if there were, they could easily rectify them by getting fresh proofs from Fatesing, he observed that there certainly was a mistake in our translation, it being contrary to what has passed two nights before, when this business was mentioned at the Darbar in the presence of Antaji Mangesh, Fatesing's Diwan.

Fatesing won over

Madhavrao in course of the foregoing conversation informed me that, in consideration of Fatesing's having agreed to pay eighteen lakhs of Rupees, the Darbar had given him a fresh sanad for the Gujarat country with a new sicca and saropa, investing him with the title, his father, Damaji, enjoyed, of senakhaskhel; which I make no doubt will be a great inducement to Fatesing to give such a writing, with respect to his right of alienating any part of his country, as the Darbar may please to dictate.

1778 *Fort William, 23rd March,* 1778 (1778, *S. & P. D.* 19)
Warren Hastings to William Hornby.

Gaikwad cessions

We direct that you keep possession of the pargana of Chikhli and Koral, the town of Variav, the three villages of the pargana of Chorasi

and the village of Battagang, which were ceded to the Company by Fatesing Gaikwad, since the Ministers have failed in producing the proofs that Fatesing did not possess power or authority to make such cessions.[1]

Poona, 31st March, 1778 (1778, *S. & P. D.* 19) 1778
Thomas Mostyn to William Hornby.

Govindrao

I know not well what to do with the Chikhli, &ca parganas. I could wish to have them deferred being settled for the present, as I know Moroba and Holkar mean to place Govindrao in the Gujarat country. Possibly some lucky circumstance may turn up from the change, or that Raghoba will have influence enough with Govindrao to let us keep them.

Bombay, 15th May, 1778 (1778, *S. & P. D.* 19) 1778
At a Consultation.

Gaikwad cessions

The letter from Bengal on the 23rd March and the present situation with the Poona Government having been thoroughly considered, the following resolutions are unanimously taken.

Thirdly. Resolved that Mr. Mostyn be directed to acquaint the Ministers that the Governor-General and Council have directed us to keep possession—and which we shall accordingly do—of the countries ceded to the Hon'ble Company by Fatesing Gaikwad, since they (the Ministers) have failed in producing the proofs required by the treaty that Fatesing Gaikwad did not possess power or authority to make such cessions.

Bombay, 16th May, 1778 (1778, *S. & P. D.* 19) 1778
William Hornby to Thomas Mostyn.

Gaikwad cessions

Thirdly. We direct that you acquaint the Ministers that the Governor-General and Council have directed us to keep possession, and which we shall accordingly do, of the countries ceded to the Hon'ble Company by Fatesing Gaikwad, since they (the Ministers) have failed in producing the proofs required by the treaty that Fatesing Gaikwad did not possess a power or authority to make such cessions.

Bombay, 20th May, 1778 (1778, *S. & P. D.* 19) 1778
William Hornby to Warren Hastings.

Gaikwad cessions

Thirdly. We have directed him [*Mostyn*] to acquaint the Ministers that we have orders from you to keep possession of the countries ceded to the Hon'ble Company by Fatesing, since they have failed in producing the proofs required by the treaty that Fatesing Gaikwad did not possess power or authority to make such cessions.

Poona, 8th June, 1778 (1778, *S. & P. D.* 19) 1778
Thomas Mostyn to the Poona Darbar.

Gaikwad cessions

Third. I am also directed by the Governor and Council of Bombay to acquaint you that the Governor-General and Council have directed them to keep possession of the countries ceded to the Hon'ble

1 Published by Forrest, *Selections, Maratha Series,* 315.

Company by Fatesing Gaikwad, since you have failed in producing the proofs required by the treaty that Fatesing Gaikwad did not possess power or authority to make such cessions; and that they will accordingly keep possession of these countries.

1778 *Bombay*, 11*th June*, 1778 (1778, *S. & P. D.* 19)
Translate of the Darbar's reply.

Ministers' contention

3rd. It is mentioned in the treaty that, when proofs shall be produced under Fatesing's hand that he has no power to give any part of his country, the English would deliver up Chikhli, etc. country. Fatesing sent two letters directed to Colonel Upton, also a copy of the Peshwa's sanad with his seal; which were delivered to Colonel Upton, showing that this power is not with the Gaikwad, but with the Peshwa. A receipt for the said letters and sanad was taken from Colonel Upton with his seal affixed thereto, which is in the possession of the sarkar. Conformable to the treaty Chikhli, &ca parganas ought to be returned to this sarkar. What you now write me, being contrary to the treaty, is very extraordinary and much surprises me.

No. 2 PLANNING THE CAMPAIGN

(January 1779 — December 1779)

AFTER their failure to settle the question of the sovereignty of the Gaikwads diplomatically the Bombay Government tried to reinstate Raghoba in the Poona Darbar, if not as Peshwa, at least as regent. But the attempt ended in dismal failure. The documents dealing with the circumstances that led to the Poona expedition of 1778-1779, with the sanguine expectations of the Bombay authorities and their bitter disappointment have been published by Forrest, *Selections, Maratha Series,* 288-386. Thus the hope of incidentally making the Gaikwads independent of the Poona Darbar, which was one of the side-issues of the Bombay campaign, did not materialise. After the treaty of Wargaon, Colonel Goddard was invested by Warren Hastings with full powers to renew or confirm the treaty of Purandhar, provided the Poona Darbar were ready to make certain concessions. But after prolonged negotiations the Governor-General's proposals were rejected by the Poona Ministers, a refusal which led to a renewal of hostilities.

The documents are only casually concerned with the negotiations between Poona Government and Thomas Goddard. Whilst these negotiations were being carried on, the Bombay Government, taking it for granted that the contending parties could never be brought to see eye to eye in this matter, were actively preparing for war.

The documents mainly deal with the plan of campaign to be followed ; and the proposed scheme of conquest was to secure for Bombay a considerable annual pargana-revenue and was at the same time to put an end to Poona's influence in Gujarat ; for it was contemplated to enter into an alliance with Fatesing, who was to be freed from the thraldom of the Peshwa's quasi-suzerainty.

DOCUMENTS

1779 *Surat, 14th January,* 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 20)
Rawson Hart Boddam to William Hornby.

Fatesing's goods stopped

The Chief has informed us that by means of having stopped some goods belonging to Fatesing from going out of town, which were proceeding to Baroda for the celebration of some of his children, he has at length recovered the amount of value of the boat and cotton that was taken by the Bilimora people; and he has further informed us that having been applied to by Isaac Daud to obtain the release of sundry goods of his, that were seized by some of Fatesing's officers on the road from Ahmadabad to this place, which neither the agent of the proprietor's continual solicitations at Fatesing's camp for many months, nor the Chief himself, his frequent application to Antaji Mangesh, his Diwan, and several letters to Fatesing upon the subject have been able to effect, he has therefore thought proper still to detain these goods of Fatesing's, which he proposes not to suffer to pass out of the gates until proper satisfaction has been given for the seizure.

1779 *Surat, 28th January,* 1779 (1779, *S & P. D.* 20)
Rawson Hart Boddam to William Hornby.

Goods released

The Chief has acquainted us (the Council at Surat) that in consequence of his having continued the embargo upon Fatesing's goods as mentioned in our last address, the chauthia has given him ample security for the payment of the amount of goods belonging to Khoja Isaac Daud, which were seized by some of Fatesing's officers, the Chief has therefore given permission for the goods to pass out of the gates.

1779 *Bombay, 19th February,* 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 20)
William Hornby's review of Maratha affairs.

Alliances with Fatesing

A connection with the Gaikwad offers another resource, which in the present posture of affairs is by no means to be neglected. My sentiments with regard to this family appear at large on our proceedings under the 10th of October, 1777. Their near neighbourhood to our northern possessions, their discontents at the treatment they have received from the Poona Government, the very advantageous offers formerly made by Fatesing for an alliance with the Company, their command of the country through which Colonel Goddard's march lies,[1] their actual force and distance from the centre of the Empire, which in these times must render them proportionably more independent, point them out to us as allies of the first consequence. Yet it must be acknowledged that the divisions in this family render it less considerable, and our dependence on it therefore must be less than it otherwise might be. It is well known that Fatesing's is the party favoured by the Poona Ministers, as Govindrao has been that which has been hitherto most strictly attached to Raghoba's interest. Mahadji Sindia is said, too, to favour Fatesing. Our ground therefore in this quarter should be tried with caution. A passage for Colonel Goddard's army

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1 Colonel Goddard's army was on its way to Surat from Central India.

may however be demanded from both, and both may be sounded with regard to their disposition towards an alliance with the Company. Govindrao, on our late motions in favour of Raghoba, made some overtures to me. But considering Fatesing's supposed connection with Sindia, to whom our present views must be principally turned, as well as from a political regard to his greater authority at this moment in the territories dependent on his family, his should certainly be the party to which we should be at present rather inclined.

Bombay, 19th February, 1779 (1779, *S. P&. P. D.* 20) 1779
William Hornby's resolution.

4th. That Mahadji Sindia's good offices were of the greatest service in the negotiation of the terms of the convention [*of Wargaon*] and particularly in procuring permission for the immediate return of the army [*to Bombay*]. That he is in consequence entitled to every mark of regard we can consistently show him, and that it will be necessary to find some means of expressing the sense we entertain of his attention to the interest of the Company in some degree equivalent to the cession of the Mogul share of the Broach pargana.

Sindia's friendship

5th. That the notes, passed at Wargaon to the several officers of Mahadji Sindia's darbar as gratifications to them, amounting to Rs. 41,000, out of respect to Mahadji Sindia as well as out of motives of good policy, ought to be forthwith taken up and discharged.

6th. That we have good ground to hope that Mahadji Sindia is well disposed towards the Company and will be willing to enter into a connection with us, advantageous to the Company.

Bombay, 30th March, 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 20) 1779
At a Select Committee.
The President's motion.

The plan of operation I would propose for our forces, and which I would wish to carry into immediate execution, is as follows:

Plan of campaign

Colonel Goddard, to whom the most considerable part will of course be committed, will in the first place take possession of the parganas of Olpad, Hansot, Anklesvar, Desbara and Amod. This will be a matter of no difficulty, the country being entirely open and unprotected, to him to effect this in concert with the Chiefs of those settlements, in order that the persons of the Maratha collectors may all be secured at once, by which means we shall be able to bring them to account for the arrears and balances in their hands, which will be a matter of great importance, as the difficulties of our affairs from the low state of our finances form one of the principal objects to which our views must be directed. The above parganas yield an annual revenue of about 6 or 7 lakhs of Rupees,[1] and the balance collected from them, I flatter myself, will be considerable.

Securing the revenues

Colonel Goddard in like manner will proceed in the reduction of the country south of the Tapti, which with Olpad, Hansot and Anklesvar comprehends the ancient dominion of Surat, known under the name of Surat athavisi; observing the precaution before noticed of securing the collections in the several parganas or such of them as he

Conquests to be made

1 See Forrest, *Selections, Maratha Series,* 287.

may be able [*to reduce*]. The share of the revenues of the city of Surat collected by the Poona chauthia must likewise be appropriated to the use of the Company.

Gaikwad revenue

But the Gaikwad's chauthia and collectors in the parganas should be suffered to remain unmolested in their respective amils,[1] while Colonel Goddard should give their principals notice that he is empowered to settle the province of Gujarat in conjunction with them without delay.

Peace with Gaikwads

The revenues of the Poona sarkar in this quarter being taken into our hands, Colonel Goddard should be instructed to bring the brothers, Fatesing and Govindrao, to a settlement with the Company; the ground of which [*settlement*] must be our securing to them their present possessions in the province of Gujarat, independent of the Poona Government, and their engaging to support us in the share now retained in that province by the Poona Government. It will be Colonel Goddard's care to accommodate the differences between the brothers under our mediation and guarantee, observing that, as Fatesing's authority is at present that which is acknowledged in the Gaikwad dominions, his measures must be taken with him as the head of the family, provided he finds both equally ready to unite with us, as he probably will.

Revenue estimate

The revenue of the Poona sarkar north of the Mahi, from the best account I have been able to procure of it, amounts to about 11 lakhs; the Gaikwad's in the same country is much more considerable, amounting to near 29 lakhs. The districts between the Mahi and the Tapti will be held by us as far eastward as Baroda, Dabhoi, Sinor, and Versora. South of the Tapti the country is held jointly by the Poona sarkar, the Gaikwads, the Nawab of Surat and the Grassias, and is usually estimated to yield a revenue of about 20 lakhs, of which a full half belongs to the Poona Sarkar; the remainder is divided among the other sharers but the largest proportion to the Gaikwad.

The revenues collected by the Poona sarkar, north of the Mahi and south of the Tapti, according to their estimate amounts to 21 lakhs; and, besides this, the Gaikwads pay a tribute for their jagirs in Gujarat amounting to 27 lakhs, which makes up the revenue of the Poona sarkar from this province 48 lakhs, exclusive of the parganas between the Tapti and the Mahi.

Dividing the spoils

The parganas north of the Mahi belonging to the Poona sarkar I would propose to cede to the Gaikwads in exchange for their division of the country south of the Tapti, for their share in the revenue of the city of Surat and such other land as might nearly make up an equivalent. The tribute of 27 lakhs per annum I would propose to relieve them from, till such time at least as the government should be settled and a final treaty of peace concluded between us and that Darbar.

Favourable terms for Govindrao

As Govindrao has already shown himself well disposed to our interest, it will be proper in our arrangement with Fatesing to provide for him in a suitable manner and procure a jagir for him more considerable than he has ever yet been able to obtain from Fatesing, which has never, I believe, exceeded 3 lakhs per annum. This has still been the subject of quarrel betwixt them and is the cause of their present contention. Fatesing might well afford his brother an increase both on account of the advantageous exchange he would make with us and of

1 Instead of *amildaris*, i.e. the office or jurisdiction of an *amil*.

his being relieved from the heavy load of tribute he pays to the Poona Government.

It might be proper, too, to provide some gratification for the Nawab of Cambay and procure some accession of territory for him in the final settlement of the northern country.

Nawab of Cambay

But this with all particulars of less consequence should be given in charge to Colonel Goddard with discretional powers to adjust the several interests in such a manner as might be most honourable and advantageous for this Government, observing always that we wish the general plan of arrangement to be such as to conciliate the several Powers to our interest and to detach them from that of the present Administration at Poona.

Goddard in charge

In order to enable Colonel Goddard to accomplish this the more effectually, I would propose that all our forces to the northward should be put under his command and a general authority given him to treat and conclude with the Gaikwads, the Nawabs of Surat and Cambay, the Rajas of Rajpipla, Mandvi, Fatehpur Bansda and Miyagaum, the Koli Chiefs and all others who might be affected by our military operations to the northward. I should, however, recommend to him to refer the adjustment of the interests of all but the Gaikwad either to the Chief of Surat, or the Chief of Broach, or to the Resident of Jambusar, or the Resident of Cambay, according to their respective situations, in order that his own attention might not be distracted from greater objects by more minute affairs. But I would still propose to reserve the final regulation of the affairs of the Gujarat province in general to Colonel Goddard guided by our instructions; and the servants of the Company to the northward should be directed to give him all the assistance and information that might be requisite for the successful management of this important business.

It is proper to observe likewise that the treaty to be concluded with the Gaikwads must contain a reservation with regard to the confirmation and approval of it by the Governor-General and Council; and it is with a view to this and to the future measures to be taken by them with the Raja of Berar that I have proposed that nothing definitive should be concluded with the Gaikwads relative to their tribute to the Poona sarkar, which will be a point of consideration whenever the general arrangements of the Maratha government comes to be thought of.

Gaikwad treaty

If Colonel Goddard finds it practicable and consistent with the general plan, he might endeavour to obtain from Fatesing the cession of Dabhoi and Sinor, which lie very conveniently for completing our line of northern territory and yield together a revenue of about 2 lakhs. It will be the less difficult as a considerable share in the former and some part likewise in the latter, I believe, is collected for the Poona Government. Our present possessions to the northward with the additions above-mentioned would complete a line of country extending from the Mahi to the borders of the Portuguese district at Daman. The present amount of its revenue may be estimated at about (the present Broach revenues 10 lakhs, the present Surat revenues 3 lakhs, Olpad, Hansot, Anklesvar, Desbara and Amod 6 lakhs, the Poona revenue south of the Tapti 10 lakhs, the Gaikwad revenues south of

Financial dreams

the Tapti 6 lakhs, Dabhoi and Sinor, 2 lakhs) 37 lakhs of Rupees; and from its production of grain, cotton, indigo and timber, its manufacturers, compact situation and neighbourhood to the Presidency, it seems capable of considerable improvement. Out of the above sum 24 lakhs would be an accession of revenue from the success of the plan I now propose.

In consequence of the exchange proposed to be made with the Gaikwads, should they request the Colonel's assistance for putting them in possession of the territories of the Poona sarkar north of the Mahi, he should be authorised to afford it; and it should be recommended to him to exert himself to accomplish this service with all dispatch in order to return at the very first opening of the season to the southward, as well as to protect our own parganas as to be ready to afford any aid we might stand in need of at Bombay.

1779 *Bombay, 30th May,* 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21)
Letter from Warren Hastings, dated 5th April.

Conditions of peace

We have deemed it necessary to invest Colonel Goddard with full powers as the public minister of this Government to treat with the Peshwa and the Ministers of the Maratha State for the renewal or confirmation of the treaty of Purandhar, provided they will recede from the pretensions which they have acquired by the late engagements of Messrs Carnac and Egerton, and will agree not to admit any French force to their dominions, nor allow that nation to form any establishment on the Maratha coast; empowering him to conclude a treaty with them on these conditions, the acceptance or refusal of which must determine the alternate of peace or war.

1779 *Bombay, 30th August,* 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21)
Letter from Warren Hastings, dated 14th June, 1779.

Goddard's mission

Having given full powers to Colonel Goddard to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace with the Maratha Government, and having no cause to alter the terms which we have prescribed in our instructions for that purpose, we have only to repeat to you that we look to the issue of that stake as our primary object and the termination of all our political views on your side of India, if it shall prove successful.

But, if the Ministers shall reject the offer we have ordered to be made to them, and shall reduce us to the necessity of defending the rights and interests of the Company by an open war, we leave a latitude to Colonel Goddard under your instructions to avail himself of the situation which fortune may present to him; and if a war shall be indespensably continued, it must rest with him, who is responsible to us for his conduct, to adopt any part or the whole of Mr. Hornby's plan laid down in his minute of the 30th March, or not at all, as he may think most advisable for promoting the distress of the enemy.

Orders to Bombay

Shall this plan be carried into execution, we require your strictest attention to the following caution, that your engagement shall be offensive only for the object of your immediate operations and in all other respects purely defensive; that your engagement with the Gaikwad family shall be with the head of it, and with him exclusively; that you shall not assume a mediation between the brothers or take any

part whatever in their domestic dispute further than support the party in alliance with the Company and his possessions against foreign invasion; and that you do not commit the dignity of the Company or pledge the national faith in a formal treaty with a person of a rank or power unsuitable to such a distinction.

Bombay, 6th September, 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21) 1779
William Hornby to Warren Hastings.

Gaikwad family

The reputed head of the Gaikwad family is totally insane and disordered in his mind, and the priority of right to the executive office of Government has been long disputed between the two brothers, Fatesing and Govindrao, one claiming as the elder born, the other as son of the wife of first rank; but the pretensions of the former have been generally supported by the Poona Darbar.

Camp near Surat, 30th September, 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21) 1779
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

Alliance against English

I have received a piece of material information from Poona, which I have reason to think may be relied upon, and therefore communicate to you without loss of time.

The particulars of it are that the Minister and Sindia in conjunction with Haidar, Nizam Ali, and Mudaji Bhonsla mean to make a general attack upon the English at their several settlements, and have entered into and sealed written agreements for that purpose.

Camp near Surat, 20th October, 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21) 1779
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

Ultimatum to Poona

I would wait fifteen days more (in which time he said a letter might arrive in reply to one he would dispatch that instant); at the expiration of which if Nilkanth did not arrive with a satisfactory answer to the proposals I had transmitted by him, I should consider the delay as a declaration of war, and act accordingly. This passed the 18th instant, and of course the limited period expires the 3rd of November.

Bombay, 27th October, 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21) 1779
William Hornby to Thomas Goddard.

Bombay claims

We now enclose the general account with the Poona Government, in which we have debited them for the sums due according to the 5th and 6th articles of the treaty of Purandhar, the amount of the *Aurora's*, and Mr. Henshaw's losses, and the charge incurred by the maintenance and defence of Jambusar; and given them credit for the amount of revenues collected from that pargana from the 4th June, 1776, according to the settlement made by Colonel Upton, as before advised. The account is made up with interest to the 31st August last, on which day the balance due to the Hon'ble Company amounted to Rs. 18,86,686-70; and in case of an accommodation we earnestly recommend to you to endeavour to stipulate for the reimbursement of this large sum either by assignment or otherwise, as you may find practicable.

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1 This is the Four Power Pact which Nana Fadnavis devised against the English.

1779 *Bombay, 29h October,* 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21)
William Hornby to Thomas Goddard.

aikwad alliance It will also be very proper before we come to a rupture, if such should be found inevitable, to form connections with some of the Country Powers, particularly with the Gaikwads, as well for the better prosecution of the war as for the security of our northern possessions; and we also apprehend it will be found very necessary to engage in our service a considerable body of horse, which cannot be done without a large sum of money now absolutely out of our power to furnish.

1779 *Bombay, 1st November,* 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21)
At a Select Committee.

Gaikwad alliance Endeavour to open a negotiation with the Gaikwads on the grounds mentioned in the President's Minute of the 30th March and with the restrictions contained in the letter from the Governor-General and Council of the 14th June. Fatesing made proposals to us on these grounds in the year 1772;[1] which it was not then convenient for us to accept; but we hope we shall now find him inclined to renew the negotiation upon assurances of being supported against the Poona Government.

Resolved that we meet again to-morrow morning to proceed on the more mature consideration of this important business.

1779 *Bombay, 2nd November,* 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21)
At a Select Committee.

Terms jected by Poona General Goddard, having arrived last night from Surat, now meets the Committee, and acquaints them of the declaration he sent to the Poona Ministers in consequence of the last order from Bengal, as already advised in his letter of the 20th ultimo; but before he could receive the Darbar's answer thereto, Nilkanth, whom he had formerly dispatched to Poona with his terms, returned from thence on the 27th ultimo with letters from the Peshwa and the Ministers, the purport of which was simply to acknowledge receipt of the proposals written and sent by Nilkanth, and referring to him for an answer, as being fully informed of their sentiments which he was to communicate.

That Nilkanth in answer to the overtures made to the Darbar plainly declared that his Master would not make peace with the English, unless Salsette was relinquished and the person of Raghunathrao delivered up. That upon these conditions, and these only, he was ready to agree to the proposals that had been sent to him, and declared in the most pointed terms that, unless the above conditions were agreed to, there was no further occasion for negotiation.

1779 *Bombay, 3rd November,* 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21)
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

aghoba's escape The most material change, however, which has occurred and which calls for our principal consideration, is the escape of Raghunathrao from the hands of the ministerial party, and his having again demanded and received the protection of the English. I shall begin my remarks on this subject with communicating to the Committee such parts of

1 See *The Third English Embassy to Poona,* 64, 79, 92.

the instructions I have received from the Government of Bengal relating to this circumstance as may lead to discover the measures which would be most acceptable to them on this occasion.

Their first letter dated July 1st, in reply to mine informing them of my having complied with his soliciting to take the asylum of my camp, has been already explained to you. In it they approved entirely of the offer I had made him, and directed me to continue to afford him protection, provided he did not forfeit his rights to it by any act of infidelity or attempt to defeat the negotiation, to which they enjoined me to give my entire attention without regard to any other consideration.

Further concessions

In the last letter of so late a date as the 2nd August they express the same fixed determination and wish for peace; and in answer to some concessions I had suggested as likely to be obtained from the favourable opportunity afforded us by the possession of Raghoba, they write as follows.

"We do not disapprove of your endeavours to obtain the additional concessions proposed in your letter of the 12th June, nor do our instructions of the 5th April, though restricted to certain points, preclude you from availing yourself of any occasion which might be presented to you to exact other conditions by which the interest or the influence of the Company might be certainly promoted, provided they do not impede or retard the accomplishment of your original commission. In this sense and with these provisions we repeat that we shall approve of the addition of the demands recommended in your letter of the 12th June to those which we have already prescribed in our original instructions, if you shall not have concluded a treaty with the Maratha Government before the receipt of this letter."

It is now necessary to observe to you what these concessions were, which I was in this limited degree authorised to obtain. They were the cessions of Bassein, as agreed to be given to the Company in the treaty made with Raghunathrao, and the payment of the sum of money to defray the expenses of our armies. I have been, however, precluded from every opportunity of endeavouring to succeed in these demands by the present refusal of the Minister to accede to the proposals originally transmitted him; and as these were intended in the event of my negotiation for peace proving effectual, since that has failed, another field for political advantage may perhaps present itself.

Alliance with Fatesing

I beg to repeat my entire approbation of assent to that [*the plan*] contained in the Hon'ble President's Minute of the 30th March as far as it related to the active employment of our forces to the northward. With this view I would propose that authority should be given to me to conclude a treaty with Fatesing Gaikwad in the name of your Government upon the principles and with a due regard to the reservation contained in the instructions of the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Supreme Council of the 14th June.

The immediate object of our operations in Gujarat ought to be the possessing ourselves of the share of that province, now subject to the Peshwa, and which Damaji, the ancestor of the present Baroda Prince, was compelled formerly to relinquish. This point might easily be reconciled to by Fatesing; and it would be even proper to make its

attainment subservient to his interest, which would be the case, if we relieved him entirely from all dependence on, or fear of, the Poona Government, and admitted him to a participation of the spoils we might take from them in Gujarat. The most eligible mode of making the partition of the province between the English and Fatesing, so as to connect our possessions and place them in the most secured and defencible state, might be hereafter adjusted.

Should Fatesing heartily concur in this measure, the task of politics as well as of war will then become very easy; and should he—which from his situation and character I do not however think at all probable—refuse to enter into any engagements with us, the army ought to march towards Baroda and compel him to take a decisive part immediately; for it appears absolutely necessary that he proves himself on this occasion a firm and active ally, or experiences from us the severity of punishment due to a determined foe.

Other rajas The Nawab of Cambay and the several neighbouring Rajas, as mentioned in the Hon'ble President's Minute, will be of course assisting according to their abilities, and be considered accordingly. The former as the natural and inveterate enemy of the Maratha State will heartily exert his slender means to promote the common cause. I call them slender from the reduced and ruinous condition into which his country is at present fallen. I do not, however, doubt they might be made use of from the influence he must possess in that part of Gujarat, were we to countenance and support him and deliver him from the inroads and ravages of the freebooters, who overrun and destroy his territory; but of their future, circumstances must be the rule to judge and direct.

1779 *Bombay, 10th November, 1779* (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21)
At a Select Committee.

Goddard's mission General Goddard to be authorised to negotiate with Fatesing.

Powers and instructions for General Goddard agreeable to the President's plan of the 30th March and the letter from Bengal of the 14th of June must also be prepared.

1779 *Bombay, 15th November, 1779* (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21)
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

War unavoidable There appears to be no doubt at present remaining of the absolute necessity of the war itself. The point now to be determined is in what manner this war is to be carried on, whether we should act offensively or defensively, whether we should move to distress the enemy and possess ourselves of their resources immediately or wait inactive to be insulted, attacked by them in our very camp.

The fair and reasonable proposals made to the Minister, the alternative of peace or war openly and generously left to his option, and his imperiously preferring the latter by rejecting the terms that were offered him, and presuming to impose disgraceful ones upon us, amply justify our conduct in being the first to unsheathe the sword, I should have said, render it a duty we owe to the honour of our insulted country and the interests of the Company to show our resentments of such behaviour by avenging it upon the earliest occasion.[1]

1 Published by Forrest, *Selections, Maratha Series*, 388.

Bombay, 16th November, 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21) 1779
At a Select Committee.

Gaikwads

Mr. Carnac lays before us some hints of the plan of conduct in his opinion proper to be observed with the Gaikwads with respect to the province of Gujarat as entered hereafter.

Deferring hostilities

General Goddard likewise lays before us a letter requesting [*that*] the line of conduct to be observed may be determined as entered hereafter.

The consideration of this subject being accordingly resumed, it is agreed that our reason for wishing General Goddard to defer hostilities must be stated to him when he proceeds to join the army; and the President now reads to us an extract of a letter from the Chief of Surat, dated the 13th instant, acquainting him that the crops will not be gathered until a month and a half or two months hence; and that, if hostilities are commenced before that time, it will occasion such devastation and destruction of the country as greatly to distress the inhabitants of this city and adjacent country. If, when these points are stated to General Goddard, he should still judge it eligible or find it necessary to enter upon immediate action, the determination must rest with him; as we by no means intend to lay any restraint upon him in this point, but only, according to the principle we have laid down, to give him our sentiments of the conduct in our opinion most expedient to be observed.

Raghoba

The line of conduct with respect to Raghoba, as laid down in the General's letter of the 3rd instant, is approved; and we entirely concur with him that it will be better for the present to avoid entering into any engagement with him, or to appear as avowed supporters of his pretensions, hoping the General will be able to satisfy Raghoba and convince him of the necessity of our acting upon the plan we have adopted.

Fatesing

We do not, however, mean that any time should be lost in opening the negotiation with Fatesing, which the General must be desired to commence as soon as possible upon the plan mentioned in the President's Minute of the 30th March. For this purpose he must be furnished with proper credentials and copies of the treaty entered into at Baroda with Fatesing and of the proposal made by his agent to Mr. Price for an alliance with the Company in the year 1772; and it must be very strongly recommended to him to effect the settlement of the Gujarat province in an amicable manner.

Mr. Carnac's Minute.

Gujarat

As the province of Gujarat is now likely to become soon the scene of action of the forces under the command of General Goddard, the most feasible mode of its reduction becomes a natural consideration.

Fatesing as an ally

Our entering into hostilities with the Gaikwads would, it is to be feared, rouse the jealousy of the great jagirdars and be the means of cementing a strong bond of union amongst them; and although we should succeed in the reduction of the whole province of Gujarat, which, I have no doubt, would in time be effected, yet the securing its frontier only towards Malwa and the Deccan would subject us to the necessity of having always there a considerable detachment, not to mention the

force that is constantly required to make good the collections in a country where no attention is paid to any claims but those supported by the sword. A junction with Fatesing, the present leader of the Gaikwads, seems, therefore, to be the most advisable plan; and could this be brought about, we should have only to eject the Poona garrisons from Ahmadabad and a few other places scattered over the country, little capable of resistance. To Fatesing might be ceded in principality the eastern provinces forming a frontier towards the Deccan and Malwa, which would become a barrier on that side to the part of Gujarat, which might be taken as the Company's portion, and which would have for its other boundaries the Mahi to the south-east, and rugged boundaries towards Marwar, and the Cutch and the sea to the west.

As the whole weight of the Deccan arms could not be resisted by Fatesing alone, he would necessarily have occasion for the assistance of a part of our forces, which, while employed for his security, would be effectually promoting our own, both as acting against the common enemy and bringing a powerful check on his conduct.

Could the gaining over of Fatesing be accomplished, making him bona fide an ally, and enabling him at the same time without too much subjection to ours to shake off the Maratha yoke, would, if not conciliate the principal jagirdars, at least render them less alert in the common cause, and might have a considerable effect upon Mahadji Sindia, who, as he would then become our neighbour, we should be better able to reduce his power and to keep him within due bounds.

A fair opportunity offers for an opening with Fatesing from the difference which has lately arisen between Fatesing and Nana regarding the jagir given by him to Sakharam Bapu, and which since his confinement is claimed by the Poona Government.

The baits we have to offer to induce Fatesing to connect himself with us are of so tempting a nature that, if managed with address, they can scarce fail having effect on him The procuring for, and guaranteeing to, him an independent principality, the use of our troops in his support and defence, the enabling him to rely as little as he may choose on the Poona Darbar, in alienating him from which we gain a useful assistance towards subverting that power from which we have the most to fear. Some intimations to him respecting the Peshwa's claim, which, unless he agrees to co-operate with us, we shall be necessitated to maintain, may operate upon his fears.

Nawab of Cambay

It appears to Mr. Carnac that the Nawab of Cambay may be usefully employed in conciliating to our Governor the Powers on the northern side of the Mahi, the Cutawars Cutch who groan under the operation of the Brahman tyranny; and as we have long experienced the favourable disposition of that Nawab towards the English, it would be a good policy to afford him our assistance so as to enable him to set up for himself and wholly to shake the Maratha yoke.

1779 *Bombay, 15th November, 1779* (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21)
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

Goddard and Bombay

The points regarding, which I am most solicitous are the mode of treating with Fatesing consistent with the treaty now subsisting between the Hon'ble Company and him, and the line of conduct pursued

respecting Raghunathrao. On these two subjects I have already ventured to give you my sentiments. I have only to repeat that I shall cheerfully and zealously concur and exert myself in successfully accomplishing your views relative to them and the other objects of the present expedition as far as lies in my power. This declaration I consider as sufficient for me to make and doubt not its being fully satisfactory at this time. In observing upon the former part of the President's Minute of the 10th instant, regarding the powers that have been given me by the Hon'ble Governor-General and Supreme Council and the relation in which I stand to this Government, the sincerity of my present assurances will, I am hopeful, be fully apparent from the consistency of my future conduct with them; and I trust no differences or misconceptions in points, that are not strictly essential to the success of the business in hand, will ever arise to interrupt that harmony and good understanding that has hitherto marked the counsels and resolves of this Committee in the measures concerted for the good of the common cause, in which we are embarked, and which cannot fail under the same circumstances of being brought to a happy and glorious issue.

Broach, 23rd November, 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21) 1779
Robert Gambier to William Hornby.

The crops of grain, this season will unavoidably be gathered in very late, so that, if the Marathas on the commencement of hostilities on our part should throw, as it is very probably they will, large parties of horse into our parganas and the adjacent ones, they will, unless we have a sufficient force here to detach strong parties to oppose them, ravage and destroy the whole country and greatly prejudice the revenues even of this season; and Your Honour, &ca will please to observe that we should not only have the Broach pargana and that of Koral to defend but also Jambusar and whatever further cessions may be made to the Hon'ble Company. *Harvest*

And Jambusar by the Resident's account will take a large number of men to secure it in any tolerable degree from the inroads and devastations of the enemy, who in case of war will not only be the Marathas; for probably the Kolis from the other side of the Mahi will take the advantage of the times to revive their depredations. I thought it expedient just to mention this to you. *Jambusar*

Bombay, 2nd December, 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21) 1779
At a Council.
Instructions to General Goddard.[1]

Whenever the objections now existing may be removed, and circumstances may be sufficiently favourable for commencing operations, we entirely agree with you in the opinion expressed in your letter of the 3rd ultimo that the grand and primary object should be to secure a country and revenue, which will afford a certain and extensive field of supply for the exigencies of the war and, we hope, for the future emolument of the Company. In this light we regard the plan laid *Bombay hopes*

1 Partly published by Forrest, *Selections, Maratha Series* 389-390.

before us by the President on the 30th March last, of which you have so fully testified your approbation; and we accordingly then recommended to you to adopt and carry it into execution so far as it relates to the settlement of the Gujarat province in concert with Fatesing and the reduction of the Maratha possessions adjoining to Surat and Broach, which, we trust, will effectually answer the great ends above-mentioned and tend materially to distress the enemy.

Conciliate Fatesing

We do not, however, mean that any time should be lost in opening the negotiation with Fatesing, which may be immediately commenced; and we hope you will be able to convince him how much it will prove to his interest to unite with us in the settlement of the Gujarat province. Nor from the advantage, which a coalition with him will afford to your future operations and the Company's possessions in that quarter, can we doubt of your exerting your utmost address to bring this point to bear by an amicable composition rather than by an exertion of your force. For this purpose it should be clearly explained to Fatesing that we mean no injury to him, but only to take into the Company's hands the Poona share of the revenues held in participation with him, and thereby to distress our enemies with whom we are at war; that it is our wish to be on the most friendly terms with him; and that we have fully empowered you to make an amicable and equitable settlement with him of the province of Gujarat upon terms of mutual advantage and security to him from all further dependence or exactions by the Poona Darbar, or [*from all*] grounds for dispute with the Hon'ble Company.

Goddard's mission

We accordingly herewith deliver you details under the seal of the Hon'ble Company, authorising you in behalf of this Government to negotiate and conclude a treaty with Fatesing Gaikwad, whom we consider as the head of that family, the elder brother, Sayaji, being disordered in his mind and having no concern in matters of government. It is, however, we believe, necessary his name should be inserted in any engagement you may form with Fatesing and also a clause reserving the final sanction and ratification of such engagement to the Governor-General and Council, agreeable to their instructions of the 14th June.

Nature of treaty

The grounds of the engagement to be formed with Fatesing must be our supporting and defending him in possession of his share of the Gujarat province, independent of the Poona Government, and his engaging to support us in the share now held by that Government. To make this settlement as convenient as possible to the Hon'ble Company and to Fatesing and to avoid the continual differences which must arise from both parties having an interest in the same places, we recommend to you to propose to Fatesing to make an absolute and specific partition of the territory between him and the Hon'ble Company according to the proportions of the revenues now respectively held by him and the Marathas, and each party to have the distinct and sole government and possession of the division, which may be allotted to them in the new settlement.

The proposed mode of partition and the revenues drawn by the Poona sarkar and the Gaikwads from the province of Gujarat are described with all the accuracy our present knowledge will allow in the President's Minute of the 30th March, a copy of which has been already

put into your hands and will serve in general as your guide in the discharge of this part of our commission. The general outlines of the partition are: the Company to be put in possession of the Gaikwad division of the country south of the Tapti, their share in the revenue of the city of Surat, and such other lands as may nearly make up an equivalent to the Maratha possessions north of the Mahi, which will be guaranteed to Fatesing.

It is to be observed that the districts between the Mahi and the Tapti as far eastwards as Baroda, Dabhoi, Sinor and Versavi, which make part of the President's plan, will be held by the Company as acquisitions gained from the Poona sarkar, to which they solely belonged, except Koral ceded by Fatesing in 1775, and for which the Gaikwads are not entitled to any consideration, these districts will be taken notice of in the sequel of this letter.

You may also stipulate with Fatesing that we will support him in withholding the tribute of 27 lakhs per annum now paid to the Poona sarkar for his jagirs in the province until a final treaty of peace is concluded between the Company and that Darbar, in which, you may assure him, his interests will be carefully attended to, if he cordially unites in the settlement now proposed to him.

If you should find it practicable, we recommend to you to obtain from Fatesing the cession of Sinor, which lies very commodiously for completing our line of northern territory, in which we apprehend you will find little difficulty, as a considerable share is collected for the Poona sarkar, and this place was once before ceded by Fatesing in the year 1775, but then relinquished for reasons, which had weight at the time.

There being also some villages of Fatesing's intermixed with the Broach parganas, we recommend to you to secure them for the Company. Get them in the proposed treaty of partition. The Gentlemen at Broach can inform you of the partition.

In consequence of the exchange proposed to be made with Fatesing, should he request the Company's assistance for putting him in the possession of the territories of the Poona sarkar north of Mahi, we conceive ourselves authorised by the Governor-General and Council's letter of the 14th June to make a stipulation for affording him such assistance; which we accordingly empower you to accede to in our behalf; observing the following caution which they have enjoined us to pay the strictest attention, should this plan be carried into execution, *viz.* that the engagement you may enter into shall be offensive only for the object of our immediate operations, and in all other respects purely defensive.

Govindrao

As Govindrao has always shown himself well disposed to our interest, and in order to preserve the country from continual depredations occasioned by the contention between the two brothers, we could have wished in the arrangement with Fatesing to secure a satisfactory provision for him; but the Governor-General and Council have expressly forbidden us to assume a mediation between them, or to take any part whatever in their domestic disputes further than to support the party in alliance with the Company and his possesions against foreign invasion, and not to commit the dignity of the Company or to pledge the national faith in a formal treaty with a person of a rank or power

unsuitable to such a distinction. If this point can be accommodated without deviation from the above restriction, I think the Company will derive honour and advantage from it.

Nawab of Cambay The Nawab of Cambay likewise deserves our attention in the settlement of the northern country, part of which was formerly wrested from his dominions; and from his enmity to the Marathas and attachment to the Company [*he*] may be made of use to you in your operations. We, therefore, recommend to you to procure for him such accession of territory as you may find practicable.

Plan of conquest As soon as you may judge it expedient to commence operations, we recommend to you to proceed to the reduction of the Maratha possessions south of the Tapti and their parganas Olpad, Hansot, Anklesvar Deherebarah, Amod, Dabhoi and Versavi—the districts above alluded to lying between the Tapti and the Mahi. Care should be taken not to molest the Gaikwad chauthias and collectors, and in the reduction of these places the Chiefs of Surat and Broach will be directed to afford you every assistance you may desire, and to receive charge of them from you according to their respective situation, that is the places north of the Tapti, except Olpad and Versavi, will fall under charge of Broach chiefship, and those south of that river with Olpad and Versavi under charge of Surat.

These places we apprehend will be reduced without much difficulty, and by that time you will be able to discover Fatesing's disposition towards the proposed settlement and to determine your future operations.

We entirely concur with you in the plan proposed in your letter of the 3rd. ultimo to be pursued respecting Raghoba and avoiding any positive engagement with him for the present. We trust that, seeing the necessity of the system we have adopted, he will be reconciled to it and, considering how deeply the Company is already involved on his account, will allow the justice of our securing some means of reimbursement and resource for future supply, before we can avowedly assert his pretensions, and more especially when he considers, as you observe, that we shall enter into his war as principals. We also further approve this way of proceeding, as we may expect orders respecting him from the Governor General and Council, when they are apprised of the situation of affairs.

Credentials to General Goddard.

We, the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay, in virtue of the powers vested in us by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and having the sanction of the Governor-General and Council at Calcutta, relying on your fidelity, prudence and integrity, do authorise and empower you in the name of this Government and in behalf of the Hon'ble United East India Company to negotiate and conclude a treaty of alliance and friendship with Fatesingrao Samsher Bahadur, and to make with him an amicable and equitable settlement of the province of Gujarat on such terms as shall be for the mutual honour, benefit and satisfaction of both parties; and we hereby give you full powers to that effect, declaring that we will ratify and confirm whatever agreement shall be concluded by you in behalf of this Government, and which

will likewise be confirmed and ratified by the Governor-General and Council, according to the instructions herewith delivered to you.

Given in Bombay Castle under our hands and the great seal of the United Company, this second day of December in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21) 1779
William Hornby to Rawson Hart Boddam.

Plan of campaign

General Goddard now returns to join the army, and from what we can judge a war with the Marathas is inevitable. We have, however, recommended to him for the present to forbear commencing hostilities, unless actually attacked; but we think it proper to acquaint you confidentially that, when it may be judged expedient to enter upon action, the plan fixed upon for prosecuting the war is to reduce the Maratha parganas between the Mahi and the Tapti and south of the Tapti, and to bring the Gaikwads to a settlement of the Gujarat country, by which it is proposed to put them in possession of the Maratha territories north of the Mahi, on condition of their relinquishing to the Company the Gaikwad division of the countries south of the Tapti. The success of this plan will put the Company in possession of the districts anciently annexed to Surat under the name of athavisi and of all the Maratha parganas between the Mahi and the Tapti as far eastwards as Baroda.

The countries south of the Tapti and the parganas of Olpad and Versavi will, when reduced, be put under the management of the Surat chiefship. The Maratha share of the revenues of Surat will also be taken for the use of the Company. We, however, strictly enjoin you not to take any steps of a hostile tendency or to interfere in the execution of this plan until further orders, or hostilities may be actually commenced, and General Goddard require your assistance.

We have empowered General Goddard immediately to open a negotiation with Fatesing, in which we have recommended the interests of the Nawab of Cambay to his attention; and we direct that you give him every information in your power that he may desire from you, to assist him in his negotiation.

The many demands we shall now have for money make it necessary we should have recourse to every practicable expedient for raising it; and as we conclude that the Nawab, Sidi Jaffar and some of the Government officers and merchants at Surat must be possessed of large sums, we direct that your endeavour to obtain loans from them according to their circumstances upon the Company's security and the usual interest, which are terms they cannot in reason object to: and as they enjoy the protection and countenance of the Company, we have a right to expect such assistance from them in the time of necessity.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21) 1779
William Hornby to Robert Gambier.

Plan of campaign

General Goddard now proceeds to join the army at Surat, reinforced with all the troops we can afford from this establishment; and from what we can judge a war, &ca (as in the 2nd para of the letter to the Chief of Surat).

The countries between the Mahi and the Tapti, except the parganas of Olpad and Versavi, will when reduced, be put under the management of the Broach chiefship. We, however, strictly enjoin you, &ca (as in 3rd para).

We have empowered General Goddard immediately to open a negotiation with Fatesing upon the grounds above-mentioned; and we direct that you give him every information in your power of the interests and connection of the Gaikwads and other neighbouring Powers, that he may desire from you.

1779 *Broach, 13th December,* 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21)
Robert Gambier to William Hornby.

Fatesing amenable

I think it very probable that Fatesing will accept the offers made him and agree to all the proposed terms but that of giving up Baroda itself, which, I believe, he will be very averse to part with, and without it in our hands no great dependence can be had on any engagements he may entertain with us.

No. 3 GODDARD'S CAMPAIGN

(December 1779—July 1780)

THE concluding phase of the First Maratha war began in December 1779 and ended with the treaty of Salbai in May 1782 ; but no hostilities of any importance took place after April 1781.

The military operations consisted of three separate campaigns : (1) Goddard's campaign in Gujarat (December 1779-April 1780), (2) Goddard's campaign in the Konkan (October 1780-April 1781), (3) and the conflict with Sindia in Central India (1780-1781).

The documents deal with Goddard's campaign in Gujarat. They are mainly concerned with the acquisition of parganas, the capture of strongholds and the treaty with Fatesing. By this treaty Fatesing's sovereignty in Gujarat and his independence of the Poona Government were officially proclaimed, but the settlement was doomed to be shortlived.

The documents dealing with Goddard's campaign in the Konkan and the conflict with Sindia in Central India have been published by Forrest, *Selections, Maratha Series*. The bearing of the events connected with these military operations on the contest for the Gaikwad sovereignty is briefly mentioned in the *Introduction* under the heading *General Survey*.

DOCUMENTS

Camp near Surat, 15th December, 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21) 1779
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

Negotiations with Fatesing

In the meantime I have opened the negotiation with Fatesing through the means of two confidential persons sent to me from him, to whom I have imparted the favourable inclinations of the English for their Master and the proposals I had in charge to offer him for the mutual benefit of both parties. I expect to receive an answer from Fatesing in a few days; but, as the success of my negotiation with him will rather be advanced than interrupted by the movement of the

forces, I shall not remain inactive on account of any delay in its arrival, but enter upon military operations whenever circumstances may render it convenient to do so, observing the most scrupulous regard and attention to the preservation of the country now in the hands of his collectors, either till I shall myself discover proofs of his hostile intentions towards us, or till I can receive a letter from you in answer to this, describing the express latitude you would recommend should be given Fatesing on this occasion; and should he strenuously object to the proposed exchange of country to the southward for lands of equal value to be given him to the northward, how far you may think it advisable to recede in that point: and whether, if he agrees to the entire exclusion of the Poona Government from Gujarat, and concurs heartily and vigoroulsy in assisting the operations of the war against them, it may not be proper to leave the partition and final settlement of the province to a future opportunity, possessing ourselves only at present of the share now in the hands of the Peshwa. I beg to be favoured with your particular sentiments on these points as soon as possible.

1779 *Bombay, 26th December,* 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21)
At a Select Committee.

Fatesing's chauthias

We are of opinion General Goddard should not molest the Gaikwad collectors, unless he should discover proofs of the hostiie intentions of their Master, or should find they take advantage of his forbearance to make encroachments and extend their collections further than has been usual.

If he should think Fatesing will unite heartily with us against the Poona Government, it certainly will be worthwhile to purchase his alliance by some concessions from our original demands, and the final settlemen may be made hereafter. But General Goddard should bear in mind that the primary object of the present plan was to secure a country and revenue that would afford an extensive field of supply for the operations of the war, which end may be defeated by complying too far with Fatesing's proposals.

1779 *Bombay, 27th December,* 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 21)
William Hornby to Thomas Goddard.

Fatesing's chauthias

Our recommendation to you not to molest the Gaikwad collectors was meant to operate *in case* you should discover no proofs of any hostile intentions in Fatesing, and as a means of consistence with respect to the subjects and territories of a Power with whom you were commissioned to open a *negotiation*. But at the same time we did not mean that Fatesing should be allowed to take advantage oi this forbearance by making encroachments and extending his collections into the Poona share of *Gujarat* or farther than has been usual.

Conces-sions to Fatesing

If you should find Fatesing disposed to unite heartily with us against the Poona Government, it will certainly be a point of great importance to secure his alliance, and will compensate for some concessions from our original demands. But, though a specific partition and final settlement of the province may be deferred to a future opportunity, we recommend to you to bear in mind that the primary object of the present plan, and suggested by the most imminent and urgent

necessity, was to secure a country and revenue capable of affording an extensive field of supply for the operations of the war; which end may be defeated by complying too far with Fatesing's proposals.

Camp near Surat, 30th December, 1779 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22) 1779
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

Fatesing's silence

I have been filled with the hopes that an answer would arrive from Fatesing every day, by which I might have been enabled to form and communicate to you some certain ideas of his sentiments and the part, it was probable, he proposed taking; but in this expectation I have been deceived, although the period proper for receiving a full reply, after allowing him time to deliberate coolly and determine upon the proposals made him, is now exceeded by many days.

What renders his conduct a good deal doubtful on this account is that I have received one letter from him, written since mine, and acknowledging its receipts; but it contains only the customary professions of respect and friendship and his sincere intention of maintaining inviolably the ancient alliance subsisting between the English Company and himself. He takes no notice whatever of the subject of the new alliance, nor refers me in any shape to his vakils for further information.

Cause of silence

I have myself questioned these people upon the cause of their Master's delay, and their answers are totally unsatisfactory and evasive. My own harkaras tell me that the evening before they left Baroda, advices arrived from Poona for Fatesing, exhorting him on no account to join with, or enter into, the views of the English, and encouraging him with assurances of a powerful army being immediately detached to his assistance. This is the language I know the Minister has always used towards him, and might not be deserving of any particular attention at this time, but for other attending circumstances. To those I have already mentioned may be added intelligence lately arrived from Poona of the ministerial army being in motion and of a body of 7 or 8,000 men, who were formerly sent into the province of Khandesh against Gulzar Khan, having received orders to secure the pass of Issuwany near Songarh. I also learn that Fatesing is augmenting his forces and busied in other military preparations.

Goddard's decision

Although all these particulars do not amount to any positive proof of the Gaikwad's intentions being actually hostile, they are sufficient to justify our using every possible precaution to prevent the future evil consequences that might arise, should no attention be at present paid to them; and I have, therefore, thought it expedient for the service to put the army in immediate motion, and propose crossing the Tapti the 1st of January. This early active step will, I am convinced, be very likely to have the desired effect of making Fatesing enter wholly into our views; at any rate it will be anticipating in a great measure the designs of the Poona Minister and discovering at once those of the Gaikwad, of which knowledge we shall have leisure to make our own use and advantage.

Bombay, 31st December, 1779 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 20) 1779
Bombay to the Court of Directors.

Primary concern

43. Whenever the objections now existing might be removed, and circumstances might become sufficiently favourable for commenc-

ing operations, our sentiments then entirely coincided with General Goddard's upon the plan of action to be pursued. This will be to secure a country and revenue capable of affording an extensive field of supply for the exigencies of the war and, we hope, for the future emolument of the Company; and the President's plan of the 30th of March striking us both in this light, and General Goddard assuring us his force was fully equal to the undertaking, we have recommended to him as his first object to carry it into execution so far as relates to the reduction of Maratha possessions adjoining to Surat and Broach and the settlements of the Gujarat province in concert with Fatesing.

Nagotiations with Fatesing

44. We, however, desired him to lose no time in commencing the negotiation with Fatesing and endeavour to convince him of the advantage which will ensue to him from uniting with us in the settlement of the province upon the proposed plan; recommending strongly to the General to use his utmost address to bring this point to bear by an amicable compromise rather than by an exertion of force. For this purpose we desired him to explain clearly to Fatesing that no injury was meant to him, but only to take into the Company's hands the Poona share of the revenues held in participation with him, and thereby to distress our enemies with whom we were at war; but that it is our wish to be on the most friendly terms with him, and that General Goddard was fully empowered to treat with him for an amicable and equitable settlement upon terms of mutual advantage and security to him from all future dependence on the Poona Government or ground for dispute with the Company.

45. The grounds of the engagements to be formed with Fatesing will be our supporting and defending him in possession of his share of the Gujarat province independent of the Poona Government, and his engaging to support the Company in the share now held by that Government. To make this settlement as convenient as possible and to avoid the continual differences, which must arise from both parties having an interest in the same places, it will be proposed to Fatesing to make an absolute specific partition of territory according to the proportion of the revenues now respectively held by him and the Marathas, and each party to have the distinct and sole government and possession of the share which may be allotted to them in the new settlement.

46. The proposed mode of partition is to put Fatesing in possession of, and to guarantee to him the Maratha possessions to the northward of the river Mahi, and for him to make over to the Company the Gaikwad's division of the countries south of the Tapti, their share in the revenues of Surat and such other lands as may nearly make up an equivalent to the countries to be guaranteed as above to Fatesing. When a settlement is made on these terms, and the Maratha garrisons expelled, the Hon'ble Company will receive possession of the districts anciently annexed to Surat and particularised in an account in the Select Committee's Diary on the 6th May, 1772.

47. It is also to be stipulated with Fatesing that we will support him in withholding the tribute of 27 lakhs per annum, which he now pays to the Poona sarkar for his jagir in Gujarat, until a final treaty is concluded between the Company and that Government, and that his

interests will be carefully attended to therein, if he cordially unites in the proposed settlement.

48. These are the general outlines of the intended settlement; besides which, we recommended as lesser points to General Goddard to attend to the interests of the Nawab of Cambay and Govindrao so far as he could consistently with the instructions from the Governor-General and Council, dated the 14th of June, and also to stipulate with Fatesing for the cession of some few villages he still retains in the Broach pargana, and of another district adjoining thereto.

Other items

49. Whenever it shall be determined no longer to observe temporising measures, General Goddard will proceed in the reduction of the Maratha possessions adjoining to Surat and the parganas between the Mahi and the Tapti, comprehending the country in Gujarat ceded to the Company by the treaty with Raghoba, taking care not to molest the Gaikwad chauthias and collectors in their several stations. The object of his future operations will be determined by the result of his negotiation with Fatesing, whom we most ardently wish he may be able to detach from his connection with the Poona Government and to fix him in an alliance with the Company; which will be attended with the grand advantages of giving security to your northern possessions and depriving the enemy of the assistance of a powerful ally.

Warlike proposals

50. Another most powerful recommendation of the proposed plan is the necessity of continuing the army in the Gujarat province until a junction is effected with Captain Popham's detachment, which, we learn, is to march by the way of Agra and, we hope, before hostilities commence, will have made considerable progress, so as to be rendered subservient to the execution of the plan by the reduction of the countries to the northward of the Mahi, which are to be guaranteed to Fatesing, while the position of the army under General Goddard will facilitate their approach and take up the chief part of the enemy's attention. We have yet no accounts of the situation or motions of that detachment.

Popham's forces

The only letter[1] we have received from General Goddard since his arrival at Surat is dated the 15th instant, in which he acquainted us that, having made every necessary arrangement, he expected soon to inform us of the troops being in motion; that he had opened the negotiation with Fatesing and communicated his proposals, to which he expected an answer in a few days, though, if the success thereof would rather be advanced than retarded by the movement of the forces, he should not remain inactive on account of any delay in Fatesing, but enter upon military operations whenever circumstances might render it convenient; observing the most scrupulous attention to the preservation of the country belonging to the Gaikwads.

Broach, 3rd January, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22) 1780

Rawson Hart Boddam to William Hornby.

By General Goddard's desire I have taken possession in the name of the Hon'ble Company of Hansot and Anklesvar, and shall also of

Parganas and Fatesing

1 Goddard's letter, dated Camp near Surat, 30th December, 1779, had not yet been received by the Bombay Authorities when they wrote to the Court of Directors on the 31st December.

Amod and Desbara as soon as Fatesing's people, who are now in possession of them, go away; for the General particularly desired me not to anywise interfere with or molest any of Fatesing's places or dependants.

Both Amod and Desbara belong to the Peshwa ; but of late their kamavisdar applied to Fatesing, who had taken possession of these two places; and in consequence of their application Fatesing sent one Hamed, jamadar, with about 1,000 men (Arabs and Sindhis) and nearly the same number of horse to help the Peshwa's kamavisdar; and on this force coming this way, Raghoba's people fled, and they took possession of the thanas of Amod and Desbara, and still remain there under pretence of waiting till they can recover a sum of money which, they say, the kamavisdar promised to pay for their assistance. But I should judge from their behaviour that this is not Fatesing's only motive in keeping possession of these places. However this will soon be known, as I immediately acquainted General Goddard with all these particulars, and he assured me that he had wrote to Fatesing to order all his people away from Amod and Desbara.

Dabhoi's garrison

Whenever Dabhoi is reduced, which, I hope, will be soon, else all its revenues for this year will be gone from us, we shall have, I suppose, to garrison that fort; and therefore, if you cannot or do not mean to send us a considerable force from Bombay I beg you will immediately empower me to raise whatever men I may want of locals, Arabs, and Sindhis, and horsemen.

1780 *Camp at Gujjaram on the Kim Nadi, 6th January, 1780 (1780, S. & P. D. 22)*

Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

Fatesing's attitude

My letter of the 30th ultimo would explain to you the appearance of affairs respecting Fatesing, in which no change or event—from which to form more certain conjectures of his real designs—has since taken place. One of his officers with about three thousand followers has stationed himself in the pargana of Amod, detached a small party of 300 men into that of Desbara, which has caused a temporary suspension in the taking possession of those two districts by the Chief of Broach. The man himself pretends that the motive of his stay is to receive from them some money promised by the late Poona collectors on account of assistance he gave them in quelling some recent disturbances. I have sent word to Fatesing to withdraw his people from these parganas immediately; but a sufficient time has not since elapsed to judge whether he means to comply or not; at any rate they will be evacuated on the approach of the army.

Troops advance

I crossed the Tapti the 1st instant, as I informed you I would, and halted three days on the north side of it to put everything in proper oder. I yesterday put the army again in motion, and have this morning passed the Kim Nadi. In two days more I expect to reach Sichturut on the banks of the Narbada.

Fatesing

I hope in a few days to be able to inform you more decisively of what may be expected from Fatesing.

Surat, 7th January, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22) 1780
Rawson Hart Boddam to William Hornby.

Agreeable to your directions I immediately, on General Goddard's application, took possession of the pargana of Olpad the 26th ultimo; the pandit and few troops, being about 150 sepoys and horse, quitted the thana on our detachments crossing over to Rander; and I have the pleasure to advise that the inhabitants in general seem thoroughly satisfied with the pargana being again under the Hon'ble Company's protection.

Olpad occupied

Broach, 7th January, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22) 1780
Robert Gambier to William Hornby.

On the 5th instant, I was honoured with your commands of the 27th ultimo, which I shall reply to hereafter, this being purposely intended to acquaint you that, in consequence of General Goddard's application to me for that purpose, I have taken possession in the name of the Hon'ble Company of the thanas and their parganas of Anklesvar, Hansot, Amod and Desbara, having stationed in each of the garrisons of the two former half a company of local sepoys, at Amod a complete company, and at Desbara a quarter of a company; which were all I could at present possibly spare. I shall exert my utmost endeavours to recover from all these places and with all expedition all the revenue I can; but they are all in such a bad order and have been so much oppressed and fleeced of late that I don't expect we shall get anything very considerable.

Parganas occupied

Fatesing has sent some of his troops to assist the Peshwa's kamavisdar of Amod and Desbara; and in consequence they possessed themselves of the garrisons of those places, where they continued for some days; but, on our army's approaching the Kim, decamped; and I immediately sent to take possession of them, as I had done before of the other two.

Fatesing's troops retire

Camp at Bawapir Ghat, north of the Narbada, 16*th January,* 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22) 1780
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

It is with pleasure I can communicate to you the prospect, I have reason to believe, there now is of adjusting every point to your wish and for the interests of the Company with Fatesing. I have exerted every endeavour to effect this alliance because of the important advantages it will immediately secure to the English in the Gujarat and of the future favourable consequences they must derive from it in the grand contest they are now entering upon with the Maratha Government. The leisure allowed by the inactivity of the Minister, which has, I conceive, been principally occasioned by the disputes betwixt him and Sindia, has proved very convenient to the settlement of the Gujarat province, which, I hope, may be finally concluded before any considerable body of troops can arrive from the Deccan. For this reason as well as the effect it must have had upon Fatesing in inclining him to take a more speedy and decisive part upon the occasion, the early movement of the army towards Dabhoi and Baroda became a point most necessary and essential to the good of the service. He has promised to settle everything on my arrival at the former place, from whence

Fatesing amenable

I shall be able to address you more fully, as the sincerity of his present professions will then be put to the test, and till that can be done no certain judgment is to be formed of the real designs of a man so famed for treachery and deceit as Fatesing is reported to be.

1780 *Surat, 19th January,* 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22)
Rawson Hart Boddam to William Hornby.

Parganas occupied

I have also the satisfaction that I have fixed the Hon'ble Company's thanas in all the districts appertaining to the Peshwa in the athavisi as low down as Versaul [*Valsad*], and that I hope in a short time to settle the remaining collections unrecovered by the Marathas in those several parganas.

The farm of the chaukis in the district without the town I have farmed out for the remains of the season, being six months, for Rupees thirty thousand and one, or at five thousand Rupees monthly; for which I have taken good security in this city.

1780 *Camp near Dabhoi, 20th January,* 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22)
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

Dabhoi occupied

In my letter of the 16th instant I informed you I should march towards Dabhoi the 18th, at which place I arrived yesterday. The place of attack being fixed upon, a battery of three eighteen-pounders within two hundred yards of the wall was completed by this morning at day-break, when I found the enemy had evacuated the town, which I have taken possession of in the name of the Company, and congratulate you upon this accession to your territorial possession in the Gujarat.

Fatesing's silence

I have not heard from Fatesing since my last of the 16th instant. I expected the return of his vakils, with everything finally settled and agreed to, the day of my arrival here, or this day at furthest. As they may yet arrive in the course of it, or to-morrow morning, I shall defer saying any more upon the subject of Fatesing, till I can write you with an absolute certainty.[1]

1780 *Camp near Belapur, 26th January,* 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22)
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

Treaty with Fatesing

I am this instant returned from an interview with Fatesingrao Gaikwad, held near the village of Kundhela in the district of Dabhoi, at which was signed, sealed, and mutually interchanged a treaty of alliance between him and the Hon'ble Company, concluded upon the terms that had been previously proposed, according to the grounds contained in your instructions of the 6th December, 1779. I have not time to write you so fully upon the subject at present as I could wish, as the evening is so far advanced; and must therefore defer it till to-morrow, upon the arrival of the army at the Vishvamitri Nadi within four miles of Broach, when I will also transmit the treaty itself for your approbation.

Permit me to congratulate you upon the success of this negotiation, which has at present secured such an ample accession of country and revenue to the Hon'ble Company and by a confirmed alliance and

1 Published by Forrest, *Selections, Maratha Series*, 392.

amicable settlement of the province of Gujarat with Fatesing opens so large a field of advantage in our future contests with the Maratha Government.[1]

Camp near Baroda, 27th January, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22) 1780
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

Treaty with Fatesing

I had the pleasure of informing you yesterday of the treaty concluded between the Hon'ble Company and Fatesing Gaikwad, and now enclose you a copy of the original treaty, the exact counterpart of which is in the possession of Fatesing, which, I hope, will meet with your approbation. By the last article it is provided that two copies of this treaty shall be forwarded by your Government to the Hon'ble Governor-General and Council for their confirmation and ratification, which I take the liberty of requesting you will be pleased to do by the earliest opportunity.

I have thought it requisite to retain the original treaty at present with me, as in the course of the campaign occasions may offer to render the immediate producing it useful and necessary to the good of the service; and the authenticated copy, I now send, will be sufficient fully to answer the present purpose of you and the Bengal Government.

I have from time to time communicated to you the progress of my negotiation and the difficulties I met with in the course of it to bring it to a successful issue, which, from a conviction of the real and solid advantages arising to the Company by a connection with Fatesing, I have seriously and assiduously laboured to effect. It is unnecessary to point out to you, who have so exact and perfect a knowledge of the province of Gujarat the particular advantages of country and revenue acquired and secured to the Company by this treaty, whose [*the Company's*] dominion in Gujarat I conceive now to be fixed upon the most firm and unshaken basis, as the only Power, besides the English, who can have any legal or just claim to the possession of the country is equally interested with them to exclude the Maratha Government from all share or participation of it whatever ; and although the alliance of Fatesing may not bring any very material accession of military force to the Company, the influence it must have upon the minds of the Maratha leaders renders it a very favourable and fortunate circumstance at the commencement of the present war, and effectually provides many prevailing arguments of right and justice so necessary to reconcile the sentiments and opinions of men in all charges of government to the form that may be introduced and established.

In consequence of what you mentioned respecting the necessity you supposed there might be of inserting the name of Sayaji in any engagement formed with Fatesing, I proposed that he should also be mentioned ; but was told that, since the conclusion of the former treaty between Raghoba and Fatesing through the mediation of the English Company, the sanads of Raghoba had been made out in the sole name of Fatesing, and sent him from the Court of Satara. To avoid, however, every possibility of a dispute hereafter, I have considered Fatesing, as he certainly now is, the head of the family, and made his

1 Published by Forrest, *Selections, Maratha Series*, 392.

engagement with the Hon'ble Company in the name of the whole of the Gaikwads.

According to the wish you expressed of securing a suitable provision for Govindrao, I hinted your inclination to Fatesing; but I found, if I succeeded in that point, I must have positively insisted upon it; and as in doing so I must have deviated from the orders of the Hon'ble Governor-General and Council, wherein they expressly forbid the assuming any mediation between the two brothers, to which you have also desired me to pay particular attention, I rather chose to desist from further solicitation on that subject by recommending a reconciliation between them as a circumstance that would be much to his honour and advantage and would give great satisfaction to the English.

It was with a good deal of reluctance that Fatesing could be brought to consent to the cession of Sinor, and strongly pleaded for having the pargana of Dabhoi in exchange given up to him; but knowing the importance of both these places and particularly the latter to the Company, I tried every argument to induce him to comply, in which I at last succeeded by proving to him the real and advantageous compensation he would reap from the present treaty with the English. This is a point I have endeavoured to persuade him into a firm belief of through the whole of the negotiation, well knowing that, to secure the faithful and strict adherence of any person to the engagements he may have entered into, it is a material object to convince him they are for his interest. The earnestness expressed by Fatesing to be put in possession of Dabhoi clearly shows that he considers that place in the important point of view it deserves, and is apprehensive of its being in the hands of such formidable neighbours as the English.[1]

1780 *Bombay, 31st January, 1780* (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22)
Bombay to Fort William.

Goddard's activities

We think it necessary to acquaint you that, in consequence of the plan laid down in our letter of instructions to General Goddard, the Company's forces from Broach were by the last advices in possession of the parganas Anklesvar, Hansot, Amod and Desbara; and the Chief of Surat had taken possession of Olpad and all the Peshwa districts in the athavisi as low down as Versual [*Valsad*]. The last letter from General Goddard, dated the 20th instant, advised his having taken possession of Dabhoi.

Bombay, 5th February, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22).
Treaty between the Hon'ble the English East India Company and Fatesingrao Gaikwad Samsher Bahadur, concluded in the village of Kundhela in the pargana of Dabhoi, January 26th, 1780.

Preamble

The Ministers of the Maratha State having refused to accept the reasonable terms of accommodation offered them by Brigadier-General Thomas Goddard in the name of the Hon'ble Governor-General and Council of Fort William, and by their obstinate perseverance in hostile intentions against the English having compelled them to take up arms in defence of their own rights and possessions, the Hon'ble President and Select Committee of Bombay with the sanction and approbation

1 Published by Forrest, *Selections, Maratha*, 392-394.

of the Hon'ble Governor and Council of Fort William have appointed and authorised Brigadier-General Thomas Goddard to settle and conclude a treaty of lasting peace and alliance between the Hon'ble East India Company on one part and Fatesingrao Gaikwad Samsher Bahadur for and in the name of all the Gaikwad family on the other; and the following are the articles of convention mutually entered into.

Articles

Article 1st. The English and Fatesingrao agree to a league of defensive alliance and to protect each other against all foreign enemies whatever.

Article 2nd. The Ministers of the Maratha State by repeated violations of treaty as well as their late conduct having drawn upon themselves the just resentment of the English, having also by undue acts of oppression proved themselves the enemies of Fatesing, for these reasons, and because the most firm and sincere friendship has long subsisted between the Hon'ble Company and Fatesing, the contracting parties mutually agree to enter immediately into an offensive league, excluding the Government of Poona from all share of country in the province of Gujarat whatever.

Article 3rd. The English agree to support and defend Fatesing in possession of his share of the Gujarat province; and Fatesing is to assist and support the English in possessing themselves of and maintaining the share now held by the Government of Poona.

Article 4th. In order to accomplish this service, as a firm friendship is now established between the English and Fatesing, the latter agrees to join the English with 3,000 horse according to custom and as many more as he can possibly raise to act in conjunction with them during the present war, whenever they shall call upon him so to do.

Article 5th. As the present mode of partition between the Poona Government and Fatesing is attended with great loss and inconvenience from the disputes that must arise from the interference of the officers of each in collecting the revenues of the same places, and that be interspersed with one another, it is agreed upon that a new settlement of the province of Gujarat shall take place for the mutual benefit and convenience of both parties, the express object of which will be an absolute and specific partition of the whole territory between the Hon'ble East India Company and Fatesing according to the proportion of the revenues now respectively held by him and the Marathas.

Article 6th. Ahmadabad and its dependencies, that is to say, the country to the north of the River Mahi, now possessed by the Poona Government, to be allotted to Fatesing, in lieu of which the English are to be put in possession of the Gaikwad division of the country south of the Tapti, known by the name of athavisi and their share of the revenues of Surat.

Article 7th. The English will give such assistance of force as Fatesing may require to conquer and put him in possession of the Poona share of the country to the northward of the Mahi.

Article 8th. The final partition and settlement of the Gujarat province being made, each party is to have the distinct and sole government and possession of the division allotted him, and to hold his share independent of, and unconnected with, the other, except when united for their common defence against a foreign enemy; which they

mutually and in the most solemn manner agree to do; and this partition and this settlement mutually agreed to is to be binding upon them and their posterity for ever.

Article 9th. Fatesing having requested that the English support him in withholding the annual tribute hitherto paid by him to the Poona Government, it is stipulated that the Hon'ble Company will do so, till a final peace shall be concluded between them and the Poona Government, in which the interests of Fatesing shall be carefully and equally attended to with their own.

Article 10th. In consideration of the advantage that will arise to Fatesing from the above article, and as a proof of his sincere regard and friendship for the English, he agrees to cede to them the district of Sinor and the villages situated in the Broach pargana now belonging to him, both of which are to remain for ever in the possession of the Company.

Article 11th. All the countries and places made over to the English in this treaty by Fatesing are to be delivered into their hands, and the collections accounted for to them from the day that Fatesing is put in possession of the city of Ahmadabad; and no demand and collection for any past time is to be made in them by Fatesing.

Article 12th. It is agreed that two copies of this treaty be immediately sent to the Hon'ble President and Select Committee of Bombay for their approbation, and to be by them transmitted to the Hon'ble Governor-General and Council of Fort William, under whose sanction it is concluded, in order to receive their final confirmation and ratification; after which one copy so authenticated is to remain with the Hon'ble President and Select Committee of Bombay, and another with Fatesing.[1]

1780 *Bombay, 9th February*, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22)
William Hornby to Thomas Goddard.

Bombay approval

We entirely approve of the terms of the treaty you have concluded with him [*Fatesing*], which promise to accomplish the great purpose of extending the Company's possession south of the Mahi and of uniting the Gaikwads to us by the surest tie, that of our common interest. Fatesing, we flatter ourselves, will be thoroughly satisfied in receiving by your means such accession of territory, as is stipulated for him, north of the Mahi, and in being relieved from the heavy tributes formerly exacted from him by the Poona Government.

Final settlement

We shall be glad to receive the particular plan you propose to communicate hereafter with regard to what remains to be executed for the settlement of the province. By the 5th article of the present treaty we observe that this remains open to future adjustment; and indeed it would have been impossible for you at so short a warning to have entered into all the details, which will be necessary for the partition of the province between the Company and Fatesing according to the proportion of the revenues held respectively by him and the Poona Government. It was, therefore, necessary to reserve this for a definitive treaty, which, after settling the grand outlines as marked in the above-mentioned article, may be completed at greater leisure. In

1 Published by Forrest, *Selections, Maratha Series*, 394-396.

order to supply you with the necessary materials for this purpose, we have directed the Chiefs at Surat and Broach and the Residents of Jambusar and Cambay to send you the best accounts they can procure of the several parganas and divisions of the Gujarat province, specifying, with all the exactness they are capable of, the particular value of each to the Poona sarkar, Fatesing, the Nawabs of Surat, and Cambay, and the Grassias, or other Rajas. We flatter ourselves likewise that at Ahmadabad you will be able to procure very authentic and particular information on this subject from the persons who have been employed in the collections, as well as from Fatesing himself; which latter may have its use, though it certaintly cannot be relied on altogether on account of his private interest to procure as advantageous a bargain as possible in the settlement of the proposed exchanges.

The Resident at Cambay has been long in that part of the Country, where our information is at present most imperfect; and as you may perhaps find him useful in prosecuting your enquiries on this subject, we have given him orders to attend you, should you judge it proper to send for him.

We flatter ourselves you will find leisure for the final adjustment of this very essential part of your negotiation as soon as you may have reduced Ahmadabad. Fatesing, on the prospect of so noble an acquisition, will probably be disposed to settle the exchanges with a more liberal spirit than can usually be expected from a Maratha in treating on a matter of this sort; which will save you both much trouble and time.

Bombay, 9th February, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22) 1780
William Hornby to Rawson Hart Boddam.

Orders to Surat

As in any future adjustment, which may be made with Fatesing, it will be necessary that General Goddard should have the fullest information on all points relative to the proposed partition of the Gujarat province, we direct that you send him the best accounts you can procure of the several parganas and divisions, therein specifying the particular value of each to the Poona sarkar, Fatesing, the Nawabs of Surat and Cambay, and the Grassias, or other Rajas; and as the Resident of Cambay from his situation may be able to give the General a good deal of useful intelligence on this matter, you will direct him to furnish him with the best accounts he can procure.

We have suggested to General Goddard that the Resident at Cambay [*Charles Warre Malet*] has been long in that part of the country, where our information is at present most imperfect, and may possibly be of use to him in prosecuting any enquiries he may think it necessary to make, and that, therefore, should he judge it proper to send for him, he has our permission to attend him, which you will accordingly signify to Mr. Malet.

Bombay, 9th February, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22) 1780
William Hornby to Robert Gambier.

Orders to Broach

General Goddard has advised us of his having concluded a treaty with Fatesing; and as in any future adjustment, which may be made with him, it will be necessary that Gen. Goddard should have the ful-

lest information on all points relative to the proposed partition of the Gujarat province between the Hon'ble Company and Fatesing, we direct that you send him the best accounts you can procure of the several parganas and divisions, therein specifying the particular value of each to the Poona sarkar, Fatesing, the Nawab of Surat and Cambay, and the Grassias, or other Rajas; and as the Resident at Jambusar may be able to give the General some useful intelligence in this matter, you will, if you think it necessary, direct him to furnish him with such information in this matter as from his situation and experience he may possess.

1780 *Ahmadabad*, 15*th February*, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22)
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

Ahmadabad captured

That no time might be lost in communicating to you the fortunate intelligence of the reduction of Ahmadabad, the capital of Gujarat, I dispatched a short note to Mr. Gambier, the Chief of Broach, the instant of the troops entering the place. requesting he would immediately transmit an account of it to you, which, I hope, you will have received. Permit me to congratulate you most sincerely upon an event so honourable to the British arms, and so favourable to the interests of your Government.[1]

1780 *Surat*, 18*th February*, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22)
Rawson Hart Boddam to William Hornby.

Ahmadabad captured

Having just received advice from the Chief of Broach that he received yesterday morning a note from General Goddard, dated at day-break the 15th instant, advising that the city of Ahmadabad was just then taken by storm, after a very desperate resistance, I now dispatch this boat to advise thereof and to congratulate you on that event.

1780 *Bombay*, 24*th February*, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22)
William Hornby to Thomas Goddard.

Congratulations

Having received advice from the Chiefs of Surat and Broach of your having reduced the city of Ahmadabad, we most sincerely congratulate you on your success, hoping soon to receive the particulars from yourself.

Fatesing's share excessive

Since we wrote you on the 9th instant, we have received an account from Mr. Boddam of the revenues respectively collected by the Poona Government and the Gaikwads from the province of Gujarat. By this account it appears that the cessions already made to the Company by the late treaty are much inferior in value to the territories northward of the Mahi, the possession of which is to be secured to Fatesing; and to explain this the more clearly we now transmit an abstract of the account arranged in divisions, distinguishing the respective values of the parganas belonging to the Peshwa and the Gaikwads, and their situation with respect to the rivers Tapti, Narbada and Mahi, by which you will at once discover the amount in which by this account the Company's share falls short of Fatesing's. We will not answer for its being altogether accurate, but we transmit it to you as contain-

1 For a detailed account of the capture of Ahmadabad see Forrest, *Selections, Maratha Series*, 297-399.

ing the best light we are able to afford to assist you in the new settlement, which according to the 5th article still remains to be made of the Gujarat province, not doubting but you will exert your utmost efforts to secure such a further tract of country between the Narbada and Tapti or the Narbada and Mahi as will make the Company's division fully equal to Fatesing's, to which they have the stronger claim for relieving him from the heavy tributes before paid to the Poona sarkar.

Gogo

The Chief of Surat having been invited to take possession of Gogo, we have given him an authority for that purpose, when circumstances may be convenient, as it will be a very desirable acquisition for the Company. You have already had notice from him of this affair, that you might regulate yourself in your negotiations; and Mr. Malet can give you any information you may want respecting this place and the importance of it to the Company.

1780

Bombay, 24th February, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22)
William Hornby to Rawson Hart Boddam.

Gogo

We have received your letters of the 12th and 18th instant, and the President has communicated to us the invitation you have received for taking possession of Gogo.

As the acquisition of this place will be of much importance to the Company, we authorize you to take possession of it when circumstances may prove convenient, concluding you have consulted General Goddard, that he may regulate himself accordingly in his negotiations.

1780

A general account of the revenues of Gujarat as collected by the Peshwa and Gaikwad, distinguishing the districts according to their situations from the rivers Tapti, Narbada and Mahi.[1]
South of the Tapti
Peshwa

Parganas.	Amount received by Government
Parneyra [*Parnera*]	27,000
Boodsur [*Bhutsar*]	6,200
Borvaree [*Buhari*]	8,800
Bulsara [*Balsad*]	85,000
Parchote [*Parchol*]	107,000
Soopah [*Supa*]	51,000
Sarbone [*Sarbhon*]	30,900
Battore [*Valod*]	30,000
Bamolee [*Bardoli*] kasbah	7,900
Wansdah [*Vasda*] chauth on it	7,000
Dunumpore [*Dharampur*] chauth on it	9,000
Surat	42,000
Chaukis south of the Tapti	83,000
Rupees :	4,94,800

1 Mr. R. K. Ranadive of the Huzur Political Office, Baroda, took the trouble to identify the names occurring in the partition lists. At the same time he kindly supplied the following information. "The regular partition deeds were made in 1752. The present lists were made by General Goddard in order to facilitate the territorial adjustments. The names were given from local inquiries, and the intention was to give all territories north of the Mahi to the Gaikwad and to retain those south of the Mahi for the British. Three names have baffled all efforts.

Gaikwad

Chourassee [Chorasi] 17 villages jagir to Sakharam Bapu	1,69,800
Ballesir [*Balesar*]	1,04,000
Murolie [*Maroli*]	56,000
Kamridge [*Kamrej*]	88,500
Timbah [*Temba*]	46,400
Currode [*Kadod*]	46,400
Beard [*Beara-Vyara*]	14,000
Chauki at Beara [*Vyara*]	18,000
Tillaree [*Teladi*]	1,03,000
Nowsarjee [*Navsari*] kasbah	14,200
Gundavee [*Gandevi*]	89,000
Billimora [*Bilimora*]	88,000
Mowah [*Mahuva*]	55,400
Wulee Arrah [*Balwara*]	12,000
Anawib alias Kose Anawib [*Anavil—Kos Anavil*]	12,000
Weessinpore [*Bisanpur*]	18,900
Antorepore & Rannee Aurba [*Antapur & Ranee Amba*]	22,500
Soongur [*Songarh*]	42,000
Mootah [*Mota*] kasbah	9,800
Surat chauth	42,000
Rupees.	9,71,900

Between the Tapti & Narbada.
Peshwa.

Ulpar [*Olpad*]	3,16,000
Hansood [*Hansot*]	85,000
Occlasier [*Anklesvar*]	78,000
Nundavee [*Mandvi*] chauth on it.	65,000
Rupees.	5,44,000

Gaikwad

Goolah [*Galha*]	42,000
Bussore [*Vasrai*]	85,000
Turhsier [*Tadkeshvar*]	7,700
Sevangea Hittoma [?]	51,000
Rajee Peoplea [*Rajpipla*]	30,000
Chaukis between the Narbada & Tapti.	65,000
Rupees.	2,80,700

Between the Narbada & Mahi.
Peshwa.

Duboy [*Dabhoi*]	2,00,000
Ahmood [*Amod*]	1,25,000
Desbarra [*Desbara—Dehejbara*]	35,000
Rupees.	3,60,000

Gaikwad

Linnore [*Singr*]	81,000
Chandole Cundally [*Chandod Karnali*]	12,500
Brodrah [*Vadodra—Baroda*]	11,34,000
Waggora Coolies [*Vaghodia* (*of*) *Kolis*]	22,000
Sasculee Gchat Coolies [*Savli* (*of*) *Jarod Kolis*]	86,000
Tilluck Warrah & Neckoral Coolies [*Tilakwada and Waikda Kolis*]	40,500
Soonkerah Bhadurpore Coolies [*Sankheda Bahadarpur Kolis*]	75,000
Meak Gaum [*Miagaum*] chauth from the Raja	40,000
Rupees	14,91,000

North of the Mahi.
Peshwa

Pitlad [*Petlad*] ½ share	7,00,000
Dundooka [*Dhandhuka*]	1,00,000
Mamedabad [*Mehmadabad*]	1,00,000
Chatta Bejelly [?]	1,00,000
Bar Mowrarra [*Barmuada*]	50,000
Kallicottah [?]	50,000
Veram Gaum [*Viramgam*]	1,00,000
Godrah Tasrah [*Godhra Thasra*]	1,00,000
Dusbrosa or Disbuck [*Dascrosar or Dascror*][1] within 10 kos of Ahmadabad.	1,00,000
Ahmedabad city [*Ahmadabad*]	3,00,000
Mulukgiri Cattywar [*Kathiawad*] according to the force employed therein	10,00,000
Rupees.	27,00,000

Gaikwad

Pitlad [*Petlad*]	6,18,000
Dholca [*Dholka*]	4,10,000
Neuad [*Nadiad*]	2,25,000
Moondah [*Mahudah*]	89,000
Mater Kerah [*Matar Kaira*]	81,000
Kurry [*Kadi*]	1,85,000
Bejapore [*Vijapur*]	1,00,000
Barnegur [*Vadnagar*]	1,00,000
Bissanagur [*Visnagar*]	1,00,000
Puttar [*Pattan*]	3,00,000
Dus Cross of Ahmadabad [*Dascroi*][1]	1,00,000
Collections of the city of Ahmadabad	2,10,000
Mulukgiri according to the force, but reckoned.	5,00,000
Rupees.	30,18,000

N.B. A village in the Parchole pargana was given to Saccaraum Wapo [*Sakharam Wasoo*] desai, its name is Amil Sar [*Amalsar*] and is not mentioned above.

1 Called the Peshwa's Dascroi.

Abstract
Peshwa's Share

Districts south of the Tapti		4,94,800
,, between the Tapti & Narbada		5,44,000
,, ,, ,, Narbada and Mahi		3,60,000
,, north of the Mahi		27,00,000
	Rupees.	40,98,800

Gaikwad's Share

South of the Tapti	9,71,900	
Amid Sar (*Amalsar*)	10,000	
		9,81,900
Between the Tapti & Narbada		2,80,700
Beween the Narbada & Mahi.		14,91,000
North of the Mahi.		30,18,500
	Rupees.	57,72,100

Peshwa's share ..	27,00,000
Gaikwad's share ..	9,81,900
Rupees.	17,18,100

1780 *Ahmadabad, 28th February,* 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22)
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

Fatesing gives up Cambay chauth

In consideration of the Nawab's long and steady attachment to the Company, the Presidency of Bombay's recommendation, and my own idea of the propriety of gaining an increase of influence in the port of Cambay, it was my wish, as I communicated to you in a former letter, to have freed him entirely from the future payment of the chauth hitherto exacted by the Marathas from his territories; but in my endeavours to attain this object I was restrained from too peremptorily insisting on it with Fatesing from the nature of the political engagements I had entered into with him, and the delicacy with which I shall ever deem it necessary to preserve the public faith, and to avoid the most distant appearance of attempting by force to introduce the smallest innovation in any agreements, for which that faith has been given.

Under the difficulties this consideration occasioned, I am happy to acquaint you that from my influence with Fatesing he has been prevailed on to grant as a public and voluntary testimony of his respect for the Hon'ble Company a release to the Nawab of Cambay from the future collection of the chauth within the city of Cambay, reserving to himself only the tribute collected in the pargana.

Influence at Cambay

This paper I now enclose you to be delivered to the Nawab as a proof of the favour and protection of the English and the confidence they place in his future attachment and services; and as in procuring this acquittal from Fatesing the interest of the Company has been my

1 Called the Gaikwad's Dascroi.

chief and ultimate object, I rely entirely on your care to obtain such advantages in return as from your experience and knowledge of the situation of Cambay you may judge best calculated to promote the Company's commercial interests there, or secure such certain influence in the place as may make [*us the*] masters of future emergencies; observing only that I do not conceive it in any respect a present object to derive any accession [*of*] revenue or pecuniary consideration from the Nawab, but confine my wish merely to the improvements of our commerce and the establishment of the Company's influence over his councils and government.

Broach, 29th February, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22) 1780
Robert Gambier to William Hornby.

Sindia's designs

As it may afford you some insight into Sindia's designs and sentiments, and what [*may be*] expected and looked to from our new ally, Fatesing, I enclose you a translate of some letters which I intercepted lately, and which I immediately communicated to Gen. Goddard.

Translate of a letter to Fatesing wrote by Mahadji Sindia, received the 23rd February, 1780, *at Broach.* 1780

Opposition to English

The particulars of the marching of the English have been wrote me by Balkrishna Anant; and as soon as I knew this news, I marched in a great hurry, and came into Khandesh, and from thence I am coming by long marches to you. You have to this day managed to stop the English, and you must continue to do the same; for there will be no delay in my coming. I will reach you soon by marching daily in haste. I have wrote you about this two or three letters, and hope you have received them; I am coming with guns. When I come, we will consult together and will contrive the punishment of the English. Have no fear, but acquaint me with all the news frequently.

Dated the 29th Muharram, Gentoo style, which answers to our style the 6th February, 1780.

Translate of a letter wrote by Mahadji Sindia to Balkrishna Anant, received the 23rd February, 1780, *at Broach.* 1780

Opposition to English

I have received your letter and observed what you wrote; and therefore by marching daily with my army have come into Khandesh, and still I continue marching daily, and soon will come down to you and punish the English. Fatesing, who to this day has managed to stop them, must in the same manner continue to do so by fair speeches and assurances of peace and friendship, till my army comes; for there shall be no delays of my coming. I will make very long marches daily, and so you must tell Fatesing so, and write me all the news frequently.

Dated 29th Muharram, Gentoo style, which answers, in our style the 6th February, 1780.

Translate of a letter from Balaji Govind to Balkrishna Anant, received the 23rd February, 1780, *at Broach.* 1780

Promise of assistance

The letters you sent by express pattemars have been received, and I have observed what you wrote about the Monkeys' force; and as soon as we came to know this at Jamgaum, Shrimant Sindia with his forces marched from Jamgaum the 28th Muharram, and encamped at Dhoolay, and since by long marches the army will come to your

countries; and you must consider as if it was already come. The love and friendship of the Shrimant Sindia is much upon Fatesing, the particulars of which I cannot write in a letter. As soon as he knew that the Monkeys' forces were after him, he despatched Bhagiratrao and sardars with forces to assist him; and I hope they have arrived. Now his own army commanded by himself is coming. You must tell Fatesing so and desire him to continue to do, as he has done before, to stop the Monkeys till our forces come against them, which will be very soon. Fatesing has by his patience and courage not yet come under the Monkeys, as I observe by your writing. This pleases me much, and I have wrote you five or six letters to come to Khandesh, and am coming on daily. God grant us to meet soon. Shrimant Sindia trusts this time to Fatesing entirely, and hopes the same on his side, about which you must speak to Fatesing. Three letters by means of Narayanrao Govind I have sent, and strict friendship must go on both sides. The Subahdar and Master of us all is coming to you with strong forces. You must write all the news from your place; for we are coming with a large force and many guns to your place; write particularly how the English go on, and what they say about us, and how Fatesing goes on. Write often and particularly.

Dated 29th Muharram Gentoo style, which answers in our style the 6th February 1780.[1]

1780 *Cambay, 4th March,* 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22)
Charles Warre Malet to Rowson Hart Boddam.

Fatesing and Cambay

Enclosed I send you copy of the General's instructions to me relative to this Nawab, which will inform you of the success of my trip to camp,[2] which, though not so complete as I wished, is such as may create hope and future exertion. I have not since my return had an audience of the Nawab; but through his Naib have been endeavouring to prepare him for those demands which on the part of the Company I propose making. Everything was going on as I could wish, when a message from Fatesing to the Nawab, insinuating that he had similar designs, threw obstacles in my way. He observed that the arrangement he had mediated was more advantageous to the Nawab, but that we had insisted on the method explained in the enclosed paper to lay a foundation for our own encroachments. To give a clear idea of the duplicity and meanness of this conduct it needs but to observe that Fatesing strongly opposed the cession, objected much to the Nawab's character, and expressed a persuasion that he should have been permitted to reduce him to the most humble submission. This conduct needs no comment.

1780 *Bombay, 7th March,* 1780 (1780—*S. & P. D.* 22)
Bombay to Fort William.

Treaty with Fatesing

Our last address was dated the 31st January, of which a duplicate is enclosed.

1 The three intercepted letters have been published by Forrest, *Selections, Maratha Series,* 401-402.

2 See Goddard's letter dated Camp at Ahmadabad, 7th March 1870, marginal heading *Malet's services.*

We have since had the pleasure to receive advice from General Goddard of his having come to an accommodation with Fatesing, and a copy of the original treaty. Agreeable to the last article we now forward two copies for the confirmation and ratification of your Government, the articles being inserted in Persian in the copy to be delivered to Fatesing

Camp at Ahmadabad, 7th March, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22) 1780
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

Carrying out the treaty

In pursuance of the engagements made with Fatesing I have put him in possession of the city and collections of Ahmadabad, and have received from him in the name of the Hon'ble Company grants for the several parganas ceded to them, which I have transmitted with the necessary papers to your Chiefs at Surat and Broach in order that they may take possession of them in your name, and begin to collect the revenues from the 28th of February, the day on which Fatesing received the government of Ahmadabad, agreeable to what is stipulated in the 11th article of the treaty. The grants are four in number: one for the chauth of Surat, another for the country of athavisi, a third for the villages in the Broach pargana, and a fourth for Sinor; the two former I have sent to Mr. Boddam at Surat, and the two latter to Mr. Gambier.

Adjustment deferred

With respect to what you mention regarding the points yet remaining to be settled with Fatesing, it will be political to defer any attention to, or adjustment of, these to a future opportunity, when the grand objects of the war are sufficiently secured to leave full leisure to enter into details of particular interests. The settlement already made generally provides for the equal partition of the province in a proportion drawn from the shares before possessed by the Peshwa and Gaikwads; and to advance any further claims at present might only tend to alarm and excite the apprehensions of Fatesing, more prejudicial to our views at this critical juncture than the points, about which we may be solicitous, would, if attained, be serviceable.

Resident with Fatesing

In order to render easy the discussion of such business as may here after require to be settled, and generally to conduct the affairs of your Presidency at the court of Fatesing, I have proposed to him that an English Gentleman shall in future remain there in the character of Resident; to which he has cheerfully assented, and has addressed the Hon'ble President accordingly. This measure I beg leave to recommend as best calculated to preserve a mutual good understanding between the English and Fatesing, and secure to them a useful and decided influence in his affairs, which may be improved as circumstances shall hereafter render eligible; and I have only to request at present respecting this appointment that, as the nature of Fatesing's engagements with the English will necessarily connect him particularly with me in the operations of the present war, you will give directions to your Resident to receive such orders and instructions from me as I may find it requisite to give him, in pursuance of the objects that may have been planned and concerted with you.

Factory at Ahmadabad

From the ruined and desolate state of this city and the hopes that by proper encouragement the trade and manufactures, for which it was once so famous, might revive and flourish, I have settled with

Fatesing that the English shall establish a factory at Ahmadabad. This cannot fail to produce great commercial advantages, as there is no doubt but most of the trade will soon pass through our hands from the influence we should possess in the place and the superior confidence which the merchants and natives would place in us to induce them to put themselves under our protection. If the plan should meet with your approbation, it remains with you to make such arrangements and regulations for its proper execution as your experience and knowledge of the Company's commercial interests in this part of India may suggest.

Malet's services

I am obliged to you for the permission you have given the Resident at Cambay to come to my camp, should I judge it proper to require his attendance; and beg to assure you that in every point, where I could have wished to receive information, I have found him extremely ready and capable of giving me satisfaction.

Plans

I have already mentioned my intention of marching towards Surat with all expedition; and in order to remove every obstacle to the rapidity of my motions, I shall leave the sick and wounded of the army behind in Ahmadabad. I have also thought it eligible to leave a small detachment of eight companies of sepoys draughted from the eight battalions, and two guns here, under the command of Major Fullerton. These are in possession of a strong post within the city, formerly the residence of the collector, who resided at Ahmadabad on the part of the Gaikwad. The weight which the presence of this force, and in so respectable a post, will give the English in the eyes of the inhabitants and the decided influence it will secure to them against the designs of any Governor who may command in the place on the part of Fatesing, will be of the greatest present benefit to them and render easy the future accomplishment of their views respecting it.

Cambay chauth

It is with pleasure I can inform you that, in consideration of the Nawab of Cambay's long and steady attachment to the Company, your recommendation of his interests and the commercial benefits which we might be enabled to derive from any increase of influence at Cambay, I have obtained from Fatesing, as a voluntary act and proof of his respect for the English, a relaxation of the chauth formerly collected by the Maratha Government, and which by his late agreements with us was become his rightful claim.

1780 *Surat, 7th March,* 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22)
Rawson Hart Boddam to William Hornby.

Gogo

I have not had as yet any answer to my letter to General Goddard respecting Gogo; but from some intelligence I have lately received I have every reason to conclude it has been esteemed as an appendage to Ahmadabad and delivered over to Fatesing as I learn that he (Fatesing) had made over to one Lakshman Shamrao Pandit Dendoaker [*Dhandhuka*], Praunpore, Viamgom [*Viramgam*] and Gogo, to be by him farmed, and that in order to take possesion of these places 2,000 men had advanced as far as Dendoaker for that purpose.

Camp at Tarilpur, 7th March, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22) 1780
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

In a letter which I had the honour to address you the 1st instant, acquainting you with my intentions of marching the day following, I took the liberty of observing that it would be politically prudent at this juncture to wave a discussion of such points as might appear to you requisite to settle in a final adjustment of the partition of the Gujarat with Fatesing, as, the grand outlines of this agreement with the Hon'ble Company being effectually secured, the task of providing for the less important interests of our settlement with him would become hereafter perfectly easy, and to urge them at present could not be productive of any real or adequate advantage.

Adjustment deferred

Respecting the statement which you have been pleased to send me of the revenues of Gujarat as shared by the Peshwa and Gaikwad, but which you add you do not answer for being altogether accurate, I beg to assure you that, from the most exact information I have received, it is exceedingly erroneous and incorrect. I shall take an opportunity of laying before you an exact and satisfactory statement of the collections of the province for your more particular information very soon; at present only permit me to observe that the estimate made of the Peshwa's share of the districts to the north of the Mahi exceeds the proper value by at least fifteen lakhs of Rupees. I shall mention three instances in which they are greatly exaggerated. First, respecting Petlad, the whole amount of which may be reckoned at six lakhs; second, the city of Ahmadabad, whose collections amount to about three lakhs, and little more than half belonged to the Poona sarkar; thirdly, the revenue mentioned under the name of mulukgiri, and the real value of which depended upon the force employed, and was never valued to the Peshwa at more than three lakhs. If to these deductions be added the expense, necessary to collect the revenues from the zamindars as well as to protect the country from the inroads and depredations of the Kathiawars and other freebooters, it will be found that the real value of the convenience and advantage of their situation, is equal, if not superior, to that guaranteed to him by the Company in lieu of it.

Erroneous returns

Surat, 12th March, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22) 1780
Rawson Hart Boddam to William Hornby.

Enclosed I now transmit copies of the several papers noticed in my last, as sent me by the General, relative to the athavisi and chauth of this town, which latter the Nawab had delivered into our charge in conformity to a letter sent him by Fatesing.

Copies of grants

Fatesing's grant of the chauth of Surat.
To the Hon'ble English Company.

Fatesingrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur [*I*] present you my compliments. The chauth of the port of Surat is given you; you will, therefore, take the same into your possession and enjoy it. 21st of the month Safar in the year 1108.

Surat chauth

Fatesing's grant of the athavisi.
To the Hon'ble English Company.

Athavisi

Fatesing Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur [I] send you my compliments, that as I have given you the mahals of the Surat athavisi, excepting Songarh and the jurisdiction of Vearah, you will, therefore, take them into your possession and enjoy the same.

Dated the 22nd of the month Safar in the year 1108. What need I say more ?

Fatesing's proclamation.

Proclamation

Fatesingrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher, his parwanah to all the kamavisdars of Surat athavisi.

You will put into the possession of the English Company the districts of Surat athavisi, excepting Songarh and the jurisdiction of Vearah, and obey them.

Magh vadya 7th, 1836 or the 22nd of the month Safar.

Fatesing's order to Antaji Anand.

Fatesing's orders

Fatesingrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur [I] send you my compliments, and that, as the districts of Surat athavisi, excepting Songarh and the jurisdiction of Vearah, have been given to the English Company by me, you will, therefore, put them into their possession. Dated 22nd of the month Safar in the year 1108.[1]

1780 *Bombay, 16th March,* 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22)
Bombay to the Company.

Previous letter

2nd. For greater security we also send a triplicate of our address of the 31st of December, by which you will find that General Goddard was then on the very eve of commencing military operations against the Marathas, having as a preparatory step opened a negotiation with Fatesing.

Goddard's activities

3rd. Some delays on the part of that Chief in answering the proposals, and other circumstances which indicated at least a design of amusing us and gaining time, induced General Goddard to resolve on putting the army into immediate motion : and he accordingly crossed the Tapti on the 1st of January. This early active step he thought the most likely method of making Fatesing enter into our views, of discovering his designs, and also of anticipating and counteracting the intrigues and efforts of the Poona Minister to dissuade him from the proposed alliance.

Parganas occupied

4th. The movement of the army no longer permitting the observance of any terms with the Poona Government, the Chiefs of Surat and Broach, on General Goddard's requsition, possessed themselves of the Maratha parganas adjoining to those cities, in order to secure what collections they might be able, before the enemy could have time to proceed upon their usualy plan of devastation.

Treaty with Fatesing

6th. The negotiation was in the meantime carrying on and, we have the pleasure to advise you, was after some difficulty brought to a successful issue, a treaty of alliance between Fatesing and the Hon'ble

[1] These grants have been published by Forrest, *Selections, Maratha Series,* 403.

Company being actually concluded on the 26th of January upon the general grounds explained in our address of the 31st December.

Summary of treaty

7th. The heads of the treaty are:

1st. A general league of defensive alliance against all foreign enemies.

2nd. An offensive league against the Poona Government to exclude them from all share in the province of Gujarat.

3rd. A mutual engagement to defend and support each other in the respective shares to be allotted to each in that province.

4th. A stipulation on the part of Fatesing to furnish [*a body of*] horse to act in conjunction with our army during the present war.

5th. A mutual agreement to make a new settlement of the province of Gujarat for the benefit and convenience of both parties, the express object of which will be an absolute and specific partition of the whole territory between the Hon'ble Company and Fatesing, according to the proportion of revenue before respectively held by him and the Marathas.

6th. Ahmadabad and the country north of the river Mahi, hitherto possessed by the Poona Government, to be allotted to Fatesing, in lieu of which the English are to be put in possession of the Gaikwad division of the country south of the river Tapti, and known by the name of the athavisi, and their share of the revenues of Surat.

7th. The English to assist Fatesing to conquer and put him in possession of the Poona share of the country north of the Mahi.

8th. A provision to secure to each party the distinct government and possession of the allotted division after the final settlement and partition is made.

9th. An engagement of the part of the Company to support Fatesing in withholding the annual tribute hitherto paid by him to the Poona Government, until a final peace shall be concluded, in which it is promised that the interests of Fatesing shall be attended to equally with their own.

10th. A grant from Fatesing of the district of Sinor and some villages in the Broach pargana, which he had hitherto retained.

11th. All the countries and places, made over to the Company by this treaty, to be delivered into their hands, and the collections to be accounted for to them from the day Fatesing is put in possession of Ahmadabad, and no demand for past collections to be made on them by Fatesing.

12th. The treaty, after being approved by the Select Committee of Bombay, to be sent to Bengal for the final confirmation and ratification of the Governor-General and Council.

Bombay satisfaction

8th. The above is precisely the substance of each article of the treaty, which promises to accomplish the great end of securing for the Company an ample accession of country and revenue under protection of their settlements of Surat and Broach, and of uniting Fatesing to us by the surest tie, that of common intetest, which will be reciprocally concerned to maintain each other in peaceable possession of the province and to exclude the Poona Government from all participation.

The alliance of Fatesing in the influence it must have on the minds of the other Maratha Chiefs may also be considered as a most favourable and fortunate circumstance at the commencement of the war; and taken in every point of view promises such great, and permanent, and great advantages that we have every reason to congratulate you on the success of this negotiation.

Further adjustments

9th. By the 6th article you will observe that, besides the cessions which fall to the Company immediately upon Ahmabadad being put into Fatesing's hands, there is a new settlement and division of the whole province to be hereafter made between him and the Company in proportions therein laid down. The leaving this to future adjustment appears a measure of necessity, as it must be impossible for General Goddard at so short a warning to have entered into all the details necessary for the partition of the province, and the Company's claim to the division under that treaty was not to originate till the reduction and surrender of Ahmadabad to Fatesing; but you may be assured our most diligent attention will be paid to render the new settlement advantageous to the Company and to secure for them such a further addition of territory as will make their share fully equal to Fatesing's; for which purpose, on receipt of the treaty, we furnished General Goddard with every information and the most exact accounts we could obtain of the revenues of the province, and pressed him to conclude the final adjustment as soon as he had reduced Ahmadabad, thinking that Fatesing, on the prospect of such a noble acquisition, might be disposed to settle the exchanges with a more liberal spirit than at a more distant period.

Govindrao

10th. The General acquaints us he could not succeed in procuring a suitable provision for Govindrao, unless he had absolutely insisted upon it; and as in so doing he must have deviated from the orders of the Governor-General and Council, who had expressly forbidden the assuming any mediation between the brothers, he had rather choose to desist from further solicitation on that subject, only recommending a reconciliation between them as a circumstance which would give much satisfaction to the English.

Discussion delayed

11th. In the President's plan of the 30th of March you will find the estimated amount of the territorial revenues obtained for the Company by the treaty with Fatesing, which, we trust, will be considerably enlarged when the new settlement has taken place. We have since obtained accounts which make the revenues of Gujarat much above what their are therein stated; but, as they will only serve to perplex and mislead, and we hope soon to acquire an exact and ascertained knowledge, we will not trouble you with the particulars.

Ahmadabad

14th. The reduction of this important place (Ahmadabad) in so short a time, with such inconsiderable loss in point of numbers, and against so obstinate an enemy, cannot but add highly to the reputation of the Company's forces and do honour to the officer who conducted their operations with such judgment and activity; and we beg leave to congratulate you on an event so honourable to your arms and favourable to your interests by enabling us to fulfil the Company's engagement to Fatesing, which will entitle them to the immediate possession of the places ceded on his part.

15th. In pursuance of our engagement by the treaty, General Goddard on the 28th of last month put Fatesing in possession of the city and collections of Ahmadabad and received from him grants for the several parganas ceded by him to the Company, which will be accordingly taken possession of when circumstances will permit.

Carrying out the treaty

16th. With respect to the final settlement of the province, General Goddard has given his opinion that it would be more political to defer any attention to it till the grand objects of the war are sufficiently secured to leave full leisure to enter into details of particular interests; that the settlement already made provides generally for the equal partition of the province in a proportion drawn from the shares before possessed by the Peshwa and Gaikwads, and that to advance any further claims at present might tend to alarm and excite apprehensions in Fatesing, for whose services we have at present occasion; but in order to render easy the discussion of such business, as may hereafter require to be settled, and to conduct the business of this Presidency at his Darbar, the General with Fatesing's concurrence has proposed to us to send a gentleman there in the character of Resident, regarding which we shall soon come to a determination.

Goddard's advice

17th. We have the pleasure to mention that General Goddard has obtained from Fatesing a relaxation in the tribute usually collected by the Marathas from the Nawab of Cambay, which will have the good effect of binding him still closer to our interest. He had also obtained for the Company the priviledge of having a factory at Ahmadabad.

Other items

Camp near Baroda, 17th March, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22) 1780
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

One circumstance which tends to establish a belief of his [*Sindia*] hostile intentions, and which I think it proper to mention to you, is that he wrote to Govindrao, the dissatisfied brother of Fatesing, who has long resided with the Lunawara Raja, inviting him to his camp and promising to put him in possession of the Gaikwad share of Gujarat; and I this evening learn that he has actually arrived and been received by Sindia.

Sindia's intentions

Camp at Pilloule, 24th March, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22) 1780
Extract of a letter from General Goddard to the President, dated Camp at Pilloule, 24th March, 1780, *and received the 3rd April following.*

I am now about to speak by you on a subject which appears to me of the utmost consequence to the interests of the Company in the present state of affairs, and in which, before I can take any step, it is necessary to receive the sanction of your Government. The want of proper management in regulating the revenues of Fatesing, his own weakness and impolicy, and the fluctuation of power that attends a despotic reign, added to the general corruption and avarice which pervades every part of an administration governed by the narrow rules of Maratha policy, which seeks the most gratification of the present moment, has reduced him to the most extreme distress and poverty. He has repeatedly and at different times, since he first accompanied me to Ahmadabad, represented his situation in this respect and the hopes

Loan to Fatesing requested

he had of finding relief from his necessities in the friendship and assistance of the Company; but till this period, as circumstances did not before render the opportunity so favourable, and the risk was not so imminent, his troops have continued pretty silent. They now clamorously demand the payment of a part of their arrears, and unless they can be satisfied in some measure, the most alarming consequences are to be apprehended. It is not the absence of these troops that would be anyway prejudicial, but the effect it must have, not only on the enemy but on the mind of Fatesing and on his interests, who deserves every consideration as an ally to the Company, who has proved himself so and risked the enmity of his former friends on their account. He has urged me repeatedly to assist him with five or six lakhs of Rupees, for which he is ready to give security and assignments upon his own parganas, should he fail in repaying it at the promised period. To a man thus in possession of country there can be no risk in lending money; on the contrary the greatest political benefits may be derived, and claims [*may be*] established through his kingdom, which the Company might hereafter assert at pleasure. Should our own necessities be urged as a reason why we cannot avail ourselves of his present distress, they may furnish a cause why we might not assist him to the extent he wishes; but still we ought to exert ourselves all we can upon the occasion; and besides, it may not be necessary to pay the whole amount at present, but to give security for its being paid at the expiration of one or two months. If this plan meets with your approbation, which I have reason to hope from every consideration it will, let me beg you will send authority from your Committee to settle it on the most advantageous footing for the Company, the amount to which you think it necessary to limit me, and also give directions to your Chiefs of Surat and Broach to advance such proportion of money for this business as you may deem most consistent with their means.

1780 *Bombay, 6th April, 1780* (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22)
William Hornby to Thomas Goddard.

Resident with Fatesing

In the present situation of affairs, and whilst Fatesing is actually in the field as an auxiliary in the war, it seems to us not necessary to send a gentleman to his Darbar as Resident on the part of this Government; but, when it may be judged a convenient time for settling the points yet remaining to be adjusted, this measure can then by adopted. In the meantime Mr. Malet may be employed on any occasional business with Fatesing, in which you may judge his assistance necessary, as his situation at Cambay will enable him to attend at the shortest warning, and his knowledge of the language and politics of the country fully qualify him for the employment.

Loan to Fatesing refused

The President has laid before us an extract of your letter to him on the subject of a proposed loan to Fatesing.

Whatever benefit or good consequences might be expected from our compliance with this proposal, we can assure you with the utmost truth the thing is in itself utterly impracticable in the present state of our finances. You cannot but be sensible in what difficulties it involved us to spare the sums which we have supplied for the service of the army, and our wants now press so hard upon us that we can hardly

raise money for the payment of our garrison and other indispensable occasions. Much less can we answer this unforeseen demand; and should we even attempt to raise the sum by a loan or in any other manner, the scarcity of specie would alone inevitably prevent our success, even could we entertain a thought of diverting any money we could obtain to any other object than the pressing exigencies of this Government.

Camp near Camloul, 25th April, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22) **1780**
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

Stop to military operations

As the season is now so far advanced as to leave little leisure for further military operations, and indeed in this quarter nothing remains to be done except securing the peaceful and unmolested possession of the countries we have acquired, and the general tranquillity of the Gujarat province, I propose taking such measures for this purpose in concert with Fatesing as may be consistent with the interests of the Company and the future prosecution of the war, and shall immediately communicate to you the plan I propose to follow.

Bombay, 30th April, 1780, (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22) **1780**
Bombay to the Hon'ble Company.

Resident with Fatesing

In the present situation of affairs, and whilst Fatesing is actually in the field as an auxiliary in the war, we did not think it necessary to send a Resident to his Darbar on the part of this Government, which, we acquainted you in our address of the 16th ultimo, had been proposed to us by General Goddard; but, when it may be a convenient time for settling the points still remaining to be adjusted, this measure shall be adopted. In the meantime Mr. Malet, the Resident at Cambay, will be employed on any occasional business, for which his knowledge of the language and politics of the country fully qualifies him.

Treaty

16. We transmit under No. 4 a copy of the late treaty with Fatesing.

Loan

17. The General some time ago strongly urged to the President to make a loan of six lakhs to Fatesing on the Company's account, which, whatever might be our opinion of the advantage or expediency of such a measure, the state of our finances would not permit us to entertain a thought of.

Surat, 2nd May, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22) **1780**
Rawson Hart Boddam to William Hornby.

Nawab of Cambay

The Resident of Cambay has acquainted us that the Nawab of that place has received from Fatesing through the interposition of General Goddard an acquittal for the chauth in the city of Cambay. That to show his (the Nawab's) sense of the obligation, and as a proof of his entire attachment to, and confidence in, the Hon'ble Company, he has presented the Resident on their account with the keys of one of the gates of his city, styled the phurja, commanding the entrance towards the sea with a stipend of two thousand Rupees per annum to defray the expenses of its guards.

1780 *Surat, 8th July,* 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22)
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

Comment on campaign

Though this campaign did not produce any decisive advantages, the manifest superiority of our arms was evinced in the most striking manner, and your possessions dependent on Surat and Broach were effectually protected from the incursions of the enemy, General Goddard having confined their operations mostly to the eastward of Baroda belonging to Fatesing.

No. 4 FRUSTRATION OF BOMBAY PLANS
(1780—1782)

AFTER the settlement of the question of the sovereignty of the Gaikwads in Gujarat by the formal declaration of Fatesing's independence of the Poona Government, proclaimed in the treaty of Kundhela, the Bombay Government saw the completed and lofty structure of their territorial and financial ambitions razed to the ground by the high-handed interference of Warren Hastings, who sacrificed the interests of the Bombay Presidency to bring about a treaty with the Marathas in order to counteract the growing influence of Haider Ali, the Ruler of Mysore. The confusion which attended the upsetting of Bombay's schemes is reflected in the documents, which give us an idea of the bewildering complexity of the game of politics as it was then played. Warren Hastings at first approved of the treaty of Kundhela with Fatesing, and the Bombay authorities exerted themselves to secure further territorial and financial advantages. As sudden as it was unexpected, came the Governor-General's decision to make peace with the Marathas; but at first the Government of Bombay did not realise what was in store for them, and they continued in their attempts to make the most of Fatesing. A foreboding of what was likely to befall them was brought home to them when peace was made with Mahadji Sindia; but they still hoped to safeguard the territories they had secured by the treaty of Kundhela. But these hopes were shortlived; for the treaty of Salbai deprived them of all the territories they had gained, whilst Fatesing reverted to his former state of quasi-vassalage.

DOCUMENTS

1780 *Bombay, 9th July,* 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 22)
Letter from Fort William, dated 15th May, 1780.

Division of parganas

We observe what you have urged in your letters to General Goddard of the 9th and 24th February respecting the further settlement and division of the province of Gujarat and the great disproportion which the share allotted to the Company bears to that allowed to Fatesing, being, as appears by your estimated value of the several districts, of no less amount than the sum of Rupees 16,37,100 yearly revenue. We thank you for the caution, which you have been pleased to give in upon this head and shall conform to it in our final ratification of the treaty,

Calcutta disapproval

It does not appear from any part of General Goddard's correspondence with you or of his advices to us what specific advantages he proposed to derive to the Company from the exchange, which has occasioned this diminution in the original value of their portion of the province of Gujarat, further than that the possession of the fort and district of Dhaboi might prove from its contiguity to Baroda a check upon Fatesing. To us, uninformed as we are of the other circumstances on which the comparative advantages of the district may depend, it seems that, exclusively of the difference of revenue, the exchange must rather prove disadvantageous to the Company, as we gain for lands lying remote, and rendered in a degree inaccessible to the Marathas by the interposition of three capital rivers, a district immediately bordering upon theirs and at all times open to their incursions.

New proposals

We have, therefore, recommended this subject to be again considered by Brigadier-General Goddard; and we must likewise request you to afford him the aid of your advice upon it, to which we are persuaded he will pay that deference and respect which he has hitherto yielded to it on every occasion, and we have thought proper to direct him:

1st. Either to require the consent of Fatesing to annul the exchange already made and to give up the possession of the districts, which formerly appertained to the Peshwa on the north of the River Mahi and were ceded to him by General Goddard, and to receive back the districts of Sinor and Dhaboi, originally the Gaikwads' share on the south of the Tapti, which was ceded to him in like manner by the General.

Or, secondly, allowing the exchange to continue, to assign and to deliver over to the Company an additional portion of land yielding a revenue equal to the difference produced by that exchange in the manner prescribed in your letter to General Goddard of the 24th February.

Or, thirdly, to enter into a specific engagement for a subsidy in ready money equal to that amount.

1780 *Bombay, 25th July,* 1780, (1780, *S. & P. D.* 23)
Bombay to the Court of Directors.

New proposals

The Governor General and Council have proposed some alterations in the settlement of the Gujarat country made with Fatesing, which it is not necessary at present to determine upon or to trouble you with the detail of.

Bombay, 1st. August, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 23) 1780
Resident's advice.

Peace not probable

At present, however, there seems no likeliness of effecting this desirable purpose by treaty; all attempts that had been made of this kind having hitherto failed. We need not be at loss for the reason why the very moderate terms, demanded by the Governor-General and Council last year, could not be accepted by Nana and by Sindia; and that reason still subsists in its full force. The public faith engaged to Raghoba, for his security, and the views of both Nana and Sindia in desiring to obtain possession of his person, form an obstacle, which in a separate treaty with Nana seems insurmountable, and with Sindia is certainly no small difficulty. I do but touch on these subjects; for since the commencement of hostilities between General Goddard and Mahadji Sindia[1] all present expectation of a peace by treaty with Nana and Sindia jointly, or separately with either, has been at an end.

Calcutta silence

The Governor-General and Council have not even been pleased to inform us whether they have empowered General Goddard to enter into further negotiations since the termination of that, which they authorised him in June last to commence with the Government at Poona and with Fatesing after the recommencement of hostilities, nor with their views in any further negotiation for peace.

Approval presumed

4. In the meantime their sentiments with regard to the operations of the war and the direction of them to its final termination, we must conclude, correspond with ours; not indeed from any direct communication of theirs to us on this momentous subject, but from the approbation of my plan for the conduct of the war, delivered in the Committee last year; according to which the partition of Gujarat with Fatesing and the reduction of Bassein, which with its districts would connect our possessions in one continued line from hence to the Mahi, were to be the object of the war and the boundaries of our views in regard to the acquisition of territory for this Presidency.

Calcutta proposals

12. The Governor-General and Council have been pleased to inform us that they shall conform to the caution given them by us relative to the apparent disproportion between our share in the partition of Gujarat and Fatesing's in their final ratification of the treaty with him. They likewise seem inclined to think that, exclusive of the abovementioned disproportion, the exchange of territory agreed on with him must rather prove advantageous to the Company; because, as they say, "We gain, for lands lying remote, and rendered in a degree inaccessible to the Marathas by the interposition of capital rivers, a district immediately on their borders and open to their incursions."

13. They have accordingly recommended three several ways of finally adjusting the partition of the province: 1st, either to annul the exchanges altogether, and both parties to possess their share according to the former division between the Peshwa, and Fatesing; for this I apprehended to be the meaning of the Governor General and Council, who seem to have misunderstood the situation of Sinor and

1 The share Sindia took in the fighting in Gujarat is detailed in letters from Thomas Goddard to William Hornby, published by Forrest, *Selections, Maratha Series*, 403-413. Sindia was ready to make peace if Raghoba were delivered to him; which Colonel Goddard refused to do.

Dhaboi, and to have considered them as having both formerly belonged to Fatesing, and to have supposed likewise that he had possessed no part of the province to the southward of these places; or, 2nd, Fatesing to make up the disproportion by further cessions of land to the Company; or, 3rd, by paying an equivalent subsidy in ready money.

Goddard's views

14. The Committee will recollect that General Goddard in his reply to their letter of the 24th February expresses his opinion positively that the division in point of revenue is already rather in our favour; and till we have an opportunity of informing ourselves with certainty on this point, it will be highly impolitic to alarm Fatesing with the appearance of instituting fresh claims; and as the Governor-General and Council have kept this matter open for future adjustment, I conceive that for the present this is sufficient, and that it will be advisable to wait a more convenient season than the present for the discussion.

Goddard defended

15. With regard to the objection, which the Governor-General and Council have started to the situation of our division of the province, it seems to me totally without foundation. General Goddard has in the principle of the exchanges with Fatesing conformed strictly to the plan, which was originally concerted with him and approved by the Governor-General and Council. The southern part of Gujarat will, after the reduction of Bassein and its districts, connect in one continual line with the rest of our territory; the mountains, which stretch northward from hence, are a security to it to the southward and eastward; and the Mahi, which forms our boundary to the northward, and the Narbada and Tapti, which intersect our portion of Gujarat and are navigable higher than any other rivers of the province, give a clear advantage to this part of the country over that north of the Mahi, from which, if we were possessed of it, we should be cut off by Fatesing's division to the southward, and during a great part of the fair season should have but a tedious communication with it by sea on account of the northwest winds which then prevail and the difficulties of the navigation in the Gulph of Cambay; while on the side of Malwa and Khandesh it lies equally exposed with the other as well to the depredations of the numerous bands of freebooters, who are in possession of the country to the north-west, by which and by the various oppressions it has suffered from its many masters within these last thirty years, it is totally changed from what it formerly has been. A melancholy instance of which may be seen in the present state of the once flourishing city of Ahmadabad.

Adjustment deferred

16. The Governor-General and Council, therefore, having desired that we would afford General Goddard the aid of our advice on this subject, and in a manner that seems to refer the decision on it to us, I would propose that we should recommend to General Goddard to adhere by all means to the first intention of reserving the southern part of the province to ourselves, and likewise, for the present, wave entering on the more exact adjustment of the respective proportions of the Company and of Fatesing in the division of it. The revenue we shall be in immediate receipt of, as we are now situated in that quarter, and the further views we have to prosecute on this side, rendering it most prudent in my opinion to avoid a subject that may give cause

of dissatisfaction to Fatesing; to whom (if necessary) I think it might even be expedient to confirm any advantage he may have according to the present partition, rather than to hazard a breach, or even coolness with him, that would oblige us in any degree to withdraw our attention from the prosecution of the objects, which so pressingly demand it to the southward.

Bombay, 6th August, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 23) **1780**
William Hornby to Thomas Goddard.

Adjustment deferred

The Governor-General and Council have in a late letter given their sentiments on the exchange of territory made with Fatesing according to the late treaty, and recommended other modes of partition, which are particularised in the Governor's Minute, as well as the objections that lay against those modes. But circumstanced as matters now are, we are persuaded you will agree with us in opinion that it will be more expedient for the present to avoid a subject, that may give dissatisfaction and raise doubt in Fatesing, and to wave any further discussion of the partition till a more convenient season.

Camp near Surat, 6th August, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 23) **1780**
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

Goddard's comment on Calcutta proposals

You will perceive by it [*the Calcutta letter*][1] the information, on which they ground their objections to the present partition, and the alteration they have proposed, [*are*] contained in your letter of the 24th February, to which period only they had received a copy of our correspondence from you. I have, therefore, thought necessary to send them an extract of my answer to you of the 7th March upon the same subject. Since writing this letter I have made every minute inquiry into the amount of Peshwa revenue north of the Mahi, and have reason to be convinced from particular information I have been able to obtain that the statement you transmitted was greatly exaggerated, as indeed you acknowledged yourselves you could not depend on its accuracy; that the corrections I offered in my former letter relative to the valuation of Ahmadabad, Petlad, and the article of mulukgiri were just and founded upon real and indisputable facts; and that upon the whole the exchange of lands was not only fair and equitable, but attended from concurring circumstances with peculiar advantages to the Company. The supposed revenue arising from mulukgiri is of too variable and precarious a nature to be a desirable object of any Government, except one like that of the Marathas, which is founded upon violent measures and rapine. Even the small sum collected from that source, which, I will venture to say, has not for these last ten years exceeded two lakhs annually, requires a considerable force to collect it; and beyond that, as no means but compulsion and the full exertion of that claim, which the strong may be said to possess over the weak, could be used with any prospect of advantage (the Raja's and independent zamindars not acknowledging any subjection) every increase of revenue from that quarter must depend upon, and will be in proportion to,

[1] The Calcutta letter is practically a repetition of that written on the 24th February, 1870 by William Hornby to Thomas Goddard, and forwarded by the latter to the Governor-General.

the numbers and success of the troops employed to enforce it. A just and equitable division of country between the English and Fatesing, proportioned to the value of the districts before possessed by the latter and the Poona Government, being the avowed intention and express object of the treaty, I have assured the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council that I shall cheerfully and zealously co-operate with you in every measure that may be found requisite after a minute and close investigation to effect that end, towards which I have myself thought it improper and impolitic to take any immediate step; and shall, therefore, be happy to receive your further sentiments upon a subject of so great importance.

Supposed local advantages

Respecting the opinion passed by the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council of the local advantages, exclusive of other considerations obtained by the Company in the exchange of territory, I beg leave to transcribe for your perusal the sentiments I have ventured to express to them on that subject, and do not doubt from the opportunity you possess of observing the state of the country and your knowledge of the just grounds upon which I have founded my remarks, but that the opinion I have given will meet with your concurrence.

"This measure was conformable to the plan proposed and recommended to me by the President and Select Committee of Bombay; and I must confess from many reasons it then did and still does appear to me the most advantageous mode of partition that could be adopted.

"If the lands to the northward of the Mahi are further removed from the main power of the Marathas than those we gain, and rendered difficult of access by the interposition of three capital rivers, they are also separated and in a manner unconnected with the Company's former possessions; and in case of an attack the same obstructions of river together with the distance would unite to prevent our being able to furnish the necessary assistance to their defence, except at an increased expense and at extreme hazard and inconvenience, as all the countries we do hold to the southward would in such case be left entirely exposed to the insults and inroads of the enemy; besides, the entrance into the northern districts is at the season for military operations always open to the Marathas by the province of Malwa; and whenever they have meant to make an attack upon Gujarat, it has always been by beginning their efforts to the northward.

1780 *Bombay, 24th August,* 1780 (1780, *S & P. D.* 23)
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

Perfect agreement

In a letter, transmitted to you from Surat[1] some time ago on the subject of the treaty made with Fatesing, I delivered my opinion fully regarding the sentiments expressed by the Governor-General and Council on the exchange of territory made with him. I am happy to find it corresponds with those contained in the President's Minute, and recommended by you. It is, therefore, unnecessary to take up your time with further observations upon that point at present.

1 See Goddard's letter of the 6th August, 1780.

Cambay, 14th September, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 23) 1780
Translate of a letter from the Nawab of Cambay, received 10*th September* 1780.

Cambay revenue and Marathas

The revenue of Cambay originally arose from 84 villages, five of which my father, the deceased Momin Khan, gave as a temporary jagir to the wife of Ramaji Pandit on the commencement of the Maratha reoccupation. These five villages with two others, the Peshwa officers, on the demise of the Nawab, my father, and the wife of Ramaji, forcibly appropriated to their own emoluments. These lands were dismembered, which by the customs of the Empire is unallowable, by the acts of the subahdar.

Under my predecessor, the deceased Najami Khan, the prevalence of the Marathas becoming irresistible, several other villages were wrenched from this pargana.

It is now some years since, influenced by various motives and ostentible friendship, I have farmed 5 other villages to the Peshwa's officers, receiving an annual rent-roll. These I wish to take under my own management, but am opposed by the officers of Fatesing.

It is well known that the phurja of Gogo was originally subject to, and dependent on, Cambay; but of this branch of revenue I am likewise stript.

In this forlorn condition the Marathas, cruel and unjust, saddled Cambay with a heavy chauth, but this burthen by the General's indulgent attention is now somewhat light. Under all these difficulties it is now three years that I am oppressed with the charge of defending the passes of the Sabarmati for several kos against the irruptions of the Kolis; to effect which I am necessitated to maintain 200 horse and 750 foot, exclusive of the garrison of my town. By the keeping up this force all the country between the river Mahi and Sabarmati is protected; and Fatesing, the master of the country is indebted to my labours for the safety of his parganas.

In return for which I receive the annual sum of 11,000 Rupees from the Peshwa and Rs. 8,000 from the Gaikwad's sarkar. I beg you to advert to the proportion this magnificent sum of Rs. 19,000 bears to the expense of the force I maintain.

I can at all times compound with the Kolis, and as formerly purchase immunity for my possessions by the annual payment of 4,000 Rs; which measures from the state my finances, I shall at length be forced to adopt, though I am convinced the whole country, except the parganas of Cambay, will be ruined by the depredations of these bandits.

By this, Sir, it appears that I am absolutely deprived of 14 villages, and have reason to be apprehensive for the safety of five more; that Gogo is lost to me; that I have annually to pay a chauth of 30 or 40,000 Rs; and that, exclusive of the 19,000 Rs which I receive from the Peshwa and Gaikwad sarkars, I incur by defending the Sabarmati an additional expense of 41,000 Rs absolutely for the protection of Fatesing's territories.

1780 *Bombay, 19th September*, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 23)
Extract of a letter from Captain William Popham, dated Gwalior,[1] *6th August*, 1780.

Gwalior captured

Tempted by my spies in their description of a place where there was a probability of escalading it with hope of success, after near a month's preparation of wood, and rope-ladders, &ca within 5 kos of the place, I took the resolution, as the object was great, of making the attempt, and formed the troops in such manner that in case of premature discovery the loss we should sustain might as little as possible tarnish the honour of our arms. In this we had not the least assistance from our ally, the Rana.

Everything being ready, on the 3rd instant [*August*] at midnight, Captain Bruce, whose abilities you well know, at the head of 200 Grenadiers and light infantry with four European officers led the van of the party. I followed with 20 European artillery men, 40 Goolendars and two battalions of sepoys; another battalion, two guns and all our little squadron under Captain Maclery was directed to march at two o'clock in order to cover our retreat in case of failure, or in the event of success to prevent Ambaji and his troops from escaping. Our camp remained standing guarded by a battalion and the remaining artillery in command of Captain Moyaffice.

At break of day we got under the walls, when the wooden ladders were placed against a scarped rock sixteen feet high. A party mounted and clambered up about fifty feet of a steep and rugged hill to the foot of the wall, which was thirty feet in height. The spies climbed the wall and fixed the rope-ladders, which were immediately mounted with unspeakable alacrity by the troops. They were soon discovered by the garrison, and attacks were made with great warmth; but the enemy, however numerous, was instantly repulsed by the smartness and regularity of our fire, and in a very short time the whole party was within the fort. This, you may be assured, soon put us in possession of the famous fortress of Gwalior pronounced by the Prince of Hindustan, and with some justice, impregnable, and what I think the largest and strongest in the Empire.

Captain Maclery not arriving in time, Ambaji escaped with his cavalry and elephants. We had not above twenty men altogether wounded, a few of whom may die. Not a man killed.

1780 *Bombay, 13th December*, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 23)
Letter from Warren Hastings, dated Fort William, 9th October, 1780.

We are now, Gentlemen, to inform you of a resolution which we have passed, but which we desire may be kept inviolably secret, while it be in the power of our enemies to oppose and defeat the success of its object. Without further preface we make known to you the determination which we have passed to offer peace and friendship to the Marathas. The enclosed copy of the treaty[2], on which we have agreed for this purpose, will convey to you the knowledge of every particular,

1 The capture of Gwalior resulted in gradually detaching Sindia from the Maratha Darbar.

2 This treaty is afterwards alluded to as the treaty of the 9th October 1789, the date of Hastings' letter which accompanied the treaty.

and we hereby require and command you immediately to suspend all hostilities and military operations, on the receipt of a requisition in writing to that effect and notification from the Peshwa that the like order has been given on his part to the officers commanding his armies; but in the meantime, until your receipt of such requisition and notification, we earnestly recommend to you a vigorous prosecution of the war as far as your troops may be engaged in it. A similar order has been sent to Brigadier-General Goddard.

Bombay, 21st December, 1780 (1780, *S. & P. D.* 23) 1780

Copy of a treaty proposed by the Governor-General and Council to be entered into with the Marathas.[1]

Draft of treaty with Maratha

1st. All forts, cities and territories which have been or shall have been acquired at the time of the fixed execution of this treaty by the English arms since the commencement of the present war, that is to say, since the month January 1779, and which did formerly belong to the Maratha State, excepting the city of Ahmadabad and the divisions of the province of Gujarat which have been confirmed and guaranteed to Raja Fatesingrao Gaikwad by a treaty concluded between him and the Hon'ble English Company, and the fortress of Gwalior which has been in like manner granted and guaranteed by treaty to the Rana of Gohad, shall be immediately restored to the Peshwa and delivered into the charge of such persons as shall be appointed to receive them, without any plea of delay or reservation of right whatever; and it is hereby understood and declared that the city of Ahmadabad and the division of Gujarat afore-said shall be allowed to remain in the possession of Fatesingrao Gaikwad, and that the fortress of Gwalior shall remain in like manner the property of the Rana of Gohad conformably to the faith of the treaties concluded with each, the obligations of which are in all events and under all circumstances perpetual and unalterable.

2nd. If the fort of Bassein shall have been taken by the English force and shall be in their possession at the time of the final ratification of this treaty, we offer and agree to give in exchange for the perpetual cession and grant of the said fort and its dependencies all the lands and rights which we have acquired by virtue of the 3rd and 7th article of the treaty of Purandhar and of the treaty formerly concluded by the President and Council of Bombay with Raja Fatesingrao Gaikwad, and to confine all the possessions of the Company, which are adjacent to those of the Maratha State, to the islands of Bombay and Salsette, and the other smaller islands adjacent [*to*] the fort and dependencies of Bassein, [*to*] the city of Surat and its dependencies, in the manner in which it was before held by the Company, and [*to*] the entire possession and property of the city and pargana of Broach together with the factories of commerce, which were established before the commencement

1 The treaty of the 9th October 1780 constitutes a complete change of front in politics. Compare it with the Calcutta letter of the 15th May, 1780 (entered on the 9th July 1780) and with the Calcutta letter of the 26th June 1780 (entered on the 3rd February 1781). It is strange that the Calcutta letter and the treaty of the 9th October reached Bombay in December 1780 (entered on the 13th and the 21st December), whilst the letter of the 26th June, 1780, was received in February, 1781 (see entry of the 15th February, 1781).

of the war; but, if this offer, which is solely made from the desire of peace and for the preventing of future disputes and competitions, shall not be approved on the part of the Peshwa, then the fort of Bassein shall be restored, conformably to the general tenor and obligation of the preceding article, and the cessions made by the treaty of Purandhar shall remain as before.

3rd. A provision shall be made for the maintenance of Raghunathrao during his life, equal to that stipulated in the 11th article of the treaty of Purandhar, with the exception of that part of it which respects the place of his residence; this shall be left to his option, except that he shall not be permitted to reside in Bombay nor in any of the places dependent on the Company nearer to Bombay than the city of Surat. He shall receive no assistance from the Governor-General and Council of Bengal, nor from any other Presidency of the Company; nor, if he should choose to reside in any settlement of the Company under the limitations afore-said, shall he be permitted to reassert his pretensions to the administration of the Maratha State, without the entire and universal consent and requisition of all the members of that State, who are included as parties in this treaty.

4th. The Peshwa and rulers of the Maratha State shall agree to an alliance, offensive and defensive with the Company against Haidar Ali Khan, and shall immediately employ their forces in conjunction with ours in the invasion of his dominions and in the prosecution of such operations against him as the circumstances of the war and the judgment of those who have the conduct of it on both sides shall determine; and if in the course of it any acquisition of territory shall be made, these shall be equally shared between the parties to this engagement in such manner as shall be most suitable to the situation and contiguity of the places or dominions at this time respectively held by both.

5th. If the Peshwa will not agree to the proposed alliance, peace shall be nevertheless concluded, each party retaining what it has acquired, or a suspension of hostilities shall take place on both sides during one year from the date of the treaty for the purpose of negotiating the terms of a future and perpetual adjustment.

6th. Whereas Raja Mudaji Bhonsla has offered his mediation and guarantee for the furtherance and future maintenance of a reconciliation between the Peshwa and this Government, and we have been induced principally by his earnest and repeated persuasions and solicitations to make these liberal advances on our part to effect it, we do therefore consent and agree to accept of his guarantee, and have, for that purpose and for the further prevention of delays, caused this treaty to be transmitted first to him, and we desire that he will be pleased to subscribe thereto a declaration, witnessed by the principal minister of his State and sanctified by the most binding oaths of his religion, that he does consent and engage to become a party to this treaty and the guarantee for the faithful observance of it; that he will be the common friend of the other two parties so long as it shall continue inviolate, and the enemy of that which shall first commit any infringement upon it, until a sufficient atonement shall be made by the part so aggressing.

7th. This treaty being received by the Peshwa, it is expected that the seal and signatures of Balajirao, Nana Fadnavis and of such other persons as constitute the efficient Administration of the Maratha State shall within the space of 5 months from this date be affixed in due form to two counterparts of the same, and that they shall bind themselves or be otherwise bound, in such manner as the rites and institutes of their religion will allow, to the faithful observance thereof. After which the treaty executed by us shall remain with the Peshwa, and the other two shall be forwarded, one to the Governor of Bombay and the other to General Goddard, or the officer who shall be in command of the army of the Company, which has been sent by us into that quarter, that all hostilities may immediately cease on both sides and each provide for the due execution of the respective parts of the treaty. Unless the treaty shall be ratified in the manner and within the time prescribed by this article, it shall not be binding on our part, but be from this time and forever void.

We, the Governor-General and Council of Bengal, for and on behalf of the Hon'ble English Company, in testimony of our sincerity and as a solemn pledge for the due observance of this treaty in all and every of the conditions and reservations therein specified, have hereunto separately as well as collectively set our hands and caused the seal of the said Company to be affixed, hereby binding the Company, ourselves and successors in the name of God and by the faith of our holy religion to the true and strict observance thereof.

Cambay, 31*st December*, 1780 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 24) — 1780

Translate of a letter received from the Nawab on the 30th December, 1780 *entered in* 1781 *Diary on the* 10*th March.*

Cambay's right

The enclosed is copy of a letter received from Fatesing in reply to my demand of the five villages formerly voluntarily farmed to the Peshwa. I send it, since it contains an acknowledgement of my rights, and to inform you and through you [*Charles Warre Malet*] your superiors how violently and arbitrarily Fatesing has seized and appropriated those villages.

Translate extract of the letter from Fatesing mentioned above.

Fatesing's concession

Further in your letter it is said the five villages there mentioned belong not to Wappar, but are dependent on Cambay. If it is, well be it so; let them appertain to Cambay. But the matter stands thus: let these villages continue to be farmed to me on the same terms as formerly rented by the Peshwa officers; and Gungadir pandit will be directed to advise you of the rate of the same bandi of the said five villages, he being acquainted with it. Indeed no difference exists between our sarkars, they are as one.

Bombay, 11*th January*, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 24) — *1781*

Bombay to the Company.

Calcutta orders

We received a premptory order to suspend all hostility and military operations against the Marathas immediately on receipt of a requisition in writing to that effect and a notification from the Peshwa that the like order had been given on his part to the officers command-

ing his armies; but in the meantime and until the receipt of such requisition and notification they earnestly recommended to us a vigorous prosecution of the war and sent the like order to General Goddard. The copy of the proposed treaty, sent to us, has no date; but the letter accompanying it is dated the 9th of October, and what we have now communicated contains the whole substance of the information given us by the Governor-General and Council respecting this measure.

Immediately on the reduction of Bassein and before the receipt of the letter from Bengal of the 9th October we had on the President's proposal recommended to the General to acquaint the Poona ministry that, if they were desirous of peace on equitable and moderate terms, he was still ready to enter into treaty with them.

1781 *Bombay, 3rd February,* 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 24)
Letter from Fort William, dated 26th June, 1780.

New draft of treaty with Fatesing

In your letter of the 7th March, you informed us that you had forwarded two copies of the original treaty concluded by Brigadier-General Goddard with Fatesing for the confirmation and ratification of this Government. We here think it proper to observe that one copy only was received with a Persian transcription affixed to it, and that the paper itself was unauthenticated.

A comparison of the English and Persian copy of this treaty suggested to us so many defects and errors in the former that we have been obliged to cause a new translation to be made of it; and as we also found some expressions in the Persian draft to be faulty and ambiguous and, if allowed to remain, likely to produce more subjects of contention between the Company and Fatesing, we have thought it necessary to prepare a new treaty in the English and Persian languages, the former conveying a just sense of the latter, and the latter so expressed as to prevent, as far as we are able, any cut or dispute hereafter with Fatesing arising from the terms of it. A corrected copy of the treaty goes enclosed.

Alternative

In our letter of the 15th May, written in reply to yours of the 7th March, we informed you of our concurrence in your remarks on the exchange of districts stipulated in the 6th and 10th articles of the treaty and of the orders which we had in consequence sent to General Goddard respecting it. To these orders we still adhere; and as the required deviation from the 6th and 10th articles of the treaty and any other which we might think it advisable to make from the original plan of our engagements is sufficiently provided for by the 5th, we have caused two drafts of the treaty, prepared in conformity to the alterations which we deemed necessary in the English translate and in the terms of the Persian copy, to be sent in duplicate, under the seal of the Company and signature of this Government to Brigadier-General Goddard; in one of which the articles which formed the 6th and 10th numbers are omitted, and in the other included; and we have directed him to obtain your consent and that of Fatesing to either of them, affixing his seal to that which is agreed to and cancelling the other, which he is ordered to transmit to you. We request on your receipt of it you will be pleased to return it to us.

Treaty between the Hon'ble English East India Company and Fatesingrao Gaikwad Samsher Bahadur, concluded at the village of Kundhela in the pargana of Dhaboi, January the 26th, 1780.

The Ministers of the Maratha State having refused to accept the reasonable terms of accommodation offered them by Brigadier General Goddard in the name of the Hon'ble Governor-General and Council of Fort William, and by their obstinate perseverance in hostile intentions against the English having compelled them to take up arms in defence of their own rights and possessions, the Hon'ble the President and Select Committee of Bombay with the sanction and approbation of the Hon'ble Governor-General and Council of Fort William have appointed and authorized Brigadier-General Goddard to settle and conclude a treaty of lasting peace and alliance betwixt the Hon'ble the East India Company on one part, and Fatesingrao Gaikwad Samsher Bahadur for, and in the name of, all the Gaikwad family on the other; and the following are the articles of convention mutually entered into.

New draft of treaty

Article 1st : A treaty between the Chiefs of the English Company and Fatesingrao Gaikwad Samsher Bahadur is concluded under solemn engagements that the friends of the one shall be friends of the others, and the enemies of the one the enemies of the other. If any one shall invade the territories of the English, it shall be incumbent on Rao, Samsher to punish him; and if any one shall invade the country of the said Rao, the Chiefs of the English Company shall use their endeavours to repel him.

Article 2nd : Whereas the Ministers of Poona have repeatedly violated the treaty, which under the strongest engagements they entered into with the Chiefs of the English Company, and whereas they have committed various acts of hostility towards the English, and having also bound their loins with enmity against Fatesingrao Gaikwad Samsher Bahadur have greatly oppressed him, wherefore it has become necessary for our mutual honour to check and resent the injuries which have been committed by the Ministers of Poona. It is, therefore, at present agreed that having removed the government of the Ministers of Poona from the country of Gujarat and the subah of Ahmadabad, to make such an arrangement that the Ministers shall not be able to receive or collect a single dam[1] from that country.

Article 3rd : The share of the country of Gujarat belonging to the Gaikwad shall be continued and kept entire, and the share of the Ministers of Poona shall be enjoyed by the English Company; and Rao Samsher Bahadur shall support and assist the Chiefs of the English Company in taking it and keeping possession of it, and the Chiefs of the English Company shall not fail to support and assist Rao Samsher Bahadur in the defence and maintenance of his share.

Article 4th : As it is of particular importance to settle the country, and as a treaty of union is established betwixt Rao Fatesing Samsher Bahadur and the English, Rao Samsher Bahadur engages that he will supply for the present war three thousand horse as usual, and

1 According to Elliot the people of the North-West Provinces not long ago calculated 25 dams to the paisa, which would be 1,600 to the rupee. Whatever profanity there may be in the animus, there is none in the etymology, when one blurts out, "I don't care a dam" i.e. I don't care a brass farthing (Hobson-Jobson).

further as many more as he can, at the requisition of the Chief of the English Company, and will perform all that is incumbent on a conjunction of interests.

Article 5th: Whereas in the divisions held by the Gaikwad and the Ministers of Poona respectively, by reason of the double government, which exists in the same town, and the vicinity of their villages to one another, disputes and quarrels daily take place, the collection of the revenues of the country is impeded and prejudiced, and the ryots are distressed, the English Chiefs are for these reasons desirous of settling a new partition, so that, a treaty having mutually taken place, no difference may arise; and with a view to the interest and welfare of both, a portion of country equal to the share at present held by the Ministers of Poona, according to the established collections and customary receipts of revenue, shall after the conquest of those districts be given in exchange to the Company. It is intended that there shall not be a dam difference.

Article 6th: The city of Ahmadabad together with the parganas, that is to say, the whole of the country lying on the other side of the river Mahi, *which is now possessed by the Poona Government*, shall be conquered and given to Rao Samsher Bahadur, and the pargana of Surat athavisi and the chauth of the city of Surat, in exchange for it, shall be allotted to the share of the English Company. Whatever difference may arise in the respective shares by this exchange shall be adjusted according to the preceding article.

Article 7th: Wherever Rao Samsher Bahadur shall require troops to conquer the country, comprehended under the share of the Ministers of Poona and lying on the other side of the river Mahi, they shall be supplied by the English Company.

Article 8th: After the partition of the country of Gujarat, if effected, each party shall have the sole government in the district allotted *to their respective shares*, and shall have no dependence on one another, except when any enemy shall invade the country of Rao Samsher Bahadur, in which case assistance shall be brought by the English Company; and if any enemy shall invade the share of country allotted to the English Company, Rao Samsher Bahadur shall afford support and assistance; and this partition of the country of Gujarat, which has with mutual approbation been settled betwixt Rao Samsher Bahadur and the English Company, shall perpetually remain and be continued to their respective descendants and successors. In no respect it shall be broken through by either.

Article 9th: Agreeable to the representation of Rao Fatesing Bahadur, the money, which he annually sends to Poona, must not be sent, *he must keep it himself*. Whenever any negotiation for peace shall take place with the Ministers of Poona, the interests and welfare of Rao Samsher Bahadur shall first be discussed. The interests of Rao Samsher Bahadur [*and ours*] are one and the same.

Article 10th: As the above article is for the advantage of Rao Samsher Bahadur, he, from the friendship and regard which he bears towards the Chiefs of the English Company, shall make over to the Company the district of Sinor together with the villages of Broach which are at present in his possession. Whatever difference may arise

in the revenue of the respective shares by this exchange shall be adjusted according to the 5th article.

Article 11th: All the parganas and villages above-mentioned shall be delivered over to the Chiefs of the Company from the day on which the city of Ahmadabad is delivered over to Rao Samsher Bahadur. From the day on which possession is taken of the city of Ahmadabad the revenues of the above parganas shall be enjoyed by the English Company, and from that day no claims of collection shall be made on account of the time past in these parganas.

Article 12th: It is agreed that two copies of this treaty be immediately sent to the Hon'ble President and Select Committee of Bombay, and to be by them transmitted to the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council of Fort William, under whose sanction it is concluded, in order to receive their final confirmation and ratification; after which, one copy so authenticated is to remain with the Hon'ble President and Select Committee of Bombay and another with Fatesing.

Bombay, 15th February, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 24) 1781

Bombay to Fort William.

Proposed treaty

We did not till the beginning of this month receive your letter of the 26th June with the corrected copy of the treaty with Fatesing. Our sentiments thereon will be the subject of a future dispatch.

Bombay, 1st March, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25) 1781

Draft of a letter from General Goddard to Nana Fadnavis.

Goddard's proposals of peace

Notwithstanding you are already fully acquainted with the sentiments of the English and their earnest desire for peace with the Maratha State, which have been communicated to you, yet in order to convince you still more of the sincerity of my intentions, and that you may not possibly urge, in excuse for neglecting the interests of the sarkar at this important and dangerous time, your ignorance of the favourable and very friendly disposition of the English towards you, I now enclose the proposals of the Hon'ble the Governor-General and the Council of Bengal for concluding a treaty of perpetual alliance with the Maratha State, the original of which has been transmitted by them to you through the mediation of Mudhoji Bhonsla, the Raja of Berar.

Should the original proposals not have been received by you through Mudhoji Bhonsla, I think it proper to declare to you in the name of the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council of Bengal that I am invested with full power in their name and in behalf of the Hon'ble Company to agree to the conditions proposed in the paper I now send you in the manner and within the time prescribed by the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council of Bengal.

You will perceive from the date of the proposals, that the five months limited will expire in nine days from the date of this letter, that is on the 9th of March, corresponding to the 13th of Rabial-awal, in the 1195 year of the Hijra.

I, therefore, think it necessary to declare to you that, if before that time you do not agree to the proposals, I am not authorised to grant or treat on these terms afterwards, and they will therefore become, then and forever after, void and of no effect.

If the proposals now made meet with your concurrence, it is necessary that a person be sent from you fully authorised by the sarkar to negotiate, as with no other can I in future hold correspondence. What more ?

1781 *Bombay, 5th March*, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25)
Translation of a letter from Nana Fadnavis to General Goddard.

Peace proposals rejected

Your agreeable letter having been received, I am made acquainted with the contents.

You have written that Mr. Hastings and the Government of Calcutta sent a treaty to the Minister of the Peshwa, through the mediation of Mudhoji Bhonsla, which perhaps may not have arrived, and on that account you have sent a copy, from a perusal of which every particular will be made known. You also add that Mr. Hastings and the Government of Calcutta have invested you with full powers to conclude and settle the business of these parts.

Before this, Mudhoji Bhonsla wrote to the sarkar that Imad-ud-daula and the Chief of Calcutta had sent him a treaty; but as it did not meet with his approbation, it would answer no end to send it to the sarkar; and that therefore he had returned it to Mr. Hastings.

At present the copy of that very treaty, which you have sent me, has been read from beginning to end by your friend, and it is certain that the contents therein written are not proper or fit for the approbation of the sarkar. If you are sincere in your desire of friendship, it is therefore incumbent upon you to make a treaty that shall include the proposals of those persons who are alluded to, and connected with, the councils of the sarkar.

It is not my desire that the violence of war should continue to rage on both sides, and the inhabitants be ruined. But betwixt the Government of the Peshwa Pandit Pradhan and the English Company a firm and constant intercourse of friendship long subsisted; on whose part this has been interrupted and destroyed, that friend well knows. There is no necessity for me to point it out. What more shall I write?

1781 *Bombay, 18th April*, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 24)
Letter from Warren Hastings, dated 7th January, 1781.

Bombay sacrificed

We have read with attention your President's Minute transmitted to us with your letter, and highly approved of the sentiments therein delivered on a plan of operations for the ensuing campaign. It seems to us to be the best that could be adopted at the time when it was written; but since that period events have taken place, which could not have been foreseen or provided for. The interests of the Company required that the operations of their troops should be directed against another enemy, and that their system of policy should of course be changed. It has now become necessary that the whole force, which we were able to collect and to spare from the immediate defence of our Presidencies, should be employed in curbing and if possible oversetting the increased power of our ambitious enemy in the Carnatic; and we hope that the orders which General Goddard had received from Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Cooke, with whom it was left by us to send him such as he should deem expedient, will have been followed by the immediate direction of his arms towards the territories of Haidar Ali Khan.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25) 1781

Letters from the Governor-General and Council, dated the 7th and 10th May, 1781.

Goddard's peace offers

A letter which we have lately received from Brigadier-General Goddard informed us of the advances which he had made to the Minister of the Maratha State on the conditions specified in our proposals of the 2nd [*9th*] October last[1], and although such advances had not been successful, this unwillingness of the Minister to accept the offer of our treaty[2] does not disappoint us. On the contrary it has rather pleased us, as it leaves us at liberty to secure to the Company the important possession of Bassein; and the advantages, acquired at the time at which our treaty was written, will warrant us in declaring our resolution not to part with this valuable acquisition, unless indeed some great reverse of fortune, which God forbid, should attend the operations of our arms and oblige us to submit to the loss of it.

Respecting other conditions on which we might be willing to accede to peace, the ill-success with which our advances have been hitherto attended and the presumption, which they seem to have given birth to in the arrogant conduct of the Minister, discourage us from looking to any favourable termination of the war but by the most vigorous and successful prosecution of it.

Treaty with Bhonsla

Besides these causes, which dissuade us from making any further overtures of peace to the Administration at Poona, another objection has recently occurred in the connection which we have lately formed with the Government of Berar, which, we have every reasonable hope, will be attended with a very essential change in our political influence of this we think it necessary to acquaint you with the principal points.

The first article of the treaty appoints two thousand cavalry to overtake and join Colonel Pearce's detachment and to assist in the war against Haidar Ali.

The second stipulates that the Berar army shall immediately leave the province of Orissa and march an expedition against Gurrah Mundal, aided by a body of the Company's troops in the reduction of it.

The third and last articles are preliminary to a still nearer connection of the two Governments and fix the means by which this may be effected.

Bombay, 24th July, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25) 1781

At a Consultation.

Sindia defeated

The President lays before the Committee some articles of intelligence received from Surat, containing an account of the defeat of Mahadji Sindia by Colonel Muir and the Rana of Gohad.

Intelligence from Surat.

The Rana of Gohad sent off grain, &ca to Colonel Muir's army. The enemy, having intelligence thereof, dispatched a party of seven thousand Gosains, an equal number of horse and about fifteen thousand sepoys with guns. in all about thirty thousand, to cut them off. On which three regiments were detached from our camp to reinforce

1 See entries 13th and 21st December, 1780.

2 See the two preceding documents.

the Rana's troops. An engagement ensued; and the enemy routed with great loss, 4 guns, an elephant and several palanquins fell into our hands, and the provisions conducted safe. This happened about the 17th near Separee [*Sipri*] and 3 kos from Kolaras. Our loss is said to be between 4 and 500 killed and wounded.

1781 *Bombay, 24th July,* 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25)
At a Select Committee.

Goddard and Fatesing

The General acquaints us he judges it necessary to proceed to Surat by the most early opportunity in order to come to an explanation with Fatesing, of which he will more fully inform us as soon as he can be prepared.

1781 *Bombay, 29th July,* 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25)
Thomas Goddard's Minute.

Goddard's plan of campaign

I think evident that the two following principles ought to be laid down and established as a general guide to our deliberation on the measures proper to be adopted by this Government.[1] First, the necessity of making the war in the Carnatic the object of our particular attention and ultimately directing the operations of our force towards promoting its success. Secondly the vigorous prosecution of the war against the Marathas as the only possible means by which that important object can be effectually obtained.

It is unnecessary to say anything to support the former opinion, which has been long admitted at the basis of our Councils, and corresponds exactly with the sense of the Honble Governor-General and Council, declared in their letter of the 7th January, and the measures entered into by them at that time for terminating the Maratha war in order to be at liberty to act against Haidar. I shall therefore proceed to give my reasons for the latter opinion, *viz.* that it is by a vigorous prosecution of the war against the Marathas only we can effectually assist the operations of our army in the Carnatic. It is in the first place evident that no sufficiently powerful diversion could have been made by us in their favour without at least a cessation of hostilities being previously agreed to by the Marathas. All our attempts to that purpose having failed of success, the same obstacle that prevented us during the late compaign exists now in as full force as ever. It is also certain that to detach any small body from the troops of this Presidency, in order to attack and make a diversion into Haidar's territories from the coast of Malabar, would be imprudently weakening our own strength without the possibility of any beneficial or adequate end being thereby attained; and to employ any considerable force on such a service at present would be to devote not only the Company's new possessions to unavoidable destruction, but to expose their nearest and dearest interests at this Presidency to certain ruin and disgrace; for I have it from very good authority that the Minister is employed in making preparations for acting with vigour the next campaign and in particular is entertaining a numerous body of infantry, so that, if

1 Goddard's plan of campaign is remarkable for its broadness of outlook, and may favourably be compared with Warren Hastings' scheme of making peace with the Marathas. If Goddard had had his own way, Fatesing's sovereignty and independence of the Poona Government would have been secured.

we are not prepared to act offensively against him, we must expect to be called upon to defend ourselves—another powerful argument in favour of the extraordinary exertion I have proposed as necessary to the Company's interests at this time.

It is not requisite in this place to make any comparison between the importance to the Company of their interest on the coast and at this Presidency, because circumstances are not yet so desperate as that the one must be sacrificed to the other; and it is an undeniable political truth that, though many objects may deserve a preferable consideration to others, yet when we betray our weakness by relinquishing a part of our possessions, we so far destroy the established belief of our superiority and give such animating hopes and encouragement to our enemies as to risk the loss of the whole. Such an idea, therefore, ought not to be admitted without the last and most indispensable necessity. Besides, granting even the good policy and possibility (both of which I deny) of our employing an adequate force against Haidar on this coast, it does not follow that he would on that account be necessitated to leave the Carnatic, since so great and recent proofs have we of the intimate connection of the Poona ministry with him, and so materially would it be for their interest to support him on the present occasion that I am persuaded a Maratha army would immediately march to oppose us and protect the dominions of their ally, by which means Haidar would be enabled to continue himself and maintain the force at present with him in the Carnatic equally as if no diversion had been made whatever. It is surely unnecessary to remark that the apprehensions and danger of an attack from this quarter have been till now and must hereafter be made the only means of preventing the Minister from detaching any part of the forces of the Empire to the assistance of Haidar and taking an active part with him in the war upon the coast.

The inference which I would draw from the above remarks, and the opinion I wish to establish is that, as we ought in all our present resolves to have the success of our arms in the Carnatic ultimately in view, and [*as*] it is impossible our military operations can be immediately directed to that object until a period is put to the Maratha war, we ought therefore strenuously to exert ourselves to act with vigour and decision the next campaign against the Minister and compel him to come to such terms as may leave us at liberty to pursue our march towards Haidar's dominion either with or without the assistance of a Maratha force—an event of which I do not doubt to see the full accomplishment, provided the plan I mean to propose can be carried into execution. I am myself of opinion that it may, and that the present exigency of our circumstances, while it adds to the difficulty, proportionably increases the necessity of our making some extraordinary and vigorous effort, which shall by one great and fortunate stroke effectually retreive our affairs, free us from all further burthensome expense, and place the general dominion of the Company in India above the reach of future danger.

Increase of troops

Having proved the expediency of arming ourselves for an offensive campaign, I shall proceed to explain the plan by which it appears to me we must effect this purpose.

As the whole of the force, which could at present be collected, is only equal to a plan of mere defence, I propose that an increase of eight battalions of sepoys should be immediately made to this establishment. These are to be considered as raised for the temporary exigency of the service, not as fixed corps; and when the purpose for which they were formed shall have been effected, may be reduced accordingly. The levies for completing them must be made in Gujarat, and it is intended that a part of them should be employed in garrisoning Surat, Broach and other forts belonging to the Company in that province, by which means the old six battalions now there will be able to take the field. As in the short period that now remains, before the season of action commences it may be found impossible to complete the number of eight regular battalions, I propose that the Chiefs of Surat and Broach be further directed to entertain with all possible expedition as many local or irregular troops (including Arabs and Sindhis) as they can, in doing which they will be particularly careful whom they admit, so as to guard against the consequences of treachery.

As my presence to the northward will amongst other objects answer that of attending to the business of these new levies, I propose, if the Committee should be pleased to empower me to do so, to give the necessary directions for effecting it, in such manner as I shall find upon full and particular inquiry after my arrival to be best calculated for the purpose of raising the whole force proposed or such part of it as can be procured, in the shortest time and at the least expense possible; and it will in such case be requisite to give the necessary instructions to the Chiefs of your northern settlements to afford me every assistance in their power and comply with such requisitions as I may find it necessary to make to them for promoting the success of this business as well as the other objects of the public service particularly entrusted to my care at this time, and generally connected with the station I hold as a member of this Government.

Financing the campaign

The provision of a fund for this proposed increase of expense is a point which next requires to be considered; but here I must profess my insufficient knowledge of the resources possessed by this Government to suggest any adequate plan for that purpose. To you, Gentlemen, whose long experience in the affairs of this Presidency has laid open to your inspection the secret sources and avenues from which public wealth may be made to flow, I cheerfully and confidently leave the task of adopting such expedients as you may judge most effectual and as the urgent necessity of the case shall warrant. If from any temporary inconvenience and even distress we may reasonably expect to derive a real and lasting benefit, how short-sighted would that policy be justly deemed, which would hesitate at this important crisis to sacrifice lesser objects in order to secure others of the first magnitude and essential to our very existence.

Support

Independent of our domestic resources, and of which I repeat my own inability to form any competent judgment, the only quarter from which any idea occurs to me of drawing support seems to be the three Country Powers to the northward in alliance with us, *viz.* Fatesing and the Nawabs of Surat and Cambay.

The poverty and weakness of the last of these is too well known to warrant any expectation of effectual assistance from him. He maintains only a few horse, which are absolutely lately necessary to protect his own confined territories from the freebooters who infest its borders; and to call upon him for support would be an acknowledgment of inability in ourselves, that could not fail to be prejudicial to our interests. As his situation, however, gives him an influence and an opportunity of experience to the northward, where the best and most serviceable horsemen are to be found, I think he may hereafter prove useful, should circumstances render it necessary for the Company to take a body into their service.

None from Cambay

With respect to the Nawab of Surat, as he is reported to be in possession of considerable treasure, I cannot myself form any certain idea on that subject. His long dependence upon, and close conjunction with, your Government will best enable you to judge how far he can be made to contribute his assistance to the general operations of the war; and if through his means a body of one thousand or even five hundred horse could be raised for the service of the next campaign, it could not surely be considered by him as the smallest hardship, and would be of infinite benefit to our operations. It might perhaps militate against the engagements at present existing betwixt the Company and the Nawab, if he was obliged to support a body of troops for the service in the field at his own expense; but to remove any just grounds of complaint on his part, it might be stipulated that, whatever increase of charge he may make on the occasion, should be hereafter reimbursed him by the Company.

Support from Surat

I come now to speak of the use which might be made of Fatesing in the approaching campaign; and the superior ability of this Chief as well as the particular engagements which bind him to exert that ability for the support of our mutual interests, renders the discussion of this point of consequence in our deliberations.

Support from Fatesing

In the treaty concluded betwixt the Hon'ble Company and him, besides agreeing to a plan of mutual defence, it is expressly stipulated that he shall furnish three thousand horse, and as many more as he may be able to bring into the field, to act with the Company's forces against the Maratha Ministers, whenever called upon by them to do so. The necessity of providing for the defence of Gujarat and the apprehension of its being invaded by either Sindia or Holkar in person, in which case Fatesing's forces would have been absolutely necessary to unite with Major Forbes' detachment in repelling them, was the cause of my not requiring him to furnish the necessary quota, but to accompany my march to Bassein last campaign. But in the prosecution of the plan now recommended, it will be requisite to adopt a different conduct. I propose immediately upon my arrival in Gujarat, to call upon him to fulfil his engagements in their fullest extent, to settle with him the time when and the manner how they are to be carried into execution, either by attending himself in person or entrusting the command of the troops he may furnish to his brother; one of which I conceive from political considerations ought to be insisted upon. I trust I shall find no difficulty in adjusting this point to your satisfaction and for the benefit of the public service. I am, however, of opinion

we ought not to relax in any degree, since, however improper it would be to give Fatesing at this time any cause of jealousy or complaint by establishing claims not authorised by treaty, it would be equally impolitic to desist from urging our legal pretensions, since he would naturally ascribe such forbearance to a consciousness of our inability to assert them, and be remiss in the performance even of that part he had once admitted. With respect to the Ahmadabad detachment, the intention of leaving it was to answer political purposes of our own, and not to serve Fatesing, who was himself very much averse to the measure from the degree of influence it would necessarily take from the authority of his Government. I shall, however, in obedience to the commands of the Hon'ble Governor-General and Council represent to him the justice and necessity of his defraying the expense of a garrison furnished by us to assist in the protection of his town; and I hope he will be prevailed upon to acquiesce in the propriety of my representation and agree to the payment of a sum proportioned to its amount.

1781 *Bombay, 29th July*, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25)
At a Select Committee.

Goddard's plan rejected

It is altogether impracticable for us to enter upon a plan of such extent and magnitude without an assurance of funds to enable us to support it. Our own resources are totally inadequate, and are not even equal to our present expenses, of which the distress we have so long experienced is sufficient evidence. Nor will our expectations from the resources pointed out by General Goddard permit us to hope for aids in any degree equal to our occasions; for, though the General may succeed in bringing Fatesing to perform his engagements, neither the circumstances or disposition of the Nawabs of Cambay or Surat give us any prospect of material relief from them.

Fatesing

The mode of proceeding with Fatesing proposed by the General is entirely approved, and will employ his present attention; and the Chiefs of Surat and Broach must be directed to give him every assistance in their power on his requisition.

1781 *Bombay, 30th July*, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25)
General Goddard's estimate.

Estimate of expenses

General estimate of expense incident to the execution of the plan delivered into the Committee by Brigadier-General Goddard, exclusive of the pay of the troops at present belonging to the Bombay establishment.

Bengal detachment under the command of Brigadier-General Goddard, including contingent charges both of a general & particular nature	3,00,000
Do. under Colonel Muir	1,50,000
Eight new raised battalions for the service of the Company	1,00,000
Monthly expense of horse proposed to be raised through the means of Raghunathrao and the Nawabs of Surat and Cambay exclusive of Fatesing's quota.	1,50,000
For one month Rupees	7,00,000
From the 1st October to the end of May inclusive, being eight months. .. .. Rs.	56,00,000

Bombay, 2nd August, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25) 1781
William Hornby to Rawson Hart Boddam.

Surat informed

General Goddard having proceeded to Surat on the 31st ultimo, in order to have an interview with Fatesing and to endeavour to bring him to a full performance of his engagements with the Hon'ble Company, we direct that you give every assistance in your power to the General for effecting this point, and comply with such requisitions as he may make to you for that purpose.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25) 1781
Extract from Diary.

Broach informed

The same instructions were sent to Robert Gambier, Chief at Broach.

Surat, 4th August, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25) 1781
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

Garrison of Ahmadabad

As I must defer giving you any particular information on the points which more especially relate to my present visit to Gujarat, until I can have sufficient leisure to inquire into and pronounce with some certainty regarding them, I shall only now take notice of the paragraph No. 6 in the Governor-General and Council's letter,[1] which relates to the garrison left by me in Ahmadabad.

That my motive for taking that step was entirely suggested by considerations of our own political interests and security, and that the measure itself was originally obnoxious to Fatesing, I have repeatedly had occasion to mention to you. I have, however, received no recent applications from him to have it withdrawn, so that it is probable he may now be reconciled to, or perhaps even wishes its continuance from a conviction of the benefit he receives from its presence, both on account of the additional influence and authority it gives to his internal government, and the increase of strength and consequent security it affords to the place itself from all foreign attempts against it.

In these sentiments I hope to find Fatesing, and I think the measure of maintaining a garrison at Ahmadabad, though not so necesary as when it was first stationed there, still advantageous to our interests; and for the benefit of the common cause, shall endeavour to confirm him in them, but without putting the smallest restraint upon his inclinations, since it is only in the event of its meeting with his entire wish and concurrence that any part of our troops can now be suffered to assist in garrisoning Ahmadabad.

Bombay, 7th August, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25) 1781
William Hornby to Sir Eyre Coote.

Goddard's plan rejected

We have now the honour to transmit for your notice a Minute delivered in by Brigadier-General Goddard, pointing out the force and measures necessary for bringing the Maratha war to a conclusion and promoting the success of your operations against Haidar Ali.

It being utterly impracticable in the circumstances of this Government for us to engage in a plan of such magnitude without a certainty

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1 See entry of the 15th August, 1781, Warren Hastings' letter of the 11th June, 1781.

of adequate funds, which cannot be furnished but from Bengal, we now submit General Goddard's proposal to the Hon'bl'e the Governor-General and Council and have desired them to take the most expeditious method of conveying to us their sentiments and resolution thereon.

1781 *Surat, 12th August,* 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25)
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

Fatesing's friendly letter

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that I have received a letter from Fatesing in reply to one I wrote him immediately upon my arrival at this place, proposing an interview, to which he has signified his assent with the most cheerful readiness and satisfaction, and assurances at the same time of concurring in any measures that shall be found expedient for his and our mutual benefit and for the destruction of the common enemy.

1781 *Bombay, 15th August,* 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25)
Copy of a letter from Warren Hastings to Thomas Goddard, dated Fort William, 11th June, 1781.

Treaty with Marathas at all cost

1st We desire that you will make the treaty, which we tendered to the Maratha Government in October last, and of which a copy has been sent you, the basis of that now to be concluded, except the cession of the fort and territory of Bassein, which, as they did not choose to avail themselves of our former proffer, and considering the very favourable turn which our affairs have since taken, we are of opinion that we are warranted in reserving, if we can, for the benefit of the Company.

2nd If the Maratha Government shall still object to the conclusion of a treaty which binds them in an offensive alliance with the Company against Haidar Ali, we are willing to consent to a treaty of peace simply, which shall not engage them in such offensive alliance, provided the same shall be conformable to the treaty proposed to them in October last, with the exception above-mentioned relative to the fort and territory of Bassein and the other qualification of it herein after allowed.

3rd If the treaty shall be concluded on the simple condition of peace, we shall hope that you will be able notwithstanding to obtain the assent of the Administration at Poona to an express condition of your being permitted to march the army under your command, either to the dominions belonging to Haidar Ali, or to wheresoever else it shall be resolved to conduct it beyond the dominions of the Peshwa.

4th. If the Minister shall refuse to yield up the pretensions of the Peshwa to Bassein and to accede to a treaty either of alliance or peace unless it be restored, we empower you in such case to give it up. This is a point of which having expressed our wishes as far as we can propose them, for effect we must finally and wholly rely on your discretion to decide it in whatever manner you shall judge best for attaining the sole end which we have in view; which is peace, in all events an honourable and equal peace and, if it can be obtained, an advantageous one.

Raghoba and the treaty

5th We have seen with concern the universal and unvaried aversion of all parties to the interests of Raghunathrao and their inflexible perseverance in opposing and rejecting every condition proposed for

his advantage or even for his personal security. We are willing on this account to relax so far from our former reservation on his behalf as to agree to withdraw our protection entirely from him, allowing him only a reasonable time and means to seek some other place of safety, and that we never will interfere in his support so long as the treaty shall remain in force. But, in return, we must require that a provision be made for his subsistence, and that the contracting parties shall bind themselves by solemn oaths not to attempt anything or suffer any attempt to be made against his life, unless he shall give just cause for either by becoming himself the aggressor. We are even willing to be satisfied with such an assurance, without requiring it to be the permanent condition of a treaty for these reasons. First, because we know not by what means we could ascertain hereafter whether any new dissensions, which may arise respecting Raghunathrao, shall have proceeded from any unprovoked vengeance and a violation of faith on the part of the Maratha Ministers or from acts of overt or covert hostilities on the part of Raghunathrao; and secondly, because we are morally certain that so long as we shall allow a right in Raghunathrao to our protection, so long will he be an impediment to the real accomplishment of our views and tranquillity on all sides. This point, too, must be left finally to your discretion, except what regards the life and liberty of Raghunathrao, which must in every event be secured in the manner we have prescribed or in any other way which may prove equally effectual; and every requisition for our being parties to the sacrifice of either must be rejected peremptorily and without allowing any reasoning upon it.

Fatesing's possessions

6th Respecting the fortresses of Ahmadabad and Gwalior and the cessions which have been made by treaty to Raja Fatesing Gaikwad, if the demand should be renewed for their restoration, such demand must be answered only by a flat refusal. Things, to which the national faith has been pledged, ought not to be subjects of negotiation. It was for these united reasons that we have yielded the fortress of Gwalior to the Rana of Gohad, and thereby not only removed every cause of suspicion which our temporary possession of it might have excited with respect to our future intentions, but have precluded all future expectations or claims which might be grounded upon its continuance in our hands; and for the same reasons we must express our wish that the fortress of Ahmadabad were in like manner surrendered to the entire charge and possession of Fatesing, its lawful proprietor; and our garrison, whether stationed there by his desire or his consent, or barely with his acquiescence, be wholly withdrawn from it. Indeed exclusively of the above considerations, we can see no cause for our continuing to participate in a possession so remote, and which cannot be maintained without a diminution of our strength, whether supplied from the army under your command or from the establishment of Bombay. We must, therefore, insist that it be immediatey evacuated, unless some cause, with which we are at present unacquainted, shall render it essentially necessary for the safety of our possessions in Gujarat or for the success of the war, and it shall be at the same time entirely conformable to the inclinations of Fatesing, and so declared by him, that we still retain it.

1781 *Bombay, 16th August*, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25)
William Hornby to Thomas Goddard.

Negotiations with Fatesing

We think the language to be held with Fatesing should be entirely in this style, and that you should endeavour to impress him with as high an opinion as possible of our intentions and preparations for the ensuing campaign, making the most pressing requisitions to him to contribute his quota of horse or an equivalent in money. The Poona Minister no doubt will observe closely and have good information of your proceedings with Fatesing, from which he may form his judgment of our situation and the measures we intend to pursue; and from such an indication of our intention not to relax in pursuing the war, [*he*] may perhaps be induced to make overtures. We must, however, advise that, in case Fatesing should be disinclined to perform his engagements, you be careful not to push matters to extremity with him, as, in case of a negotiation taking place with the Minister, it will be for the Company's advantage the treaty with Fatesing should continue to subsist and be included in the general articles of pacification.

You will be a better judge, on your coming to an interview with Fatesing, of the propriety of continuing the detachment at Ahmadabad. At present it appears to us that its continuance there will give weight to your negotiation, and that advantage may be made even of your consent to withdraw it, by making it appear as an act of confidence in us and a point given up to gratify an ally.

1781 *Surat, 26th August*, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25)
Thomas Goddard to William Hornby.

Delay

The excessive heavy rains, which have lately fallen, and which have been very general to the northward, have occasioned the rivers and nullahs on my route to swell considerably as to make the roads totally impa sable, and obliged me contrary to my inclination to delay the prosecution of my journey to meet Fatesing, till this time. I propose, however, to set out to-morrow by the way of Broach, and shall give you the earliest information of the result of my interview with that Chief and of everything material that may occur during my absence.

1781 *Bombay, 8th September*, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25)
William Hornby to Thomas Goddard.

Bombay approval

We have nothing at present to add to what we offered in our letter of the 16th ultimo relative to the disposal of the garrison at Ahmadabad. We are pleased with your having received such a satisfactory letter from Fatesing and heartily wish success to your negotiations.

1781 *Bombay, 21st September*, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25)
At a Consultation.

Summary

Received per armed boat from Surat the following letter from General Goddard with a copy enclosed of the proposals made by him to Fatesing and the answers thereto.

Letter from Thomas Goddard.

Meeting Fatesing

My last letter was addressed you from Surat and dated 26th ultimo. Agreeable to the intention expressed in that letter, I left Surat the day following, and proceeded by the way of Broach to Dabhoi,

where I arrived the 6th instant. Fatesing left Baroda a few days before, and was then encamped half way betwixt his capital and the banks of the Dadhar Nadi, where he arrived the 7th, and remained on the north side of it with his followers, near the village of Bhilupur on the confines of his own country, which is separated in that place from the districts belonging to the Company by the Dadhar Nadi, and above seven miles distant from Dabhoi.

First visit

I arrived the day following on the south side of where Fatesing had ordered one of his tents to be pitched at a small distance from mine, which I had sent forward the preceding day for that purpose. In the afternoon he visited me in my tent, where after remaining some time I accompanied him to his. About sun-set he took his leave and recrossed the Nadi to his own encampment. As this was entirely a visit of ceremony, I only spoke to him in general terms of friendship, to which he replied in expressions the most favourable and promising.

Second visit

The next forenoon we fixed upon for the commencement of business. The Raja came accordingly, when I entered fully into the subject of my journey, communicated to him the intentions of the English to prosecute the war against the Marathas next campaign with vigour, and the preparations they were making for that purpose; and pointed out to him the expediency of his concurring heartily with them in the measures they proposed to pursue for the mutual benefit of both parties and the destruction of the common enemy.

Appeal to Fatesing

The necessity of this I supported with arguments founded equally upon considerations of good faith and polity, setting forth the nature of the engagements he had entered into with the English and the fatal consequences to himself that must follow any breach or failure in the performance of them. I represented to him at the same time the advantages he had already derived from his friendship with the English, by which his country had continued so long in a state of tranquillity, equally undisturbed by foreign invasions and domestic insurrection; and how much it behoved him, since he might be well assured the Maratha Minister could never forget or forgive the part he had already taken to secure the confidence and goodwill of the English, by his zeal and activity to promote their views on this occasion.

Fatesing's explanations

The readiness with which Fatesing concurred in the propriety of the measures I at first recommended to him, though in general terms only, and the eager desire he expressed to contribute all in his power to their success, would have induced me to have been less pressing and particular in explaining the necessity of a vigorous exertion on his part and the danger of an opposite conduct, had I not been impelled to it by the suspicions which had been raised of his intentions, owing to a variety of malicious reports that were circulated, injurious to his fidelity and connection with the Company, and the consequent obligation I thought myself under of obtaining a satisfactory explanation of these points from himself. It was from this motive only I ventured to interfere in the business of Govind Pandit, his former Diwan, because the severe treatment and disgrace of that minister, together with the arrival of Baloba Pandit from the Deccan, who, it was supposed, had been sent by Nana Fadnavis to rise upon his fall, formed one of the principal grounds of suspicion and malevolent report. He concurred in the pro-

priety of the reasons I assigned for at present recommending a particular line of conduct towards the two persons, and endeavoured to explain the motives of his treatment of the former and his intention towards the latter in such a manner as to justify himself to my satisfaction. Indeed as far as it regarded his alliance with, and friendship, for, the English, he effectually did so; and as, in addition to the particulars he communicated relative to Baloba, I was myself informed of some circumstances of his connection with Moroba Fadnavis, even subsequent to the imprisonment of the latter, and also of his intention to escape from the power of Nana Fadnavis whenever an opportunity might offer for so doing, these, together with other concurring proofs, appear sufficient to acquit Fatesing of any treacherous designs in encouraging his return, and clear him of the suspicion of being secretly inclined to favour the cause of the present ministerial party.

Fatesing's promise

I judged it, however, proper, in consequence of the reports which had been spread, to recommend it to the Raja, as a measure consistent with our mutual friendship and the undeviating regard we ought to show to the interests of each other on all occasions, not to admit of the interference of Baloba Pandit in the public administration of his government until the impression, owing to the suspicious circumstances of his arrival at this critical juncture, might be removed; and he has promised to act in that respect agreeably to the inclinations of the English.

Goddard's request

After conversing a considerable time I suggested to the Raja the superior facility of communicating my proposals in writing; for which purpose I requested he would send some confidential persons to me. He agreed and soon after took his leave.

Goddard's proposals

On the morning of the 10th, Hiramand, Acting Diwan, and Gomaji Patel came to me, when I gave them my proposals in writing, of which the enclosed is a translation. The answer returned by the Raja is also transcribed for your perusal, and to it I refer you for many particulars which it is unnecessary to repeat here.

Fatesing amenable

After some little time spent in negotiation, when I endeavoured to point out to him the impropriety of some parts of his proposals, and to convince him of the impossibility of admitting others, doing which, the arguments I used were indeed little more than repetitions of what had passed before, I had the satisfaction of finding him willing to do everything which could reasonably be expected, consistent with the means he possessed; and though he still persisted in representing the difficulties he would labour under for sending any considerable force to a distance from his own country on account of the enemies foreign and domestic, who would certainly attempt to destroy it, and the precarious nature of a great part of his revenue, as stated by himself in the enclosed paper, he has agreed to furnish five thousand (5,000) of his best horse, commanded by one of his own brothers, Manajirao or Murarrao, to be in readiness on or before the Diwali or 17th of October, and to move when and where the English shall require their service.

Fatesing's requests

In return for this, he solicits an equal share of the conquests made to the northward by the joint operation of our united force, either in Malwa or Chanderi, and repeats his request that in the event of a negotiation for peace the English will include him and provide for his interests equally with their own.

To these proposals I have thought it just and political to accede for the following reasons: first, because in order to make Fatesing enter heartily into our views it is necessary to hold out several objects of advantage to his hope; secondly, because such a claim will prove a spur to the strict performance of his engagements, since he must know it will be forfeited by any failure; and thirdly, because the acquisition of territory and extending the Company's possessions beyond the Gujarat and the Konkan can never be an object of political interest or reasonable expectation to us at this time, when our whole endeavours must be exerted to secure those we already enjoy by a permanent and honourable treaty.

Goddard's reply

Respecting the detachment at Ahmadabad he continued in the sentiments expressed in his reply, notwithstanding the arguments I used to prove the benefit he would derive from its remaining there. He, however, avoided every appearance of insisting upon its being withdrawn; in which respect he said the English might act as was most agreeable to themselves; but, when I questioned him how far its continuance there corresponded with his own inclinations, he candidly told me that he wished it might be recalled. I have, therefore, for the following reasons consented to its being withdrawn: first, in consequence of the pleasure of the Hon'ble Governor-General and Council on the subject, signified to me in their letter of the 11th June, which rendered its recall absolutely necessary, unless warranted to remain by the wish or at least ready concurrence of Fatesing, neither of which was the case; secondly, the positive objection made by Fatesing to defray its expense, should the English resolve to continue it; thirdly, the necessity of our collecting all the force we possibly can to prosecute our operations with vigour in another quarter; and lastly, the suspicion and distrust which the continuance of a detachment in Ahmadabad at this critical period would evidently show of the sincerity and good faith of our ally—a distrust which it would be highly impolitic to reveal, even if it had any just or reasonable foundation, since the force of which that detachment consists, though a considerable accession of strength when united with us, would, if separated and at a great distance, be of itself too weak to guard against the effects of real treachery; and the reasons which formerly prompted the precaution of leaving a garrison in Ahmadabad upon the first arrival of the Maratha army under Sindia and Holkar into Gujarat, and before Fatesing had totally shaken off his connection with the Poona ministry, or at least had only given equivocal proofs of his attachment to our interests, from the possibility that fear alone had made him accept our proffered alliance, do not now exist in the same force and under the same circumstances as before.

Ahmadabad garrison

You will perceive in the enclosed proposal my reasons for recommending to Fatesing that a person should remain with him on the part of the English, and it was with particular pleasure I found him concur so readily and cheerfully in my proposal as to convince me that it was not only perfectly agreeable to himself, but that he saw the propriety of it, and was fully sensible of the mutual benefit that would result from such a measure in maintaining inviolably the friendship and good understanding now subsisting betwixt us, and removing every cause

Resident with Fatesing

of jealousy or suspicion, which the secret suggestions of enemies might attempt to excite.

I have accordingly instructed Captain Earle to remain with Fatesing, to observe and to communicate whatever may occur of the smallest importance to our connection with that Chief, and to be ready to receive and forward all dispatches that require secrecy and confidence. His presence will also be requisite to keep Fatesing steady and punctual to his engagements and to prevent any disappointment in the number, quality and time of arrival of the reinforcements, which he is to furnish. Captain Earle is from his abilities and disposition perfectly qualified for this important trust; and I hope you will concur with me in the propriety and expediency of his nomination to it.

Proposals made by Brigadier-General Goddard to Fatesingrao through Hiramand, Acting Diwan, and Gomaji Patel with reply communicated the day following.

Friendly proposals

1st Since our meeting the impressions, which the reports of evil-minded men have made, are entirely effaced; the following proposals must, therefore, be considered as intended solely to promote our mutual interests and to convince the world of the sincere friendship subsisting betwixt us; in which it is incumbent on Fatesing for his own honour and advantage and the destruction of the common enemy to exert himself equally with the English.

Body of horse

In order to assist in prosecuting the war with vigour the General calls upon Fatesing to perform his engagements made with the Company to furnish a body of horse when called upon by them to do so; and after exhorting him to employ as considerable a force as can possibly be spared from the immediate care of the collections and domestic tranquillity of his country, demands to know the exact number and quality he can certainly furnish.

2nd The General proposes that these should be ready at Baroda itself or somewhere on the S. E. frontier of Fatesing's country on or before the Diwali, which corresponds with the 17th day of October, to move whenever it shall be judged most expedient and convenient for forming a junction with the English troops and prosecuting such operations as shall be found requisite.

Manajirao

3rd He also recommends that Fatesing should put himself at the head of the troops which join the English; but, if he is prevented from so doing, it is absolutely necessary his brother, Manajirao, should attend.

Ahmadabad

4th Fatesing has often expressed a desire of having the garrison withdrawn from Ahmadabad, but the General has always so strongly represented to him the benefit he would derive from its remaining there as to gain his willing consent. The General now acquaints Fatesing that he is ready to recall the English troops from Ahmadabad, should he desire it; but, if Fatesing has occasion for their further services, the General will permit them to remain. In either case the Company are to be reimbursed the expense of their maintenance from the time they were first stationed there; and should they be continued a monthly sum has to be paid by Fatesing for their support.

MANAJIRAO

5th Fatesing has accused Govind Pandit, his former Diwan, of treasonable practises towards the English and himself, of maladministration in his office of minister to the great loss and prejudice of the revenues of his country; and to prove the former, [*he*] has produced intercepted letters that discovered a correspondence betwixt him and the Maratha Minister. The General does not under these circumstances insist upon his release from confinement or interfere further in his favour than to require that, as, in consequence of the active part he took while minister to Fatesing in effecting the alliance betwixt his Master and the English, a universal belief has prevailed of his present disgrace and suffering springing from that source, and of course opinions are formed injurious to the friendship betwixt the English and Fatesing and prejudicial to their true interests, since it gives an opportunity to evil and designing people of ascribing this treatment of the minister to changes in the sentiments and views of his Master—for these reasons, the General thinks it absolutely necessary for the interests of both parties to propose that a fair and impartial inquiry be made into the circumstances of the conduct of the late Diwan as soon as convenient, and that in the meantime no severity or violence be exercised towards him, but his present confinement be considered as the means only of preventing his escape from that justice, that is hereafter to investigate his conduct and pronounce judgment upon it.

Govindrao Pandit

6th Fatesing is not ignorant that the grounds of suspicion, that subsist on account of his treatment of Govind Pandit, have been increased by the arrival of Baloba Pandit from Poona, who, the voice of malicious people does not scruple to affirm, has been expressly sent by Nana Fadnavis to succeed the former Diwan in the ministry, and of course to effect a total revolution in the councils and measures of Fatesing's government. It is even said that he has brought express and particular offers from the Poona Ministry, and that very large concessions and grants in favour of Fatesing are held out as the rewards of his treachery to the English.

Baloba Pandit

Fatesing, sensible himself of the malicious reports which the arrival of Baloba Pandit has occasioned, has declared to the General his readiness to send him away immediately, should the General require it. He had at the same time assured the General [*of the falseness*] of the stories that have been propagated, and has communicated the following circumstances relative to Baloba Pandit.

That he formerly officiated as Diwan, and was displaced by the intrigues and influence of the Maratha Government to make room for Antaji, whom they favoured; that afterwards he fled tot he Deccan, where he was plundered of everything he possessed, and reduced to the greatest distress; and that his sole view in coming to his former Master at this time is to seek an asylum for his old age, where he may pass the remainder of his days in quiet and safety with his family, all of whom have accompanied him. Fatesing has further declared that it never was his intention to appoint him Diwan. The General, therefore, in consequence of Fatesing's assurances and the confidence he places in his sincerity, does not require the dismission of Baloba Pandit entirely, but insists that he be allowed to hold no public trust or employment whatever in Fatesing's Government; that he be removed

from the Darbar, and be obliged to lead a life of privacy and retirement without being concerned in, or consulted on, business. By this means only can the unfavourable impressions made in the minds of men from the supposed object of his journey to Baroda be effectually done away, and the hopes of our enemies to prejudice Fatesing in the opinion of the English be entirely defeated. Fatesing, therefore, will be particularly careful on this head not to give room for suggestions injurious to his truth and friendship.

7th The General further proposes, in order to facilitate the transacting business hereafter by a speedy and certain communication of sentiments and designs, and to explain every cause of dissatisfaction and suspicion which may arise from a distant correspondence and the secret suggestions of ill-designing men, that a confidential person remain with Fatesing on the part of the English, to whom he may freely impart whatever he wishes to communicate, and through whom the General will also declare his sentiments to the Raja. Captain Earle, whose abilities and disposition equally qualify him for such an employment, is the person chosen by the General for this important trust. Such a step, besides being the most certain means of preserving harmony and a good understanding betwixt the English and Fatesing will effectually convince the world of the sincere friendship subsisting betwixt them, and utterly disappoint all the efforts of their enemies to destroy or interrupt it.

Remarks on proposals by Fatesing.

General comment

Fatesing declares his extreme satisfaction at the favourable opinion entertained by the General of the sincerity of his friendship, and his own confident hope that the efforts of his enemies to render him suspected by, and obnoxious to, the English may be always thus effectually defeated. He declares himself ready to co-operate with the General as far as lies in his power in his views against the common enemy.

Particular comment

In answer to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd proposals Fatesing's reply was in substance as follows:

That he was by treaty bound to furnish 3,000 horse to act against the Maratha State whenever the English called upon him to do so. That this force was ready accordingly; that he had also agreed to furnish as many more as he could possibly spare at the time; and the General had now proposed to him to assist the English army with a large force, and either accompany them himself or his brother, Manajirao. That in this case it would be necessary to employ at least 10,000 men, for the expense of these, if employed at any distance from his own country, he assured the General it was absolutely out of his power to promise for the following reasons:

Because in order to collect the greatest part of his revenues, it was necessary to maintain a large standing force. That of course, when so large a body as 10,000 men were employed on foreign service, an additional number of troops must be raised by him for that purpose, which would also occasion an increase of expense, nor would the revenue they obtained be more than adequate to their charge, so that no provision by this expedient could be provided for the army under himself or his brother. That, besides the above reason for augmenting his

force, another argument of its necessity arose from the reasonable apprehension he could not but entertain of an invasion of his country by the way of Champaner or Pawagarh, or at least some attempt made by his brother, Govindrao, to excite troubles and insurrections in it, in the same manner as the preceding year. Fatesing observed that he had enumerated these particulars in order to convince the English that the difficulties pointed out by him were real, and these only (not any disaffection or want of zeal for their interests, which he considered the same as his own) operated with him; at the same time to point out the impossibility of his giving the effectual aid required of him, unless the Company would assign over to his temporary use the four following parganas, *viz.* Jambusar, Dabhoi, Koral and Sinor. If this were done, he said it would be in his power to join the English standard with 10 or 12,000 men and leave nearly an equal force behind him, which would be absolutely requisite for collecting the revenues of his country, preserving its domestic peace, and protecting it from total destruction in case of his brother, Govindrao, renewing his attempts to assume the government by the assistance of the Marathas. Fatesing further proposed that, whatever conquests were made by their united forces, an equal division of them should take place betwixt the Company and himself, after which, or upon the conclusion of the war, the above mentioned four parganas to be restored to the English.

Should a negotiation be entered into with the Marathas, Fatesing, also requests, that they [*the English*] may include and consider his interests equally with their own.

In reply to the 4th proposal, regarding the English troops left at Ahmadabad, Fatesing observes that the measure of stationing them there was not originally provided for in treaty; that he never wished or solicited it; that the General had proposed it to him, at the same time pointing out the mutual advance which would arise from such a step; and thus in consequence of the General's desire he consented. That for these reasons he cannot possibly agree to the proposal of reimbursing the expense of the support for the time past; and he trusts to the General's justice and generosity not to insist upon a claim so improper and unreasonable. He further observed that he was not insensible of the benefit he had derived from the friendship of the English, and in particular of how great service their name proved in enforcing his collections to the northward last season; but that these [*the collections*], however exaggerated in description, were proportionably small and fallen short of the revenues formerly received in the southern parganas, on account of the large force he was obliged to raise, when the season of collection commenced, and the considerable number of troops he was besides under the necessity of keeping constantly in pay to garrison Ahmadabad and defend his northern possessions from freebooters, who infest its borders. He concluded by adding that he by no means required the English troops to be withdrawn from Ahmadabad; that the General would act regarding them as was most agreeable to himself; but that, if they did remain, they must be upon the same footing as before.

To the 5th proposal Fatesing expressed himself sensible of the motives, which induced the General to make it, and fully convinced of

their propriety. He, therefore, promises not only to desist from every present violence or severity towards Govind Pandit, but to treat him with all possible indulgence and levity hereafter.

To the 6th proposal: He agrees to follow the General's directions in their fullest extent.

To the 7th proposal: Most willingly assented to by Fatesing for the reasons assigned by the General.

1781 *Bombay, 8th October,* 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25)
William Hornby to Thomas Goddard.

Bombay approval We have received your letter of the 13th ultimo with the account of your negotiation with Fatesing. We are glad to find the issue of it has been so satisfactory, and should have acknowledged your letter sooner, but we have been in continual expectation of your arrival.

1781 *Broach, 21st October,* 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25)
Robert Gambier to William Hornby.

Fatesing's troops General Goddard having wrote me that he hoped Fatesing would shortly send him a large body of horse, which in their way to the southward must unavoidably pass through our districts, I, in answer, recommended their crossing the Narbada at Bawapir, as that route would be the least inconvenient to our parganas; and I have issued the necessary orders for their being treated as friends and allies, whenever they pass through our districts.

1781 *Bombay, 2nd November,* 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25)
At a Consultation.

Defensive warfare The General's Minute with two papers accompanying was then read as follows.

The accession of 5,000 horse from Fatesing to the troops we can at present collect, will not in my opinion constitute a force sufficient to justify our marching into the Deccan.

We must content ourselves with pursuing a defensive line of conduct and in so doing the following will be the two points necessary to be most particularly attended, *viz.* the preservation of the country acquired by the Company, that they may continue to receive the revenues of it in as ample a manner as possible, and the forwarding a junction of the troops in Malwa with the army under my command.

1781 *Bombay, 24th November,* 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 26)
Copy of a letter from Warren Hastings to Thomas Goddard, dated Chunar, 11th September, 1781.

Peace with Sindia Mahadji Sindia having made overtures on terms nearly conformable to my wishes, I have sent instructions and full powers to Colonel Muir to settle and conclude with him a separate treaty of peace.

Truce with Peshwa In the propositions, which have been received from Sindia, he offers his mediation for a peace with the Peshwa, and requires that a certain time be allowed him for that purpose, in which the result is to be waited; by which I understand a cessation of arms. I have authorised Colonel Muir to agree to this proposition; and in case it should be settled that a truce shall take place between us and the Peshwa during the time

required for settling a final peace, I have directed Colonel Muir to transmit a copy of this article of his treaty to you. I have also desired him to communicate to you any other articles of the treaty, which may affect your operations; and I direct that you be regulated by them and adhere strictly to the terms of Colonel Muir's agreement.

Bombay, 24th November, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25) 1781
At a Select Committee.

Treaty with Sindia

General Goddard begs to communicate to the President and Committee the purport of advices he has received from Colonel Muir commanding the Bengal detachment to the northward of Malwa, dated the 23rd October, which inform him of the Colonel's having concluded a separate treaty with Mahadji Sindia on the 13th of the said month, and of his being then, in the consequence of engagements made with that Chief, on his march back to the Doab, a province of the Wazir's on the north side of the river Jumna.

Two articles of the treaty

The only articles in the treaty, which can affect our views and operations in his quarter, or which bear any relation to the general interests of the war with the Maratha State, are the 2nd and 3rd. By the former of which it is stipulated that Colonel Muir with his army shall march into the country of the Wazir Asaf-ud-daula, and Sindia with his troops into his own within eight days after the conclusion of the treaty; and by the latter article Sindia agrees to endeavour on his part to negotiate a treaty of peace betwixt Haidar Ali and the English, and betwixt the Peshwa and the English; and if his endeavours fail of success, the English are then to be at liberty to act as they think proper. Sindia will neither oppose or give assistance to any person whatever.

Hastings letter

In order to make the Committee more fully acquainted with the views and interests of the Bengal Government in authorising Colonel Muir to conclude this separate treaty with Mahadji Sindia, the General further lays before them a letter received from the Hon'ble Governor-General as entered hereafter, by which it is evident that he had derived from Sindia's alliance the expectation of laying the grounds of future peace and reconciliation with the Maratha State.

A moot point

How far the terms of the agreement made by Colonel Muir may be calculated to answer the expectation, is a point that deserves our most serious attention and consideration.

No truce

It is plain, however, that no express condition is made corresponding with that supposed in Mr. Hastings' letter to be intended by Sindia's proposition to him "of mediating a peace betwixt the English and Maratha State, and requiring that a certain time may be allowed him for that purpose, in which the result is to be waited"; since, if Colonel Muir has agreed to Sindia's proposition of becoming a mediator, he has done it in such general and indefinite terms as not even to imply that a truce shall take place betwixt us and the Peshwa during the time required for settling a final peace, or indeed to restrict us in our military operations in any degree. The sense, in which Colonel Muir understood the nature of the agreement regarding this point, is evident from the following extract of his letter to me, and confirms the opinion I have given. Extract: "Herewith you will receive a letter from Mr. Hastings. In my next letter I [*Colonel Muir*] will be more full and

explicit; at present I am far from well, which I beg you will admit in excuse for the brevity of this. I shall now only add that I promised Sindia I would recommend a cessation of arms should take place as soon as possible between you and the Peshwa at Poona, in order that an opportunity for proposals for a general peace between our Government and them. Respecting this important point, I will not presume to intrude my advice, as by the enclosed paper you have a full view of the Governor-General's sentiments, and wishes, and the terms he is willing to grant and accept. To them and to your own judgment I beg leave to refer you".

Since, therefore, no part of the treaty ties up our hands from acting in any manner we may find expedient, or forms any political engagement to restrain our conduct and influence our counsels, we must be guided in the present choice of measures by the actual state of circumstances and the advantages which they offer; endeavouring at the same time to derive such benefit and use from Colonel Muir's treaty with Sindia as may be found practicable, and to make it (if possible) the foundation and leading step to a general peace and permanent alliance with the Peshwa and Maratha State.

Translation of an agreement between Colonel Muir on the part of the English Company and Maharaja Madhav rao Sindia for himself, dated the 13th October, 1781.

Treaty with Sindia

That Mr. Hastings, Governor-General of Bengal, &ca having been fully empowered by the Governor-General and Council, has authorized the above mentioned Colonel to negotiate a treaty between the Company and the Maharaja, promising to agree, to confirm whatever engagements may be entered into by him in behalf of the Company; in consequence thereof the Maharaja and the Colonel, mutually desirous of peace with each other, have concluded a treaty of peace upon the following conditions.

1st There shall be peace and friendship firmly established between the parties, and they shall always remain steadfast in their engagements.

2nd Within eight days from the final conclusion of the treaty, that is, after its being signed and sealed by both the contracting parties, the two armies are to march at the same time; Colonel Muir with his forces into the country of the Wazir Asaf-ud-daula, the Maharaja with his troops into his own country.

3rd If it should be approved of, the Maharaja agrees to endeavour on his part to negotiate a peace between Haidar Ali and the English, and between the Peshwa and the English. If a peace should be concluded, it is better; if not, the English will be then at liberty to act as they think proper. The Maharaja will neither oppose nor give assistance to any Power whatever.

4th All the country belonging to Sindia on this side of the Jumna, which has been conquered by the English, the Colonel agrees to restore; and the Maharaja promises on his part to give no molestation to Rana Chitursing in the possession of the country together with the fortress of Gwalior now held by him, so long as he shall conduct himself properly, nor to Mahipat Ram Sing in the possession of the country at present in his hands.

5th The Maharaja having received Ramchandra Raja of Chanderi from the Colonel, agrees to replace him in his kingdom and to make no demands whatever from him; and all his country (except such part of it as has been long in the possession of the Peshwa) after having expelled Raja Dher, his Diwan, who ungratefully rebelled against his master, is to be given back to him.

This agreement was signed and sealed by Colonel Muir on the part of the Company and Mahadji Sindia for himself on the 13th of October, 1781, corresponding to the 24th of the month Shawal and the 1195 year of the Hijra.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26)
At a Select Committee.

1782

Instructions to Watherston

General Goddard acquaints the President and Committee that he has received an answer from the Poona Minister, a translate of which he lays before them.[1]

In consequence of the assent therein signified the General proposed to send Capt. Watherston to Poona immediately, and has drawn up instructions for his guidance. These he begs to submit to the judgement and consideration of the Committee. His own ideas and intentions will be sufficiently explained by them, and he requests the Committee will be pleased to assist him with their opinion and advice on this occasion, that he may make such alteration in his instructions as they should think proper to recommend.

Division of Gujarat made with Fatesing

There is one on which the General particularly wishes to have the sentiments of the Committee. It relates to the Company's new acquisitions in Gujarat and the partition of territory made with Fatesing Gaikwad. In the 1st article of the treaty proposed to the Maratha Minister, 9th October, 1780,[2] it is expressly declared that "Ahmadabad and the division of the province of Gujarat, which have been confirmed and guaranteed to Raja Fatesingrao by a treaty concluded between him and the Hon'ble English East India Company, shall be excepted from the general restoration of the conquests made by our arms since the month of January, 1779; from which the following inference naturally arises, that it is the intention of Hon'ble Governor-General and Council to retain in their possession the shares of the revenues of Surat, etc., the parganas to the southward, which we received from Fatesing in exchange for Ahmadabad and its districts ceded to him. But this supposition is in a great measure removed by the 2nd article, where it is proposed to give, in exchange for the perpetual cession and grant of Bassein and its dependencies, all the land and rights acquired by the 3rd and 7th articles of the treaty of Purandhar and the treaty formely concluded by the President and Council of Bombay with Fatesing; and afterwards, without taking the smallest notice of the country we have since received in exchange from Fatesing, the Governor-General and Council describe the possessions, which will in such an event remain to the Company, adjacent to the Maratha State to be the following: "the islands of Bombay and Salsette, and the other smaller islands

1 See appendix No. 2 and 3.

2 The treaty of the 9th October, 1780, is entered on the 21st December, 1780. The treaty with Fatesing is entered on the 3rd February, 1781.

adjacent to the fort and dependencies of Bassein, the city of Surat and its dependencies in the manner which it was before held by the Company, and the entire possession of property of the city and pargana of Broach together with the factories of commerce which were established before the commencement of the war." If any doubts should remain of the real intentions of the Bengal Government in the above proposals, which, upon fully considering and comparing with subsequent instructions of the 11th of June, 1781,[1] we conceive to include a general restoration of all the conquests we have made from the Marathas, they are effectually solved by the following paragraph of the same article, which says: "If the offer above-mentioned shall not be approved of on the part of the Peshwa, then the fort of Bassein shall be restored conformably to the general tenor and obligation of the preceding articles, and the cession made by the treaty of Purandhar shall remain as before."

Goddard's conclusion

It is of course my first wish to retain in our possession as large a portion of the new acquisitions as we possibly can; and I have in a general point of view recommended this object to Captain Watherston through the whole of his negotiation; but I think it requisite in obedience to the instructions of the Bengal Government further to intimate to him, what I understand to be their intention, that rather than obstruct the attainment of a peace, he must even ultimately consent to restore Bassein, the share of Surat, and the country to the southward, which we have received in exchange from Fatesing, and the whole of the conquests made by our arms since January, 1779. At the same time he must endeavour to obtain in return for these sacrifices some advantages, either by cession of particular tracts of country or assignments on them for the payment of a certain sum of money, which, if not an equivalent, shall be at least some compensation of them.

Committee's hopes

Reperused the treaty proposed by the Governor-General and Council the 9th October, 1780 and the instructions from them to General Goddard the 11th of June following.

The Committee trust the General will do everything in his power to retain in the Company's possession every acquisition he possibly can consistently with the instructions from the Governor-General and Council to him of the 11th of June last, and in every respect settle such terms as may be honourable to the Company and advantageous to the Presidency.

Bombay, *29th March*, 1782. (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26)

Letter from Warren Hastings to David Anderson, dated Benares, 4th November, 1781.

Instructions

First obtain through the mediation of Sindia and concert with his agents, if he shall think proper to depute any for the purpose, a treaty of peace and alliance offensive and defensive with the Peshwa against all common enemies, but especially against Haidar Ali Khan, or of peace, simply on the conditions of restoring all that we have acquired

1 Warren Hastings' letter of the 11th June, 1781, is entered on the 15th August, 1781.

during the war, except Ahmadabad and the territory conquered for Fatesing Gaikwad.

Include Fatesing Gaikwad in the peace according to the treaty concluded with him, of which you have a copy. *Fatesing*

Bombay, 29th March, 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26) 1782
Letter from Warren Hastings, dated Fort William, 26th December, 1781.

From General Goddard's letter to your Board from Surat in September last, it appears that Raghoba was in separate negotiation with the Ministers at Poona for maintenance to himself; and he has upon many former occasions shown a wish to leave you. Those wishes might not only be permitted, but indulged and encouraged; and in that event the obstacle removes itself. The conduct of Fatesing must be singularly meritorious as a natural ally, if occasions do not occur, where annulling of the treaty would not be his own act and deed. *Raghoba*

In a word, Gentlemen, where the wishes of a Government correspond forcibly with the public necessity, difficulties such as those we have suffered, are made to vanish before the alternative which we have already stated: a defensive relinquishment of the Maratha war upon your side of India, which is in a manner tantamount to a peace with them, by any formal surrender of all your sentimental acquisitions; nor let us be disinclined to this alternative from false ideas relative to those reflections which may in general be thrown out regarding the supposed misfortunate mismanagements and losses of this war from the beginning. *Heartless cammand*

Bombay, 11th April, 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26) 1782
Letter from David Anderson, dated Sindia's Camp, 23rd March, 1782.

Although the progress of my negotiation has been more slow than I had reason to imagine from the cordial disposition which, I informed you, Sindia had shown to promote a peace, yet I have the pleasure to inform you that matters continue still in a very favourable train. *Slow negotiations*

The point on which the negotiation chiefly hinges at present, is our treaty with Fatesing Gaikwad. Sindia has proposed that they should agree to the restitution of the Peshwa's share of Ahmadabad; and on condition of my acceding to this point, he has declared himself ready to settle with me immediately the terms of a treaty which, he would pledge his word, should be ratified by the other members of the Maratha State. I have informed him that my instructions from the Hon'ble Board on this head are positive; and being sensible that they are founded on a strict principle of national faith and honour, I have assured him that there is not the smallest prospect of their being retracted. Though I believe Sindia is convinced from this declaration that success is not to be expected in this point, but, having been positively instructed to procure this stipulation, he cannot, he declared, conclude the terms of a treaty without it. *Ahmadabad asked for*

He has written, however, on the subject to Poona; and though a considerable delay from this circumstance must necessarily take place, I do not imagine that it will in the end prove an obstacle to the treaty.

1782 *Bombay, 28th June,* 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26)

Letter from David Anderson, dated Salbai, 29th May, 1782.

Negotiations ended

I had the honour to address you in duplicate under date the 23rd March.

I have now the honour to inform you that I have at last settled with Mahadji Sindia the terms of an accommodation between the English and the Maratha Government; and we have both addressed our respective principals for their approbation. As soon as I receive answers to the dispatch which I have sent to the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council, I shall do myself the honour of addressing you more fully.

1782 *Bombay, 19th July,* 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26)

Letter from Warren Hastings, dated Fort William 3rd June, 1782.

Calcutta orders

Having this day received from Mr. David Anderson a copy of the treaty of general peace concluded by him on the part of this Government with Mahadji Sindia on the part of all the Maratha Powers, we now transmit you copy of the same for your information, and we enjoin you in the most solemn and peremptory manner to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent any act, either in your Government or in any person under your authority, which may have the smallest tendency to the infringement of it.

Treaty concluded by Mr. David Anderson with Mahadji Sindia on the part of the Maratha State.

Treaty of Salbai

Treaty of perpetual friendship between the Hon'ble English East India Company and the Peshwa Madhavrao Pandit Pradhan, settled by Mr. David Anderson on the part of the Hon'ble Company in virtue of the powers delegated to him for that purpose by the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council appointed by the King and Parliament of Great Britain to direct and control all the political affairs of the Hon'ble English East India Company in India, and by Maharaja Subahdar Madhavrao Sindia as plenipotentiary on the part of the Peshwa Madhavrao Pandit Pradhan, Balaji Pandit, Nana Fadnavis, and the whole of the Chiefs of the Maratha Nation, agreeable to the following articles, which shall be for ever binding on their heirs and successors, and the conditions of them to be invariably observed by both parties.

1st article: It is stipulated and agreed to between the Hon'ble English East India Company and the Peshwa through the mediation of Madhavrao Sindia that all countries, places, cities and forts, including Bassein, &ca, which have been taken from the Peshwa during the war which has arisen since the treaty settled with Col. Upton, and have come into the possession of the English, shall be delivered up to the Peshwa. The territories, forts, cities, &ca to be restored shall be delivered within the space of two months from the time when this treaty shall become complete (as hereafter described) to such persons as the Peshwa or his Minister, Nana Fadnavis, shall appoint.

2nd article: It is agreed between the English Company and the Peshwa that Salsette and three other islands, *viz.* Elephanta, Karanja and Hog, which are included in the treaty of Col. Upton, shall continue for ever in the possession of the English. If any other islands have

been taken in the course of the war, they shall be delivered up to the Peshwa.

3rd article: Whereas it was stipulated in the 4th article of Col. Upton, that the Peshwa and all the Chiefs of the Maratha State do agree to give to the English Company for ever all right and title to the city of Broach as full and complete as ever they collected from the Moguls or otherwise, without retaining any claim of chauth or any other claim whatsoever, so that the English Company shall possess it without participation or claim of any kind, this article is accordingly continued in full force and effect.

4th article: The Peshwa having formerly in the treaty with Col. Upton agreed by way of friendship to give up to the English Company a country of three lakhs of Rupees near Broach, the English do now at the request of Madhavrao Sindia consent to relinquish their claim to the said country in favour of the Peshwa.

5th article: The country which Sayaji and Fatesing Gaikwad gave to the English, and which is mentioned in the 7th article of the treaty of Col. Upton, being therein left in a state of suspense, the English, with a view to obviate all further disputes, now agree that it shall be restored; and it is hereby settled that, if the said country be a part of the established country of the Gaikwad, it shall be restored to the Gaikwad; and if it be a part of the Peshwa's territories, it shall be restored to the Peshwa.

6th article: The English engage that, having allowed Raghunathrao a period of four months from the time when this treaty shall become complete to fix on a place of residence, they will not, after the expiration of the said period, afford him any support, protection or assistance, nor supply him with money for his expense; and the Peshwa on his part engages that, if Raghunathrao voluntarily and of his own accord repairs to Maharaja Madhavrao Sindia and quietly resides with him, the sum of twenty-five thousand Rupees per mensem shall be paid him for his maintenance, and no injury whatever shall be offered him by the Peshwa or any of his people.

7th article: The Hon'ble English East India Company and the Peshwa being desirous that their respective allies shall be included in this peace, it is hereby mutually stipulated that each party shall make peace with the allies of the other in the manner herein after specified.

8th article: The territory which has long been the established jagir of Sayaji Gaikwad and Fatesing Gaikwad, that is to say, whatever territories Fatesing Gaikwad possessed at the commencement of the present war, shall hereafter for ever remain on the usual footing in his possession, and the said Fatesing shall from the date of this treaty being complete pay for the future to the Peshwa the tribute as usual previous to the present war, and shall perform such service and be subject to such obedience as have been long established and customary; no claims shall be made on the same Fatesing by the Peshwa for the period that is past.

9th article: The Peshwa engages that, whereas the Nawab Haidar Ali Khan, having concluded a treaty with him, has disturbed and taken possession of terrtories belonging to the English and their allies, he shall be made to relinquish them, and they shall be restored to the

English and the Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan; all prisoners that have been taken on either side during the war shall be released; and Haidar Ali Khan shall be made to relinquish all such territories belonging to the English Company and their allies as he may have taken possession of since the 9th Ramzan in the year 1181 (August, 1779 A. D.), being the date of his treaty with the Peshwa; and the said territories shall be delivered over to the English and the Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan within six months after this treaty being completed; and the English in such case agree that, so long as Haidar Ali Khan shall hereafterwards abstain from hostilities against them and their allies, and so long as he shall continue in friendship with the Peshwa, they will in no respect act hostilely against him.

10th article: The Peshwa engages on his own behalf, as well as on the behalf of his allies, Nawab Nizam Ali Khan, Raghuji Bhonsla Sena Saheb Subah and the Nawab Haidar Ali Khan, that they shall in every respect maintain peace towards the English and their allies, the Nawab Asaf-ud-daula Bahadur and the Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan Bahadur, and shall in no respect whatever give them any disturbance. The English engage on their own behalf as well as on the behalf of their allies, the Nawab Asaf-ud-daula and the Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan, that they will in every respect maintain peace towards the Peshwa and his allies, the Nawab Nizam Ali Khan and Raghuji Bhonsla Sena Saheb; and the English further engage, on their own behalf as well as on the behalf of their allies, that they will maintain peace towards the Nawab Haidar Ali Khan under the conditions specified in the 9th article of this treaty.

11th article: The Hon'ble East India Company and the Peshwa mutually agree that the vessels of each shall afford no disturbance to the navigation of the vessels of the other, and the vessels of each shall be allowed access to the ports of the other, when they shall meet with no molestation; and the fullest protection shall be reciprocally afforded.

12th article: The Peshwa and Chiefs of the Maratha State hereby agree that the English shall enjoy the privilege of trade as formerly in the Maratha territories and shall meet with no kind of interruption, and in the same manner the Hon'ble East India Company agree that the subjects of the Peshwa shall be allowed the privilege of trade in the territories of the English without interruption.

13th article: The Peshwa hereby engages that he will not suffer any factory of other European nations to be established in his territories or those of the Chiefs dependent on him, excepting such as are already established by the Portuguese; and he will hold no intercourse of friendship with any other European nations. And the English on their part agree that they will not afford assistance to any nation of the Deccan or Hindustan at enmity with the Peshwa.

14th article: The English and the Peshwa mutually agree that neither will afford any kind of assistance to the enemies of the other.

15th article: The Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council of Fort William engage that they will not permit any of the Chiefs, dependants or subjects of the English, the Gentlemen of Bombay, Surat, or Madras to act contrary at any place to the terms of this treaty. In

the same manner the Peshwa Madhavrao Pandit Pradhan engages that none of the Chiefs or subjects of the Maratha State shall act contrary to them.

16th article: The Hon'ble East India Company and the Peshwa Madhavrao Pandit Pradhan having the fullest confidence in Maharaja Subahdar Madhavrao Sindia Bahadur, they have both requested the said Maharaja to be the mutual guarantee for the perpetual and invariable adherence of both parties to the conditions of this treaty; and the said Madhavrao Sindia from a regard to the welfare of both States has accordingly taken upon himself the mutual guarantee. If either of the parties shall deviate from the conditions of this treaty, the said Maharaja will join the other party and will to the utmost of his power endeavour to bring the aggressors to a proper understanding.

17th article: It is hereby agreed that whatever territories, forts or cities in Gujarat were granted by Raghunathrao to the English, previous to the treaty of Col. Upton, and have come into their possession, the restitution of which was stipulated in the 7th article of the said treaty, shall be restored agreeable to the term of the said article.

This treaty consisting of 17 articles is settled at Salbai in the camp of Maharaja Subahdar Madhavrao Sindia on the fourth of the month Jamadi-sani in the year 1197 of the Hijra corresponding with the 17th May, 1782, of the Christian era by the said Maharaja and Mr. David Anderson; a copy hereof shall be sent to each of the above-mentioned persons, to their respective principals at Fort William and Poona; and when both copies being returned, the one, under the seal of the Hon'ble English East India Company and the signature of the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council of Fort William, shall be delivered to Maharaja Madhavrao Sindia Bahadur; and the other, under the seal of the Peshwa Madhavrao Pandit Pradhan and the signature of Balaji Pandit, Nana Fadnavis, shall be delivered to Mr. David Anderson, this treaty shall be deemed complete and ratified and the articles herein contained shall become binding on both the contracting parties.

Ratified at Fort William the 6th day of June, 1782.[1]

Bombay 31st December 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 27) — 1782

William Hornby to Warren Hastings.

Haidar's death

At this juncture we received intelligence from Colonel Macleod in the most positive terms of the death of the Nawab Haidar Ali Khan.

Delay of treaty proposed

We have no intelligence of Haidar's death from any other quarter; but, if we shall find it confirmed, we propose opening a correspondence with the Poona Darbar on the subject of the mutual advantage to be derived to both from this grand event by proper plan and concert.

From the great change this event will make in the politics of India we shall wait for instructions from you in consequence thereof, before we take any steps for the performance of the late treaty, should the Marathas, as is not improbable, now think proper to ratify it.

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1 Published by Forrest, *Selections Maratha Series*, 478-481. The treaty was signed by Mahadji Sindia on the 17th May, 1782; ratified at Calcutta on the 6th June, 1782; signed by Nana Fadnavis on the 20th December, 1782; formally exchanged on the 24th February, 1783.

No. 5. ENFORCING THE TREATY (1783—1789)

IN the words of Charles Warre Malet, the treaty of Salbai brought about "the annihilation of our power in Gujarat" (1789, S. & P. D. 39). The documents tell the tale of Bombay's downfall, in which Fatesing shared. The Bombay Government had to give up all the territorial advantages which they had secured from Fatesing, who reverted to his pre-war status of quasi-vassalage to the Poona Government. As a crowning misfortune, Bombay was ordered by the Governor-General to hand over Broach to Mahadji Sindia. The Poona Darbar were not slow to make capital out of Bombay's helplessness, and practically laid down the law as to the manner in which the treaty of Salbai was to be carried out. Fatesing was likewise treated with a high hand by Country Powers that would not have ventured to thwart his wishes in pre-Salbai days. The Bombay Government did not leave Fatesing in the lurch, they defended his interests from the encroachments of the Peshwa and the pilferings of petty Indian rulers anxious to fish in troubled waters. The relations between the Bombay Government and the Gaikwad continued to be friendly till Fatesing's death in 1790.

DOCUMENTS

1783 *Sindia's Camp, 28th February, 1783* (*1783, S. & P. D. 28*)
David Anderson to William Hornby.

Treaty ratified I have the pleasure to inform you that the treaty of peace and alliance between the English Government and the Maratha State was on the 24th instant formally and completely ratified; one copy under the seal of the Company and the signature of the Governor-General and Council being delivered to Mahadji Sindia, and another under the seal of the Peshwa and the signature of the Minister Nana Fadnavis being delivered to me as Minister of the Hon'ble Company. I beg leave to lay before you an accurate copy of the treaty in English and another in Persian, with the articles of ratification annexed to it. You have already been informed by the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council of their anxious desire that the terms, which have been agreed to, shall be strictly and with good faith adhered to on our side. Nana

Fadnavis will depute a person, who will be properly authorised (on behalf of the Peshwa) to receive charge of the several forts and territories which we have agreed to restore.

Sindia's Camp, 28th February, 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28) 1783
David Anderson to William Hornby.

Broach to Sindia

The Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council have doubtless informed you of their intention of conferring on Mahadji Sindia a grant of the fort, city and pargana of Broach, including both the Mogul and the Maratha shares. I am now employed in settling with him some conditions, which they were pleased to prescribe, regarding a reservation of the privileges of trade, previous to the delivery of the grant; after which I shall do myself the honour to address you more fully. In the meantime, as the knowledge of this circumstance will be necessary to enable you to make your arrangements in consequence of the general treaty of peace, I have thought it necessary to mention it, lest the advices transmitted to you on the subject by the Governor-General and Council should have miscarried.

Surat, 28th February, 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28) 1783
Charles Morgan to William Hornby.

Loan from Fatesing

As Captain Earle may have some influence from his long residence at Baroda, I intend to entrust the management of this business[1] to him, if you have no objection ; and I shall at the same time endeavour to borrow on the Company's account three or four lakhs of Rupees from Fatesing as the only means I know of to prevent the fatal consequences of a mutiny among the troops, which appears to me to be inevitable, if some means be not fallen upon immediately for their relief.

Bombay, 10th March, 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28) 1783
William Hornby to Charles Morgan.

Morgan's scheme rejected

The measure you propose of obtaining money from Fatesing does not correspond with our ideas, and, without answering the effect intended, may lead to consequences very embarrassing, and that may involve us in disputes with the Poona Government. Fatesing will not part with money but under the impulse of fear; and if he shall judge we are not in a condition to exact it by force, he will not part with any. A peremptory denial and disturbances in our Gujarat possessions would be the probable and perhaps not the worst consequences of a demand of this nature.

But there are other considerations which highly merit attention. Is it consistent with justice or the honour of the Company to make such demand on Fatesing? According to treaty Fatesing is only bound to furnish a body of horse during the war with the Marathas. The existence of a war with them will admit of a question, but the demand can be made on no other ground but a conclusion on our part that a war does actually exist. Such an act in us might be construed into an infringement of the late treaty made by Mr. Anderson, which

1 The business alluded to was a proposal made by Colonel Morgan to obtain from Fatesing an allowance in money, instead of the horse he had engaged himself by treaty to supply.

has received the sanction of the Governor-General and Council, and a virtual declaration of our considering it as annulled; besides, considering the stipulations regarding Fatesing made in that treaty, we do not think we can in honour form any pretensions upon him from the former treaty concluded by General Goddard, upon which the demand you propose must be grounded.

We have only further to observe, that the measure is of so delicate a nature and might lead to such consequences that, if we thought it warranted by justice or necessity, we should certainly reserve the execution of it to our own management and through an agent acting under our own instruction; but, as we do not think it warranted by either, we cannot, therefore, give our sanction to the measure.

1783 *Surat, 17th March*, 1783 (1783, *S. and P. D.* 28)
Charles Morgan to William Hornby.

Morgan's explanation

You have entirely misunderstood the tenor of my letter to your Hon'ble Board of the 28th February, 1783, as I must agree with you that it would have been the height of imprudence to have made a demand on Fatesing for a sum of money in lieu of the cavalry he had engaged to provide. But, as I intended no more than what my letter to you so plainly expresses, namely, an attempt through Captain Earle to persuade the Raja to make an allowance, it could not possibly be considered either unjustifiable or unfair, nor would it have required the interference of your Government in any respect further than what I pointed out. However, as the peace is now ratified with the Maratha States, it leaves me no room to carry my intention into execution; and I must submit to the exorbitant demands of the shroffs.

1783 *Bombay, 27th March*, 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28)
At a Select Committee.

Calcutta letter

Read letters received last night from Mr. David Anderson and the Governor-General and Council, the former advising of the complete ratification of the treaty with the Marathas, and of the intention of the Governor-General and Council to confer on Mahadji Sindia a grant of the city and pargana of Broach.

Bombay's obedience

Though we feel the deepest concern for the great loss of revenue the Hon'ble Company will sustain by this treaty, yet it is our duty, and we are accordingly resolved that it shall be strictly and with the most inviolable good faith adhered to on our part; and as it does not appear that any alteration has been made in Mr. Anderson's instructions in consequence of the death of Haidar, and the letter now before us from the Governor-General and Council, advising the ratification and the orders given in consequence to Colonel Morgan, is dated since they knew of that event, resolved that we proceed immediately to the execution of the treaty so far as depends on us, without waiting for any instructions from Bengal in consequence of our letter of the 31st December[1], and, so soon as persons properly authorised arrive from Poona to take charge of the ceded districts.

[1] See letter of 31st December 1782, in which the Bombay Government expressed the hope that Haidar Ali's death might serve as a pretext to alter the treaty of Salbai.

As the time limited for the execution of the treaty on our part expires on the 24th of next month, the necessary advices and instructions must be immediately sent to Broach, Surat, Bassein, Kalyan and Belapur to deliver up the several districts according to treaty immediately upon the arrival of Maratha agents.

Bombay orders

Ordered likewise that orders be given for all ordinance and stores belonging to the Company, and put into the several forts, since they have been in our possession, being immediately withdrawn.

The chief of Surat must be directed to receive with friendship and attention the person that may be deputed by Mahadji Sindia, and to use his endeavours with Raghoba to persuade him to accept Sindia's invitation to reside in his territories.

The article respecting Raghoba must be communicated to him, and he must be acquainted in the most express terms that it is our firm and unalterable intention to adhere inviolably to it, and that he can expect no kind of protection or support from us.

The letter from the Peshwa, mentioned by Mr. Anderson, has not yet been received; but whenever it does come to hand, we shall not fail to assure him in the most explicit manner of our desire and firm intention of cultivating the friendship of the Marathas and adhering inviolably to the terms of the treaty.

The Chief of Surat must communicate to Fatesing those articles of the treaty, which in any respect affect him, and concert with him such measures as may be necessary for carrying them into execution.

The Chief and Council of Broach must be advised of the intention of the Governor-General and Council to give up the city and pargana; and they must be peremptorily ordered not to lay out another Rupee in any of the departments, except the pay of the troops, and immediately to send to Surat all the Company's property in goods, stores and ordinance.

The battalion of sepoys in garrison there must be sent down to Bombay, if the place should be given up before the rains. The battalion at Surat will be sufficient for the garrison of the Castle, after the departure of the Bengal detachment and the districts dependent on it are given up.

The ratification of the treaty must be communicated to the Board, and it must also be signified to the army, and the necessary orders given to our marine.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28) 1783
William Hornby to David Anderson.

During the length of time that Broach has been in our possession, the Company's servants and others settled there under their protection have established a considerable property in houses and buildings, and have likewise debts and other concerns unsettled, all of which will be lost to the proprietors upon the cession of the place to Mahadji Sindia, unless due provision be previously made in your agreement with him.

Private property at Broach

Sindia's Camp, 7th April, 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28) 1783
David Anderson to William Hornby.

In obedience to the orders of the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council I have delivered to Mahadji Sindia their grant of the fort,

Cession of Broach

city and pargana of Broach, including both the Mogul and the Maratha share, agreeable to the copy which I have now the honour to enclose to you.

Mahadji Sindia has executed and delivered to me an agreement stipulating that the English may carry on trade as usual in the city and pargana of Broach, and that no other European nation shall be allowed to trade in them in any shape.

Mahadji Sindia has appointed Gopalrao to the charge of the fort, city and pargana of Broach, and his deputy Bhaskarrao will immediately proceed to receive possession of them. I beg leave to recommend to you that the possession of them be accordingly delivered over as expeditiously as possible to Bhaskarrao on his producing the sanad which has been granted by Mahadji Sindia to his Principal, Gopalrao.

Copy of grant of Broach.

To all whom these presents shall concern.

Grant of Broach to Sindia

Whereas the Hon'ble English East India Company have long been in the quiet and undisturbed possession of the fort, town and pargana of Broach, which they hold by right of conquest from the Mogul Government; and whereas it was stipulated by the 4th article of the treaty of Purandhar, dated 1st March, 1776, that the Peshwa and Maratha State do agree to give to the English Company for ever all right and title to their entire share of the city and pargana of Broach as full and complete as ever they collected from the Moguls or otherwise, without retaining claim of chauth or any other demand whatever, so that the English Company shall possess it without participation or claim of any kind; and whereas the said article is accordingly declared to be continued in full force and effect by the 3rd article of the treaty concluded at Salbai the 17th May, 1782, we, the Governor-General and Council for affairs of the British Nation in India do of our own free will and accord and on behalf of the Hon'ble Company, in testimony of the sense which we entertain of the generous conduct manifested by Maharaja Subahdar Madhavrao Sindia to the Government of Bombay at Wargaon and of his humane treatment and release of the English Gentlemen who had been delivered as hostages on that occasion, grant and make over unto the said Maharaja Subahdar Madhavrao Sindia all right, title and possession in the said fort, town and pargana of Broach, whether obtained from the Moguls or from the Marathas, including both shares, in the same manner and to the full extent in which the Hon'ble Company ever did or might hold and exercise the same either by their own right or in virtue of the above stipulations. Given under our hands and the seal of the Hon'ble Company at Fort William, this 6th day of June in the year of Our Lord 1782.

1783 *Bombay, 7th April,* 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28)

William Hornby to Warren Hastings.

Bombay obeys

On the 26th we received advice from Mr. Anderson of the Maratha peace having been formally and completely ratified on the 24th February; in consequence of which we immediately gave orders for the several cessions being made, according to the treaty, upon the arrival of Maratha agents to receive possession. The peace has also been duly proclaimed in this garrison; and whenever the letter, [*which*] Mr. Anderson

acquaints us is to be sent by the Peshwa, shall come to hand, we shall not fail to assure him in the most explicit manner of our desire and firm intentions to continue on terms of the closest amity with the Marathas.

We also received from Mr. Anderson the first intimation of your intentions to confer on Mahadji Sindia a grant of the city and pargana of Broach. We most ardently wish that the benefits from the treaty may compensate for these great sacrifices; but we have an apprehension that this last cession,exclusive of the heavy additional loss to the Company, will not be a pleasing measure to the Darbar at Poona.

Cession of Broach

During the length of time that Broach has been in our possession the Company's servants and others settled under their protection have established a considerable property in houses and buildings, and have likewise debts and other concerns unsettled, all of which will be lost to the proprietors upon the surrender of the place to Mahadji Sindia, unless due provision has been previously made in the agreement with him.

We have, therefore, wrote to Mr. Anderson on this subject, strongly recommending to him to endeavour to make due provision for the security of private property at Broach; and we request that you will please likewise enforce this point by your orders.

Bombay, 20th April, 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28) **1783**
William Hornby to Rawson Hart Boddam.

Having received accounts that the Marathas have committed a signal act of hostility by attacking and making prize of the Hon'ble Company's armed vessel, the *Ranger* Snow [*scow*?], and a fleet of boats under her convoy, we hereby direct that you do not take any further steps for the execution of our instructions, dated 27th ultimo, of making any restitution in pursuance of the late treaty, until you receive further orders from us.

Cessions suspended

Bombay, 20th April, 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28) **1783**
William Hornby to Warren Hastings.

We are much concerned to acquaint you that we have received accounts that the Company's armed vessel the *Ranger* Snow and a fleet of boats under her convoy have been attacked by the Maratha fleet and after a long resistance taken and carried into Gheria with the whole convoy.

Marathas hostile

The peace had been proclaimed at Bombay before the dispatch of this vessel, and particular orders given to the commander not to commit hostility against any Maratha vessels.

To add to our concern Colonels Macleod and Humberston and Major Shaw with several others of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's officers were on board the *Ranger*, the former as mentioned in our letter of the 7th instant proceeding to take the command of the army in the Bednore country, and the vessel and boats laden with supplies of field and artillery stores.

The capture of these vessels is so signal an act of hostility that we have judged it proper to countermand the orders for making the restitutions stipulated by the treaty, until this affair is properly accommodated.

Cessions suspended

1783 *Bombay, 21st April,* 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28)
At a Select Committee.

Read the letters of Mr. George Dick, entered under the 18th instant.

rathas hostile These letters containing advice of a direct act of hostility committed by the Maratha fleet, which is confirmed by the lascar arrived from Fort Victoria, who certifies that he left Bombay in one of the boats under the *Ranger's* convoy, and saw the *Ranger* taken after a long engagement, and the short period that remains of the term fixed for the completion of the treaty on our part, which will expire on the *Bombay orders* 24th instant, not admitting of any delay, orders have been already sent under the 20th instant to the several settlements to suspend the delivery of the districts to the Marathas until further orders; and the President now lays before us a letter he has written to the Peshwa in consequence of this signal act of hostility, and demanding the release of the vessel and the officers taken on board of her.

Ordered that the President's letter to the Peshwa be entered on this day's proceedings.

Copy of a letter to the Peshwa.

I have received advice that the treaty of peace between the English and Maratha States, settled with Mahadji Sindia by Mr. David Anderson, has been ratified and confirmed by you, and your sicca affixed thereto; and have been in long expectation of receiving a letter of friendship from you. I have notwithstanding caused the peace to be proclaimed at Bombay, and given strict orders to the Company's vessels not to commit any hostility against the vessels belonging to your sarkar.

I then hoped that the English and Marathas were become friends, and that all enmity had ceased; but advice has just been brought to me that your fleet under Dhulup has attacked and taken one of the Company's cruisers belonging to Bombay and several boats under her convoy, and carried them into Gheria. Your officer in this has not acted agreeable to friendship. I hope you will punish him. I likewise desire that you will give orders for the cruiser and the boats with their cargoes being immediately given up; and as there were several officers on board belonging to His Majesty's and the Company's service, I desire they may be well treated and immediately released, that our friendship may continue and be strengthened.

1783 *Broach, 22nd April,* 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28)
John Halsey to William Hornby.

Conspiracy in Broach and Fatesing It is with much concern we have now to acquaint you of our having received intelligence of a dangerous conspiracy forming in this town to seize upon the place. The late Nawab's son and relations residing here are held out as the ostensible persons who are to profit by the intended change in the government; but we have strong reason to believe both Fatesing and the Nawab of Cambay are deeply concerned in the business; the latter has marched, with some force to Dewan, situated on the banks of the Mahi, which being a most unusual circumstance gives strength to the suspicions entertained against him. What may be his motive in taking this part we cannot conjecture; but we

can easily suppose the attributed conduct of Fatesing to the jealousy he entertains of Mahadji Sindia.

As it seems this plan has long been in agitation, and consequently as we know not how soon it is intended to be carried into execution, we have taken the liberty to exceed the orders received from the Hon'ble the Governor and Council relative to the requisition directed to be made to Colonel Morgan; and having this day made him acquainted with our apprehensions, we have requested two battalions may be immediately marched to Broach; by this means we hope to crush the conspiracy in the bud; and indeed, could we have implicitly trusted to the fidelity of the battalion in garrison here, we should not have deemed so large a requisition necessary; but, finding a great part of the private sepoys already deserting from the intelligence of the intended cession of the place, and apprehensive, as the remainder are chiefly inhabitants of Broach, they may be but too well affected to a cause which promises the restoration of their ancient masters, we flatter ourselves our conduct in this instance will meet your approval.

When we collect further information on this disagreeable subject, we shall make it known to your Hon'ble Board as well as the steps which we shall then consider necessary to be taken on this alarming occasion.

Sindia's Camp, 3rd May, 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28) 1783
David Anderson to William Hornby.

Additional treaty

Since I had the honour to address you under date the 16th ultimo I have in compliance with instructions from the Governor-General and Council of Bengal concluded an additional treaty with Mahadji Sindia on behalf of the Peshwa, containing two articles which were submitted to the Governor-General and Council as necessary for the better preservation of peace and friendship between the English Government and Maratha State. Copies of this treaty have been transmitted by Mahadji Sindia and me to Poona and Fort William for ratification. I have also the honour to enclose a copy of it to you, accompanied with an English translation.

Translation of an additional treaty, between the Hon'ble Company and the Peshwa of the Maratha State. 1783

Additional treaty of 26, 4, 1783

Whereas a treaty of friendship between the Hon'ble Company and the Peshwa Pandit Pradhan having been ratified and completed on the 21st day of Rabial-awal of the year 1197 of the Hijra, and the following additions, for the increase of the friendship and concord of the two Governments having been considered and approved of by both parties, are hereby agreed to by Mr. David Anderson on the part of the Hon'ble Company, and Maharaja Subahdar Madhavrao Sindia on the part of the Peshwa, and are accordingly to be held binding on both parties.

In the 11th article of the treaty of peace relating to the mutual intercourse of ships the words "according to former custom" not having been inserted, it is now, therefore, explained that the intercourse of friendship shall be carried on according to former custom.

It is agreed to between the Hon'ble Company and the Peshwa Madhavrao Pandit Pradhan that, if any chief, merchant, or other per-

son should hereafter flee from the territories of the Hon'ble Company to those of the Peshwa, or from the territories of the Peshwa to those of the Company, no protection shall be afforded to such persons by either party.

Concluded near Gwalior on the 22nd day of Jamadi-al-awal of the year of the Hijra 1197, conformable to the 26th day of April, 1783, Christian era.

1783 *Bombay, 10th May,* 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28)
Translation of a letter from Madhavrao Narayanrao Peshwa, dated 2nd May, 1783, *and received the 8th following.*

Vessels released

I have received Your Honour's very agreeable letter, and it gave me satisfaction. In this Your Honour says, that Mahadjirao Sindia and Mr. David Anderson have settled the agreements of peace between the English and Maratha State; that you have proclaimed the news of peace to all the people at Bombay, giving orders not to commit hostilities with this sarkar's vessels. Now Dhulup belonging to this sarkar has taken a Bombay vessel with botellas and carried them into Gheria. You, therefore, desire that I would order him to release them, as well as the King's officers that were on them directly —all which I observe; and answer that Mahadjirao Sindia has presented his azri or request to me, saying Mr. Anderson came from Calcutta, who talks regarding peace, and that the agreements are settled; from which I understand it; but the rule of government is that after all the articles of agreement are complied with by the English, the King's officers and the vessels ought to be released. However, as Your Honour have wrote me on the matter of release in a friendly way, I have upon your account ordered the said Dhulup to release the English officers and the vessels. I hope they and the vessels will arrive to Your Honour safe and shortly; the English ought to, and will comply with, all the articles of the treaty What can be said more?

1783 *Bombay, 12th May,* 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28)
William Hornby to Warren Hastings.

Orders revoked

We have the pleasure to acquaint you that the Poona Government has given orders for the release of our vessels and the surviving captured officers, and that we shall in consequence proceed immediately to carry the treaty into execution on our part.

We understand Colonel Humberston and Major Shaw have died from wounds received in the engagement.

1783 *Bombay, 15th May,* 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28)
William Hornby to the Peshwa.

Bombay not in fault

I have received your friendly letter, and it gave me great satisfaction to hear Your Highness had sent orders for the release of the English officers and vessels. I observe you say it is the rule of government that after all the articles of agreement are complied with by the English, the King's officers and the vessels ought to be released. To which I answer, how can the English comply with the treaty until you write that there is a peace and send persons properly authorised from yourself to receive the districts? A treaty is not binding upon one party

only; and what could I think when I saw our vessels taken by your fleet, after I had been acquainted that you had agreed to the treaty and that your sicca had been affixed to it? I am, however, obliged to you for having released the officers and vessels upon my account; and I hope the memory of this disagreeable affair will be worn away by future good offices and acts of friendship. I now assure you of my sincere desire that there should be firm peace and friendship between the English and your sarkar. Great advantages may be produced thereby to both nations. I also assure you that there shall be no delay on my part in complying fully with the articles of the late treaty, which I have been ready from the beginning, and am now ready to comply with strictly and fully the moment you send a person properly authorised by you to receive and take possession of the several districts in behalf of your sarkar.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28) 1783

Translation of a letter from Madhavrao Narayan Peshwa, dated 28th May, 1783, *and received the 2nd June following.*

Peshwa's requests for written orders

I have received Your Honour's friendly letter, and it gave me satisfaction.

Your Honour therein says that the following, I wrote to you before, that it is the rule of government that, after all the articles of agreement are complied with by the English, the King's officers and the vessels ought to be released. To this Your Honour's reply [*is*] that how can the English comply with the treaty until I write that there is peace, and send persons properly authorised to receive the districts, because the treaty is not binding upon one party only; that Your Honour was obliged to me for having ordered the vessels taken by Dhulup to be released; that you assure me of your desire that there should be a firm peace and friendship between our both sarkars; that great advantages may be produced thereby to them; that there shall be no delay in complying fully with the articles of the treaty; that to this Your Honour has been, from the beginning and is now ready to comply with the moment a proper person comes from me to receive and take possession of the districts—all which I observe, and with regard to sending a proper man to receive the districts I answer that Your Honour will send to me your written orders to return the districts, thanas and forts agreeable to the treaty; after which I will send them to every mahal and take possession of the forts, thanas and countries. Your Honour assures me of your desire that there should be a fast friendship between our both sarkars, and that great advantages may be produced to them thereby, which is right, and on which I am of the same opinion on my part. Your Honour will always advise me with your good health. What can be said more?

Bombay, 5th June, 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28) 1783

At a Select Committee.

Cession of territory

The *Ranger* with Colonel Macleod and the surviving officers having arrived here the 29th ultimo, and the Peshwa having pointed out the mode he prefers for receiving possession of the places to be restored, resolved that every necessary measure on our part be forthwith taken for an immediate compliance with the treaty, and that according to

the Peshwa's request orders be sent to Poona addressed to the Chiefs and Residents in charge of the several districts to be given up, directing the immediate delivery of the places according to treaty to such persons as may be sent by the Peshwa to receive possession, and that according to the custom observed in country-correspondence the orders to be sent to Poona be given under the signature of the President only, and that other orders be at the same time sent by the Committee to the several subordinates, enjoining the most punctual and immediate compliance with the orders signed by the President.

Cession of Broach The President acquaints us that he has received advice from the Chief of Surat of the arrival there of Bhaskarrao, deputed by Mahadji Sindia to receive possession of the city and pargana of Broach, and that this is the person mentioned by Mr. David Anderson, and was the bearer of the letter from him, dated 7th April and received here the 25th ultimo.

Resolved in obedience to the instructions from the Governor-General and Council, dated 10th March, and in conformity to their grant or sanad, that the fort, town and district of Broach be delivered to the above-mentioned deputy from Mahadji Sindia on his producing the sanad as mentioned by Mr. David Anderson in his said letter of the 7th April.

1783 *Bombay, 5th June,* 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28)

Translation of a letter from Madhavrao Narayan Peshwa, dated 28th May, 1783, *and received 2nd June following.*

Release of ships and officers I have received Your Honour's letter, and it gave me satisfaction. Your Honour therein says that by a boat, which came from Geriah in 6 days, Your Honour understands that the Company's vessel as well as the botell s have been unloaded, and that all the officers were still prisoners; that, therefore, Your Honour desires that I would send another order to release the officers with the vessels, all which I observe; and answer that the order which was issued to Dhulup to release the vessels must have taken up some days to reach him; and he must have released the officers and the vessels agreeable thereto. Now I have in consequence of Your Honour's request given directions for sending him another order, and he will release the officers with the vessels Your Honour will always correspond by letters, giving me an account of your good health. What can be said more?

1783 *Bombay, 7th June,* 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28)

William Hornby to Madhavrao Narayan Peshwa.

Ships and officers I have received your two friendly letters with great satisfaction; and agreeable to your promise the Hon'ble Company's vessels and the officers, who survived the unfortunate engagement, have been released from Gheria and are arrived at Bombay.

Orders forwarded As you have acquainted me with your desire that I should send you my written orders for the restitution of the several places according to the treaty, I am very ready to finish this business in the manner that is agreeable to you. I, therefore, now send with this letter my written orders for the Chiefs of Surat, Broach, Thana, Bassein, Kalyan and Belapur; on receipt of which they will immediately and

without fail deliver to such persons as you may depute for that purpose full and complete possession of the several forts, places and districts under their charge, which are stipulated by the late treaty to be restored to your sarkar. For your satisfaction I send a copy of the order that you may understand the contents; and it will be for the advantage of both States that you should take possession of the places without loss of time.

Bombay, 13th June, 1783(1783, *S. & P. D.* 28) 1783
Translation of an agreement from Sindia, granting to the English the exclusive privilege of trade in the city and pargana of Broach.

Sindia's promise

This is to certify that, as the Governor-General and Council have of their own free will and accord and in behalf of the Company conferred upon me their entire right to the two shares of the fort, city and pargana of Broach, I have, therefore, accepted of the same and will retain them always in my own possession; and I hereby agree that the English shall carry on trade as usual in the said city and pargana, and no improper molestation shall be offered to them; and also I will not permit any other European nation, excepting the English, to trade in any shape in the said city and pargana. Written on the 17th of Rabialsani of the year 1197 of the Hijra corresponding with the 21st day of March 1783 of the Christian era.

Bombay, 19th June, 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 28) 1783
William Hornby to Warren Hastings.

Peshwa's request granted

We have the pleasure to acquaint you that every obstacle to the complete execution of the treaty seems now to be entirely removed. The *Ranger,* as before advised, is arrived at Bombay with Colonel Macleod and the other officers who survived the engagement; and the President soon after received a letter from the Peshwa in answer to the one mentioned in our address of the 28th ultimo. The Peshwa having therein pointed out the mode he prefers for receiving possession of the places to be restored, we immediately transmitted to Poona, agreeable to his desire, written orders addressed to the Chiefs and Residents in charge of the several districts to be given up, directing the immediate delivery of the places according to treaty to such persons as might be sent by the Peshwa to receive them, and enforcing these orders by others sent directly to the other settlements.

Broach ceded

The agent deputed by Mahadji Sindia to receive possession of Broach having arrived at Surat, we have, in obedience to your orders dated 10th March and in conformity to the terms of your grant, given orders for the fort, town and district of Broach being delivered into his possession.

Bombay, 5th July, 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 29) 1783
Translation of a letter from Madhavrao Narayan Peshwa, dated the 25th June, 1783, *and received the 2nd July following.*

Peshwa's claims

I received Your Honour's written orders to the Chiefs of Surat, Broach, Thana, Bassein, Kalyan and Belapur, to deliver the places up to this sarkar, but the order for Ahmadabad has not come, nor those for the country of Fatesing Gaikwad, notwithstanding a clause

having been inserted in the treaty to restore that country. I, therefore, write that Your Honour will send to this sarkar your separate orders for Ahmadabad and the country of Fatesing Gaikwad; there should be no difference in our agreements. The amildars from this sarkar, are setting out to receive the places and districts at Surat, Broach, Thana, Bassein, Kalyan, Belapur, &ca; and I will write you on your Chiefs delivering them the places and districts agreeable to your orders.

1783 *Bombay, 8th July, 1783* (1783, *S.& P. D.* 29)
At a Select Committee.

Fatesing's right

The Peshwa's demand of an order for the restitution of Ahmadabad is very perplexing to us. The treaty, which is now referred to for our guidance on this point, being far from giving any satisfactory solution of our doubts, and having no instructions from the Governor-General and Council further than to fulfill strictly every condition of the treaty depending upon us. There is no mention whatever made of Ahmadabad throughout the whole treaty, and we have, therefore, examined very strictly every article relating to the restitution in general and to the Gaikwad, or that can in any shape affect or be applied to Ahmadabad. In the first article it is stipulated that all countries, cities, &ca, which have been taken from the Peshwa during the war and have come into possession of the English, shall be delivered up to the Peshwa. The explanatory clause certainly excepts Ahmadabad from the restitutions stipulated by this article, as Ahmadabad has not come into possession of the English, the conquest of it being undertaken for Fatesing under the obligation of a previous treaty, and the place formally surrendered to him in consequence of that treaty. We can see no use or meaning for the clause, unless it be applied to Ahmadabad and Gwalior, every other place reduced in the course of the war having been retained in our possession, and consequently fully under the description of the article. It is true a post was maintained in Ahmadabad for some time after its reduction by the desire of Fatesing; but this has been long withdrawn by the express command of the Governor-General and Council in their letter to General Goddard, dated 11th June, 1781, for reasons therein fully explained, and which it would be painful on this occasion to repeat. We shall make no further application of them than is necessary for our instruction on the points under consideration. One of the reasons assigned for this command was to preclude all future expectations or claims, which might be grounded upon the continuance of our garrison; and we must conclude this circumstance was attended to by Mr. Anderson in forming this article, and that the explanatory clause was inserted purposely to guard against the present demand, otherwise, as we observed before, we can see no use or meaning to which it can be applied.

Whatever may be the purpose of this clause or the intention of the treaty, we have no means left, as our troops are withdrawn, of putting Ahmadabad into possession of the Peshwa. Even if its restitution had been expressly stipulated, we should have had no further relief to our embarrassment than being ascertained as to the intention of the treaty; for our power would still be unequal to the performance. We should in such case indeed have hoped for instructions from the

Governor-General and Council; and the intention of the treaty being clearly understood, we might even have anticipated their instructions by a proper application to Fatesing.

The 5th and 7th articles can in no shape be applied to Ahmadabad.

The 8th article stipulates that the territory which has long been the established jagir of the Gaikwads, that is to say, whatever territory Fatesing possessed at the commencement of the present war, shall hereafter and for ever remain on the usual footing in his possession. This can relate only to the jagirs and territory Fatesing possessed at the commencement of the war, and cannot by the most strained inference or construction be applied to Ahmadabad, which was neither his jagir or in his possession before the war. This article does not express that Fatesing shall hold no more country than he possessed at the commencement of the war, or that the exchange and partition of Gujarat made by General Goddard is annulled; but it is needless to insist further on this point. In a treaty there can be no conditions understood; every act or consequence to result from it must be specifically mentioned and expressed; and in this treaty there is an express clause in the first article, which operates against the present demand.

If the intention of the treaty corresponded with our opinion of the expression, Fatesing will for the present be the only apparent gainer, as the Company are to restore the possessions they received from him in exchange for Ahmadabad, though he will still retain that city; but in whatever manner this point may be determined by the Governor-General and Council, it is to be hoped that the Company will not be made responsible for the restitution of Ahmadabad any more than for Fatesing's regular payment of the tribute.

Gaikwad's country

Our chief concern on this occasion arises from the pleas that may be made for delay, so long as this affair continues in suspense, to which the demand of orders for the restitution of the Gaikwad country may further contribute. We are sensible that by the treaty the Company will be deprived of this country; but then it is to be restored to the Gaikwads from whom we received it, and not to the Peshwa; and orders have been duly sent to Surat and Broach for that purpose.

Resolved that the following answer be sent to the Peshwa's letter, and that our doubts and difficulties in consequence of this demand be stated to the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council and to Mr. David Anderson.

Bombay, 8th July, 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 29)
William Hornby to the Peshwa.

Carrying out the treaty

I have received your friendly letter which gave me great pleasure.

You take notice therein that you have not received an order for Ahmadabad or for the country of Fatesing Gaikwad, and desire that orders may be sent to you for the delivery of those places. It is my wish and earnest desire to perform without fail every condition of the treaty that [*it*] is in my power to perform, of which I have before assured Your Highness and given you the strongest proof by sending you orders for the delivery of every place that has come into possession of the English, agreeable to the treaty. I beg you will believe that

truth is in my heart, and that my friendship to Your Highness is without deceit.

Ahmadabad The present treaty was made by the Governor-General and Council of Calcutta; and it is right and proper that I should act exactly agreeable thereto without alteration or difference in the smallest point. I do not see it written in the said treaty that Ahmadabad is to be restored to your sarkar; and if it had even been settled in that manner, Your Highness must know very well that it is not in my power to restore it, as Ahmadabad has been for a long time past in possession of Fatesing Gaikwad, and the English have no troops there. I will write immediately to the Governor-General and Council at Calcutta and to Mr. David Anderson about this business; and I doubt not it will be speedily settled with justice and satisfaction to Your Highness. There is not one anna advantage to my Government by Ahmadabad remaining in possession of Fatesing Gaikwad.

Gaikwad's country Your Highness likewise desires that orders may be sent for the Gaikwad country. I understand fully by the treaty that this country is to be taken from the Company, and I shall accordingly faithfully give it up; but it should be restored to Fatesing Gaikwad from whom the Company received it; and I have, agreeable to the treaty, long ago sent orders to the Chiefs at Surat and Broach to surrender the said country to such persons as may be sent by Fatesing to receive it, in the same manner that the country belonging to your sarkar is to be restored to such persons as may be deputed by Your Highness.

1783 *Bombay, 9th July,* 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 29)
William Hornby to Warren Hastings.

Ahmadabad Whatever may be the purpose of the clause in the first article or the intention of the treaty with respect to Ahmadabad, we have no means left, as the troops are withdrawn, of putting that city into possession of the Peshwa. Even if its restitution had been expressly stipulated, we should have little further relief to our embarrassment upon the present demand than being ascertained as to the intention of the treaty; for our power would still be unequal to the performance. We should indeed in such case have hoped for instructions from you how far to interfere in exacting a compliance; and, the intention of the treaty being clearly understood, we might even have anticipated your instructions by a proper application to Fatesing.

Gaikwad's country We did immediately, in compliance with Mr. Anderson's letter of the 28th February, which has been repeated and enforced by you, transmit the earliest intelligence to Fatesing of those articles of the treaty, which in any respect affected him, and gave orders to the Chief of Surat to concert with him such measures as may be necessary for carrying them into execution. The articles were in consequence duly transmitted to Fatesing; but we have no advice of any further measures being taken, nor do we understand that the Company have any further part to take than to surrender to Fatesing the districts they received from him in consequence of the treaty made by General Goddard, and which will be done agreeable to our orders whenever he may send to demand possession.

Bombay, 10th September, 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 29) 1783
William Hornby to Rawson Hart Boddam.

Broach properties

I am directed by the Hon'ble the President and Select Committee to communicate to you that they have information from Mr. David Anderson of Mahadji Sindia having sent to Bhaskarrao a list of the property in houses belonging to the English Gentlemen at Broach, with directions to settle with you a fair and adequate compensation for the property of each Gentleman; and on receipt of Bhaskarrao's answer he will give immediate orders for the payment of the money.

Bombay, 11th October, 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 29) 1783
Letter from Warren Hastings, dated Fort William, 25th August, 1783.

We have received your letters of 9th and 10th ultimo, by the *True Briton*.

Ahmadabad to Peshwa

By the 8th article of the treaty with the Marathas it is declared that whatever territory Fatesing Gaikwad possessed at the commencement of the war shall hereafter for ever remain on the usual footing in his possession, and the said Fatesing shall from the date of the treaty being complete pay for the future to the Peshwa the tribute as usual previous to the present war, and shall perform such services and be subject to such obedience as have long been established and customary; no claim shall be made on the said Fatesing by the Peshwa for the period that is past. This article, we think, clearly states the relative situation of Fatesing to the Peshwa, that is to say, whatever forts or territories or revenues belonged to the Peshwa before the commencement of the war and are now in possession of Fatesing, are to be restored to the Peshwa.

Gaikwad's country

In like manner whatever forts, territories or revenues belonged to Fatesing before the breaking out of the war, and are now in the possession the Peshwa, are to be restored to Fatesing. If the fort and town of Ahmadabad belonged to the Peshwa, he is of course entitled to them again; if to Fatesing, he will retain possession of them; but if, as we understand to have been the case, an equal partition of property were held by each in the land and revenues of that place, the same rights and division are now to be restored; and, in short, Fatesing is to be replaced with respect to the Maratha Government literally in the same situation in which he stood before the war. This is the plain and unequivocal sense of the 8th article of the treaty; it should be so explained to Fatesing with a requisition to him to conform to it accordingly. If he shall refuse to accede to it, he will consequently forfeit the Company's protection in the benefits of the treaty; and if he shall persist in retaining possession of the place by force of arms, which is become the right of the Peshwa by the treaty, and Mahadji Sindia, who is the guarantee of the treaty, shall apply for the Company's assistance to compel him to restore them, we are bound and cannot refuse to grant that assistance.

Bombay, 31st October, 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 29) 1783
William Hornby to the Peshwa.

Ahmadabad

Your Highness wrote to me some time ago regarding Ahmadabad and the country of the Gaikwads; and I then acquainted you that, not

having power to settle your demand, I had written to the Governor-General at Calcutta for his instructions.

I have in these days received an answer from the Governor-General, who, having considered your demand with justice, thinks it is right and agreeable to the treaty that Ahmadabad should be restored to you upon the same footing you held it before the war, that is, allowing to Fatesing such share of power and revenues as he enjoyed before the place was taken by the English army. The Governor-General says it is agreeable to the treaty that Fatesing shall be again placed exactly in the same situation with respect to your Government as he stood in before the war.

I shall now acquaint Fatesing by letter with what is settled in the treaty regarding him, and shall make a requisition to him to conform fully thereto. In this and all other points I shall always be ready to act agreeably to the treaty.

1783 *Bombay, 31st October, 1783* (1783, *S. & P. D.* 29)
William Hornby to Fatesing.

Meaning of treaty

It is stipulated in the late treaty between the English Company and the Maratha sarkar, and has been before signified to you by Mr. Boddam, the Chief of Surat, that whatever territory Fatesing Gaikwad possessed at the commencement of the war shall hereafter and forever remain on the usual footing in his possession, and the said Fatesing shall from the date of the treaty being complete pay for the future to the Peshwa the tribute as usual previous to the war, and shall perform such service and be subject to such obedience as have been long established and customary. No claim shall be made on the said Fatesing by the Peshwa for the period that is past.

Agreeable to this treaty, whatever forts, territories or revenues belonged to the Peshwa before the war, and are now in your possession, are to be restored to the Peshwa. In like manner any forts, territories and revenues that belonged to you before the war, and may be now in possession of the Peshwa, are to be restored to you. In short, it is the intention of the treaty that you shall be placed again in the same situation with respect to the Maratha Government as you stood in before the war.

Ahmadabad to be ceded

The English Company have already faithfully restored every fort and district they received from you; but you have not yet restored Ahmadabad to the Maratha Government, which was given you in exchange for those districts, so that you now hold Ahmadabad in addition to the territory you possessed before the war. This is contrary to the intention of the treaty. The Peshwa has demanded from me to restore Ahmadabad to the Maratha Government, and I have received instructions from the Governor-General at Calcutta regarding this demand. In consequence thereof I now require you to conform fully to the treaty and according thereto to restore the city of Ahmadabad and its territory to the Peshwa. Any revenues or rights that you enjoyed therein, before the place was taken by the English army, will be continued to you as heretofore.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1783 (1783, *S. & P. D.* 29) 1783
Translation of a letter from Madhavrao Narayan Peshwa, dated 26th November, 1783, *and received 3rd December following.*

Ahmadabad

I have received Your Honour's letter, and it gave me satisfaction. Your Honour therein says: That I wrote to you some time ago regarding Ahmadabad and the country of Fatesingrao Gaikwad; on which you wrote to the Governor-General at Calcutta; to which you received an answer that Ahmadabad should be restored upon the same footing that this sarkar held it before the war, allowing to Fatesingrao Gaikwad such share of power and revenues as he enjoyed before.

Peshwa and Fatesing

A friendship was concluded between this sarkar and the English, and a treaty was settled on both sides, in which the business of the said Gaikwad is included, agreeable to which the Company have sent you an answer to your letter; which is right; but the Gaikwad abovementioned disputes about a pargana of 17 villages and on other matters, to whom I have sent an order. It is well, if he conducts himself properly.

Bombay, 25th July, 1784 (1784, *S. & P. D.* 31) 1784
At a Consultation.

Cambay's claim

Extract of a letter from Mr. Robert Holford, Resident at Cambay, dated 16th March, 1784 to the Hon'ble Rawson Hart Boddam, Esqr.

Najam Khan has observed to me that the agreement made between the Hon'ble Company and the late Nawab respecting the Phurja Gate is at an end, since the peace with the Maratha Empire has lost the chauth, which was given him in consideration of his ceding the gate to us.

Bombay, 25th July, 1784 (1784, *S. & P. D.* 31) 1784
At a Consultation.

Claim admitted

Signed the following letter to Surat in consequence of the above extract.

To Thomas Day, Chief at Surat.

You will please to issue your orders to the Resident at Cambay to deliver over charge of the Phurja Gate of that city, now in the possession of the Hon'ble Company, to the Nawab.

Surat, 19th December, 1784 (1784,-85, *S. F.* 24) 1784
Letter to Bombay.

Fatesing and Nawab

The Chief having laid before us some letters and papers relative to a dispute which at present subsists between the Nawab and Fatesing, copy translates thereof are now enclosed for your information, also a copy of the Chief's Minute upon the occasion.

In consequence of the Nawab's and Fatesing's agents desiring the Chief to settle the dispute as soon as possible, conformable to practice which has always been observed in similar cases, and the Chief desiring two Gentlemen might be appointed to assist him in the business, it being of importance, Messrs Green and Crokett were accordingly appointed; and the Chief, from the Committee, has acquainted us that they have had a meeting with Sidi Jafar for the Nawab and a person sent on the part of Fatesing, but without coming to any accommodation; since when, several parties of Fatesing's horse had molested the

roads near Surat and stopped carts of grain, etc. coming into the town; that he, the Chief, had by desire of the Committee wrote a suitable letter to Fatesing on the occasion, to which not any reply has yet been received.

1784 *Surat, 19th December*, 1784 (1784, *S. & P. D.* 31)
Thomas Day to Rawson Hart Boddam.

Nawcb and Fatesing

The Chief having laid before us some letters and papers relative to a dispute which at present subsists between the Nawab and Fatesing, copy translates thereof are now enclosed for your information, also copy of the Chief's Minute upon the occasion.

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Copy of the Chief's Minute, respecting the dispute between Fatesing and the Nawab.

Dangers ahead

The Chief acquaints the Board that four days ago Fatesing's agent waited on him to deliver a letter from his Master, which was only to advise that the Nawab's behaviour lately had been such that he could not refrain from complaining of him, hoped everything would be settled by us in an amicable manner, and for particulars referred to the bearer. Fatesing's agent then began many stories, but the Chief desired he would put it in writing; which he did; and the day before yesterday came with a paper, which and its translate he now lays before the Board. That yesterday he came again and desired the Chief would send to the Nawab to withdraw sepoys he had sent on account of the present dispute into the several villages, otherwise he would be obliged to send them away. That, in answer, the Chief desired that everything might remain quiet, until this dispute was settled, and he would send to the Nawab about his sepoys; which he accordingly did and received for answer that, *till* his demands on the several villages be complied with, he could not think of recalling the troops he had sent. The Chief thinks it necessary to remark that, if the Nawab does not think it necessary to recall the troops he had sent, he is fearful some ill-consequences may ensue, as Fatesing's agent assured him he could not permit of their staying in the villages belonging to his Master; and should they not be recalled in consequence of what he requested, his Master's troops would soon send them away.

Translation of a letter from Fatesingrao Gaikwad to the Chief, received 4th December, 1784.

Fatesing's grievance

The subjects are very much molested by the Nawab and the Bakhshi, and have complained to me for redress. I have ordered Hari

Appaji to settle, and shall afterwards send necessaries from the sarkar. If any hindrance or trouble happen to the city [*Surat*] in the way of friendship, it is improper; and therefore you will properly and justly tell to the Nawab and Bakhshi what you think right, that they do not give trouble to the places unjustly; but what is right, he may do. In this manner by your means it may be settled. I have ordered Hari Appaji to you, and from him you will know particulars. In case the Nawab and Bakhshi will not attend to you, agreeable to my order, Hari Appaji will make disturbances with the town and shall punish the Mogul's people; this you will certainly observe. Mahipatrao, karkun of the sarkar, should talk with you.

Translation of articles given in writing[1] *by Hari Pant, Sarsubah of the Gaikwad Chorasi pargana.*
[*Or*] *Complaints of the Gaikwad's Head-Subah to Mr. Day against the sarkar of the Nawab of Surat regarding the undermentioned parganas, dated the 11th Muharram.* (1784-85, *S. F.* 24)

1st complaint

1. The Nawab every year paying khandni[2] for all wazifahs[3] formerly, and this year refusing what has been paid in the time of the Hon'ble Company.

[*Or*] Tribute has from formely been paid yearly for all the wazifahs, but this year a dispute is arisen that the tribute was also paid in the Government of the Company. (1784-85, *S. F.* 24).

2nd complaint

2. The Nawab and Bakhshi this year in staking new wazifahs in the undermentioned villages of the above pargana, for some villages have made writing, and for some villages have not yet made writing, and in all places have sent sepoys.

Sanya	village	300	Bighas.
Althan	,,	20	,,
Kimbasta	,,	40	,,
Vadode	,,	40	,,
Bhimrad	,,	,,	,,
Dindoly	,,	,,	,,
Dentoora	,,	,,	,,
Libait	,,	,,	,,
Moheny	,,	,,	,,
Renode	,,	,,	,,
Pardy Condely	,,	,,	,,
Caper Dera	,,	,,	,,
Bhurthana	,,	,,	,,

[*Or*] The Nawab Sahib, as well as the Bakhshi are making new wazifahs in the villages of the parganas. They have purchased wazifahs

1 The English translation of Fatesing's articles of complaint, as recorded in the 1784 Secret and Political Department Diary, 31, is so clumsy and defective as to be in many places unintelligble. By way of elucidating their meaning each article is followed by the parallel reading of the 1784-85 Surat Factory Diary, 24. These documents are of importance, because they show to what extent Fatesing shared in the defeat of the Bombay Government; which may be gathered from the general tone of the Nawab's reply.

2 *Khandni*, a contribution levied from a village as revenue for the paramount power (Whitworth).

3 *Wazifahs* land granted either free of rent or at a quit-rent by the Muhammadan Government to kazis or other meritorious persons (Whitworth).

in some of the villages, and in other they have as yet not, and have set their people at the following villages to recover, *viz*. Seniah, Doovad, Bhimrad, Vindoly, Dantorah, Bimavat, Mohony, Kunod, Pardee Cundee, Capoodra, Bhar Nava (1784-85, *S. F.* 24).

3rd complaint

3. The Bakhshi has put a new chauki of Dingmar, which was prevented and stopped in the time of the Hon'ble Company, formerly received one pice for each cart, and now receiving one pice for each bullock.

[*Or*] The Bakhshi has set a new chauki at Dingmar, which was suspended in the Company's time, but he has now set it on foot again; formerly it was usual to recover a pice for each cart, and now he recovers a pice for each ox. (1784-85, *S. F.* 24)

4th complaint

4. From the carts of batty, for the dakhala or certificate, except the last one, is now receiving the custom, formerly was no custom for carts of dakhala or certificate, but now receive.

[*Or*] In these days the Nawab charges customs on batty carts, although they have certificates; which was not heretofore usual, but now he has made this new custom. (1784-85, *S. F.* 24)

5th complaint

5. Formerly, except Gandevi pargana, there was no thana of Mogul in all parganas; the revenue of Mogul was collected from on the town-gates; and whatever was remaining balance in end of the year was sending man to the sarsubah, who wrote a letter to the kamavisdars, was ordering to the desais, and was made them to pay the balance; and now in all parganas have set the thanas of Mogul, in each thana have sent about 40 or 50 sepoys, the charge of which increasing in parganas.

[*Or*] There was no Mogul's thana formerly in the pargana, excepting at Gandevi; the Mogul used to recover his share at the gates of the town; and at th end of the season he used to make an application to the Head-Subah, sending his man to him for the balance that remained due, and obtain his letter to the kamavisdars, who used to direct the zamindars to pay the balance directly; now he has set thanas in all the parganas, ordering 40 or 50 men at each thana, by which means the parganas pay more than usual. (1784-85, *S. F.* 24)

6th complaint

6. Formerly, in the daysof Madhavrao and Rudraji, [1]what was established rule of chauth, against to that not paying real money, and have destroyed the settlement of chauth, therefore bid him discharge the money of chauth agreeable to usual settlement of chauth, and go on accordingly, and new chauki of Dingmar is yet continued, from the income of which from the beginning to this day are to pay the share of chauth and then after the chauki to be stopped.

[*Or*] The Nawab does not pay the chauth in the same manner as he used to do to Madhavrao and Rudraji, and has infringed the rule and custom. The Chief should, therefore, issue an order that the chauth may be paid to us as usual, and not break the rule. A new chauki at Dingmar still continues. The Chief should, therefore, cause the chauth to be paid on the produce of that chauki from its commencement to this day, and withdraw the same. (1784-85, *S. F.* 24)

7th-8th complaint

7-8. In the Ghala pargana formerly the revenue of the Mogul was Rs. 9,000, when one Bhana Dhunji Desai came to manage the affair; some

1 Two chauthias of Fatesing.

people vainly informed the Nawab and Bakhshi that said desai received every year Rupees 5,000 by the name of Mogul, beside [*in addition to*] settled jamabandi; for which the Bakhshi laid hold of him, and punished him properly, received Rupees 60,000 and released him; when said desai gone out of town, and by his good fortune again got management in his possession and intended to make dispute upon the city, the Bakhshi heard it, sent message to return his said penalty and not to do any hindrance to this city; said desai became sick, and went to his house, and being defunct, the content of penalty not being paid on that day. The Bakhshi became angry upon all other desais; beside nine thousand Rupees usual, took in writing Rupees, 5,000 more for nazranah or a present; and, agreeable to that made an account in last year, took in writing a bond of Rupees 18,000 from all zamindars, Therefore Rupees 60,000 of penalty and said bond of Rupees 18,000 are to be returned, and as usual the revenue of Mogul may collect from on the town-gates, that the dispute cannot rise up again.

[*Or*] The Nawab takes more money than the jamabandi of the Mogul, upon the plea of nazranah, sukhdi and sadir, out of all the parganas and mahals, which may be prevented. Kamrej does from formerly pay to the Moguls Rs. 9,000. When Bhana Dhunji, the desai, was become wealthy, his enemies told the Nawab and Bakhshi that the Bhana recovered Rs. 5,000 besides the Mogul's jamabandi, and appropriated it to his own use. Thereupon the Bakhshi took hold of him, punished him, and took from him Rs. 60,000 as a fine, and set him at liberty. On his arrival without the town and restoring him to his power, he wished to raise a disturbance against the town. On hearing which, the Bakhshi sent him word to take the fine back and not cause disturbance. The desai returned home sick and soon after died. Therefore the business remained unsettled and the fine unreturned to him. At the same time the Bakhshi threatened all the zamindars and took their writing for Rs. 3,000 more as a nazrana besides the above-mentioned Rs. 9,000; agreeable to which account he made them indebted for a balance of Rs. 18,000 and took their bond for the same last year. He, therefore, desired the amount of the fine, being Rs. 60,000, may be ordered to be refunded, and the bond for Rs. 18,000 returned. The Nawab may receive the Mogul's share at the gates, by doing which the disturbance will be stopped.

8. The Moguls used to recover their share from the parganas of Ghala in proportion to the produce or income, whereas last year they received Rupees 7,500 and at the same rate settled the income for the next year, they are very pressing with the zamindars for the payment thereof; therefore it is hoped that an order may be issued to prevent unreasonable demands, and to go on as usual. (1784-85, *S. F.* 24)

9th complaint

9. The late Nawab Moyeen-ud-din Khan has made free Rs. 2,000 by his handwriting out of the said Rupees, 9,000 for the trouble, and this Nawab receiving more Rupees 3,000 for present beside, above Rupees 9,000; when in the time of the Hon'ble Company this manner asked money from the zamindars, some time the zamindars by means of Mr. Green the said writing of late Nawab produced to Mr. Boddam and informed him all contents. Mr. Boddam ordered not to receive said Rupees 3,000, which are force, but only nine thousand; in the

time of the Hon'ble Company having received accordingly, and now by the account of Rupees 12,000 asking the unjust balance and raising dispute; therefore tell the Nawab to send for his people from Kamrej; and Rupees, 7,000, which have settled by his father's handwriting, may collecting from the town-gates.

[*Or*] The late Nawab Mir Moyeen-ud-din Khan deceased, in consideration of services, [*had*] given up under his handwriting the sum of Rs. 2,000 out of the amount of Rs. 9,000, whereas the present Nawab has taken Rs. 3,000 more than the above-mentioned sum of Rs. 9,000 as a nazranah. He made in this manner a demand on the zamindars in the Company's time, on which they produced a paper of exemption from the said deceased Nawab to Mr. Boddam by means of Mr. Green, and represented to him their case; on which Mr. Boddam was pleased to order the nazranah afore-said to be relinquished, it being a violence, and to recover Rs. 9,000 as customary, so that only Rs. 9,000 were recovered in the Company's time; now he has unjustly made a balance of a large sum of money said to be due to him, reckoning Rs. 12,000 per year, and has caused a disturbance; that therefore the Chief would order the Nawab to recall his people from Kamrej, and recover Rs. 7,000, as long ago settled by his father's declaration in writing, at the town gates. (1784-85, *S. F.* 24)

10th complaint

10. The writing of customs of pargana for the Ganim and Mogul in the custody of one Morty Muzmoodar [*Maratha majmudar*] formerly, and from hence for writing the customs of Mogul's sarkar have possessed by one Girdar Banian, agent to Govindram majmudar, by the aid of some persons; for this very cause, have come letters from the sarkar to the Nawab and Jafar Yab Khan; therefore you send message to them to discharge said Girdar, and to appoint as usually Govindram majmudar because his native place.

[*Or*] The keeping of the accounts of the pargana both from the Marathas and Moguls is the business of the majmudar from formerly; notwithstanding which the Nawab does that business from his sarkar; and one Girdhar, a gumashta of Govindram the majmudar, carried on the recoverance for some years past, through support of sundry persons. Many letters have been written to the Nawab and Jafar Yab Khan on this subject; therefore the Chief should send him word to suspend the said Girdhar, gumashta, and confirm the said Govindram in the office of the recoverance as usual. (1784-85, *S. F*, 24)

11th complaint

11. If as usual the revenue of Mogul can collect from on the town-gates, and send for the people from all parganas, and give back the charge of victuals of those people of Mogul, it is most for increasing the friendship between us, or else war; for by the mercy of God the friendship has subsisted between the Hon'ble Company and Fatesing Gaikwad; agreeable to his command, give you trouble to inform this.

[*Or*] If they will recover their money of all the parganas at the town-gates, agreeable to usage, recall their people from all the parganas, allow the expense of provisions of their people, and permit no man of the Moguls to go into the parganas without an order from the Head-Subah, it will increase our friendship; otherwise it causes dispute. A friendship between Fatesing and the Company is very firm,

thank God. I have, therefore, troubled you with the whole case, agreeable to my Master's orders to me. (1784-85, *S. F.* 24)

12th complaint

12. Beside the usual jama of Mogul the charge of present sukhdi or perquisites and provisions receiving more from all parganas; which must be stopped.

Translation of a letter of the Nawab of Surat received the 18th November, 1784.

The answer to the Marathas' articles I wrote in a separate paper; and to you I beg to mention that, when the Hon'ble Company were pleased to restore the parganas, &ca of the Marathas to them in the time of Mr. Boddam, two Gentlemen of Council came to let me know that I have carried on my affairs with the Hon'ble Company agreeable to us both. Now the Marathas' affairs are returned to them; therefore I must go on as formerly. I am well-wisher and under the Hon'ble Company's protection; the Marathas are masters of the out-country; and forcible what they do with me to-day in hindrance of my affairs, the same will do to-morrow to the Hon'ble Company; therefore want to keep them on good footing not to let them pass further; and my desire is inwardly for the settlement of the Hon'ble Company; therefore on this subject must look forward; for Your Worship is sensible and well convinced of everything, and no occasion for me to inform you. Agreeable to your order some time I removed my supernumerary people from the pargana and vakil of Marathas, who promised in your presence to collect the revenue of Mogul, but yet have given no leave for recovering.

Translation of answers of articles to the sarsubah of the Gaikwad.

Answer 1st complaint

1. The answer of 1st article: The khandni of wazifahs of my sarkar extending to receive and telling what was paying yearly, it is false; in the government of Maratha I have not paid khandni a year, and the Hon'ble Company have not asked from my sarkar; for the Nawabs Teg Bakht Khan, Begler Khan, etc. kept gardens and lands; nobody has asked khandni any time from them; nor any body has been paid; and now I will not pay.

[*Or*] The allegation of tribute to have been yearly paid for the wazifahs is untrue; for we have never paid it to the Marathas, not even one year, neither the Company have demanded it. The Nawabs Teg Bakht Khan, Begler Khan, etc. had the garden and grounds; but no one demanded of them anything at any time; to this day it was not paid, nor shall it be paid now. (1784-85, *S. F.* 24)

Answer 2nd complaint

2. The answer of second article: The King having granted wazifahs to whom they chose, the pieces of some are present, and of some persons not; in the sarkar of Maratha receiving khandni of same land, and the produce of said lands recovering by heirs, and for most parts lands have nobody's heirs, the produce of said land receiving by desais, only khandni paying to Maratha, it does not belong to the desai for to possess these lands, but it relates to the King's servants; therefore recover it.

[*Or*] The King has granted wazifahs to the poor, some of whose heirs are present, and some have disappeared; but the Maratha sarkar recovers a tribute on those grounds, and the proprietors that are present enjoy th[illegible] incom[illegible] th[illegible]r[illegible]of [illegible]nd th[illegible] d[illegible] [illegible]llow[illegible] th[illegible] produc[illegible] of

the grounds belonging to the proprietors that are not present, after paying a tribute to the Marathas. This does not belong to the desais. I have a right to withhold those grounds, being the King's servant; therefore I recover the produce of those grounds. (1784-85, *S. F.* 24)

Answer to 3rd complaint

3. The answer of 3rd article: For the chauth of Dingmar; whatever I received formerly, I will now receive and no more.

[*Or*] If more than usual is recovered at this chauki it shall be prevented from being recovered. (1784-85, *S. F.* 24)

Answer to 4th complaint

4. The answer of the 4th article: From the carts of batty which are of dakhala or certificate the customs of that from whom I received must be found out one person; the whole of this false.

[*Or*] Let them produce a single proof, that I have charged customs on batty carts imported with certificates. Why do they raise such a falsity? It is only this year they have framed the stories. (1784-85, *S. F.* 24)

Answer to 5th complaint

5. The answer to 5th article: They say that, except Gandevi pargana, the Mogul's thana was not in any other pargana; it is false and very surprising to write so unjust words; in twenty-eight parganas half are under the Peshwa, who is head of all and master in his parganas, only leaving my people to collect the revenue; the same must be in the Gaikwad's parganas, Bulsad, &ca, every place my people must be for collecting what I request, and desire to sarsubah and kamavisdars, the just money due to me, not more or less, and in my own affairs am master, not what is unjust or unusual.

[*Or*] The allegation of thanas not being formerly set in the parganas, excepting at Gandevi, is untrue. It is surprising so groundless a story should be spoken before the Chief. In the half of the 28 parganas there are the Peshwa's people, whose master is powerful; notwithstanding which, when my people remain in his parganas to make the recoverances, why should they not remain in the Gaikwad's parganas. My people are in Bulsar, etc. places to make the recoverances, and there is no need to apply to the Head-Subah and the kamavisdars. I recover my just dues a little more or less, having full power over my property, but I do not wrong. (71784-85, *S. F.* 24)

Answer to 6th complaint

6. The answer of the 6th article: What the rules of chauth in the time of Madhavrao and Rudraji, same are now; there is no difference; but by the power of Almighty God the income of phurja and khushki, &ca. are, agreeable to the times, less or more; what can I do, since do not come to one-fourth part what comes at other times? How then can his share be paid as formerly? I hope in God to increase the income, when it shall be paid to him; on this subject he makes unjust disputes.

[*Or*] What was practised in the time of Madhavrao and Rudraji with regard to the chauth, it will continue without the least difference, but according to the time and agreeable to God's pleasure. The income of the mahals, phurja, khushki and office has decreased. Who can help it? I don't receive even a quarter part of the income that I used to receive before. How can then the Marathas receive the shares as they did before. I pray God will increase the income, when I shall have more money for my share, and so will the Marathas. Therefore their complaint on this matter is unjust. (1784-85, *S. F.* 24)

7. The answer of the 7th article : The Ghala pargana is not separate from other parganas, the rule is the same with regard to my tribute, I will not do more or less; if in any year the harvest is less, a balance remains in the parganas, which I receive next year; it is custom in every pargana the same of Ghala pargana. In the Olpad pargana my balance was Rupees 14,000 of last year, and which I received this year. On this subject Your Honour is well acquainted and the Governor too, and the balance of Chikhli, Supa, &ca parganas of Gaikwad he received; therefore to receive my balance there can be no dispute.

Answer to 7th complaint

[*Or*] The pargana of Ghala differs not from the other parganas to make another custom, there can be no less in the amount of my due. In some years there happens to remain balance due on account of bad crops, to be recovered in the next year; this is the custom practised with regard to all the parganas as well as that of Ghala. I suffered Rupees 14,000 to remain as a balance in the pargana of Olpad, all which was received this year; and which is very well known to the Chief as well as the Governor. The balance which was due from the pargana of Chikhli and Supa, belonging to the Gaikwad, was also recovered. I am therefore not to be blamed in recovering my balance. (1784-85, *S. F.* 24)

8. The answer of the 8th article : Tribute of Kamrej pargana they say Rupees 9,000; their beginning is false. Anciently the tribute was Rupees 14,000, but desais at first or begin of Governors every year pay Rupees, 9,000, when after some years I observed by the books of account that the tribute was more; for the desais swallowed the rest. I asked from Bhana Dhunji desai, who was then a head-desai, why he paid less in my tribute Rupees 5,000; if they had got any writing of exemption, to produce it; and if they were not able, to pay it; therefore I received my money from him; and they say when said Bhana Dhunji went out, and intended to quarrel that I promised to return the money, it is all a lie; if in this matter they got any writing from me or any of my people, they may produce it; if not, why do they say wrong things ?

Answer to 8th complaint

[*Or*] What they say regarding the jamabandi or Kamrej to be Rs. 9,000 is untrue, I vow by the Almighty; for the jamabandi is Rs. 14,100 from formerly, whereas the desais paid in the beginning of my Government only Rs. 9,000 since some years. I have been informed from the books that the jamabandi was more, and the desais take the same. On which I enquired of Bhana Dhunji, the powerful desai, why he pay me Rs. 5,000 less; if he had a paper of exemption, he should produce it to me; but the desai's conduct being treachery, he was not able to give an answer. Therefore I recovered of him my money; notwithstanding which they allege that Bhana Dhunji after his return with the money, intended to cause a disturbance, that thereupon his money was promised to be returned; all which is untrue. If they have either mine or my people's letter, they may produce it. What signifies their speaking these words without proofs ? (1784-85, *S. F.* 24)

9. The answer of 9th article: When the late Nawab, with a number of troubles came from Poona, close to Kamrej, one Lal Ram desai of said place made him a present, and concealed what was formerly the tribute, and mentioned that Kamrej paid only Rupees 9,000 instead

Answer to 9th complaint

of 14,000, and begged he would please to favour something. In that time there was no Diwan, nor the books of accounts by which they could perceive the real tribute; he therefore signed a paper to excuse them Rupees 2,000 annually; but after he sat in the chair of Governor, he observed by the books which were signed that they had not any right to this exemption. He would not allow it, but received the Rupees 9,000; then how shall I allow it the balance of former years I received from Bhana Dhunji? Afterwards by my pleasure I granted them Rupees, 2,000, and settled my tribute for Rupees 12,000 instead of 14,000, which till five years past in the time of Fatesingrao Gaikwad I received. After that the parganas came under the possession of the Hon'ble Company, and said pargana being distressed by the arriving of the Bengal army, agreeable to the order of Rawson Hart Boddam, Esqr., I received Rupees 9,000 till five years, and for the other Rupees 3,000. I requested and was told that at present he had no leisure; but, when he had, he would hear me, and after if it appeared to his satisfaction, he would pay the balance, after that, when the Hon'ble Company returned the pargana to Maratha, I asked my said Rupees 12,000; and desais do not paying whole amount and are now about this making dispute.

[*Or*] When the deceased Nawab returned through Poona and arrived in the country of Kamrej, one Lal Ram, desai of that place, made a nazrana to him, and concealing the old jamabandi represented unjustly that the jamabandi was Rs. 9,000, begging he would make some favour therein; at which time he being a wanderer without abode, neither the books nor the diwan being there present for his inspection and information, he may probably have granted the request, trusting to the representation of the desai, relinquishing the sum of Rs. 2,000; but not for ever had he granted the request, since he was confirmed in the Government, and after examining the books, there would have remained no doubt; for which reason the paper was not put into execution, and the desais do yearly pay the sum of Rs. 9,000. The exemption was not granted? How can it then now be granted? I have received the former balance from Bhana Dhunji, since which I remitted to them payment of Rs. 2,000, and settled the payment of Rs. 12,000. During five years in the time of Fatesing, I have recovered Rs. 12,000 per year; since which the parganas fell under the Government of the Hon'ble Company, and that of Kamrej was ruined upon account of the English camp; therefore at the desire of Mr. Boddam I recovered only 9,000 Rupees for three years, and made an application to him about the remaining sum of 3,000 Rupees; to which he answered that he had not leisure to enquire into, and on his being satisfied he would order my balance to be paid me; since which the Company have delivered the parganas to the Marathas, and I demand my 12,000 Rupees; but the desais do not pay the whole amount, because they lose their profit; the kamavisdars are new and unacquainted with the affairs, but have caused a dispute through wrong information. (1784-85, *S. F.* 24)

Answer to 10th complaint

10. The answer of 10th article: They say rules of pargana are to appoint for the Mogul one person named Maruti who is under the Marathas; it is very surprising this, for my house is in my own power to appoint for the Mogul, who I think will take care for me.

[*Or*] They say the keeping of the account of the parganas on the Moguls belongs to the majmudar. This is a great farce indeed. I have power over my house, I will trust my business with whom I please. How can I know the business of the pargana without my own trusty man? (1784-85, *S. F.* 24)

Answer to 11th complaint

11. The answer of 11th article: What is the rule to collect the revenue from the town-gate, by my people, cannot be altered, I receive some part on the Gate, and for to collect the remainder due to me my people go into all parganas and recover for me; what is evident to all mankind. On this subject telling falsehoods will not give any profit, and for such low and unjust sayings, Fatesingrao is all sufficient; the friendship subsisted between late Nawab and Damaji; he cannot make any dispute about.

[*Or*] When was it the custom to recover the revenues of the parganas at the town-gates, a small part of the revenues is recovered from the carts at the gates. But the recoverance is made by my people in all the parganas. This is well known to everybody, and so falsity can answer no end. Fatesingrao is, and his father, Damajirao, was, very well acquainted with mine and my father's friendship; therefore he will make no dispute about such trifling and unjust matters. (1784-85, *S. F.* 24)

Answer to 12th complaint

12. The answer of 12th article: Except the tribute sukhdi and sadir, &ca, whatever is constantly the rule, is not to be abolished; and I will not make any new rules.

[*Or*] The sukhdi and sadir, etc. that is usual shall not be impeded, and new informations shall not be levied. (1784-85, *S. F.* 24)

The Mahipatrao has informed the Chief that the Nawab has sent about 150 peons to Kamrej, and they receive victuals daily from the pargana, which sustained a loss thereby. Now he must prove this word, or else all he has informed is without meaning and false. The people of Jafar Yab Khan amildar, left for the collection, are about 15 men. I sent lately 20 more, to whom I paid their provision from my sarkar. They had nothing from the pargana, and his information is all false about this.

Surat, 24th February, 1785 (1785, *S. & P. D.* 32) **1785**
Thomas Day to Rawson Hart Boddam.

Affairs settled

We have the pleasure to inform Your Honour, &ca that the Chief has acquainted us the dispute between this Government and Fatesing is at length finally settled, and that the sarsubah is returned to Baroda perfectly satisfied.[1]

Halol (23 miles from Baroda), 26th March, 1785 (1785, *S. & P. D.* 32) **1785**
Charles Warre Malet to Rawson Hart Boddam.

Friendship with Fatesing

The same day (19th March 1785) I was joined by a vakil from Fatesing, who presented me a very polite letter of invitation from his Master with a desire that I would command the services of the bearer, who was sent to conduct me to his capital.

1 From this letter it may be infered that the Bombay Government did not abandon Fatesing, and proved themselves on this occasion a friend in need.

On the 23rd I visited Fatesing, agreeable to his desire signified to me on my arrival the preceding day. At this meeting Fatesing was lavish in his assurances of respect and attachment to the Company and particularly insisted on his personal regard for the Hon'ble Governor. He desired to see me the next day in town, having some matters of moment to communicate, and taking his leave I made him, his brother and attendants presents suitable to the occasion.

On the 24th in the evening I returned his visit and found that the important matters he had to communicate amounted to nothing more than very artful endeavours to learn the object of my journey, in which I gratified him as far as I thought prudent. On taking leave he acquainted me that he should send after me some memorandums relative to his own business and situation with a letter for the new Governor-General.[1]

1785 *Bombay, 9th May,* 1785 (1785, *S. & P. D.* 32)
Translate of a paper from the Nawab Hafiz-ud-din[2] *respecting the Surat pargana, dated Surat, 27th April,* 1785 (1785, *S. & P. D.* 32)

Gaikwad revenue

Formerly, when the Marathas were not in these districts, the revenue of all the parganas around were collected by the Nawab of Surat. After the Nawab Rustam Ali Khan was killed, Pilaji Gaikwad, the father of Damajirao, got a footing in these parganas, and shortly [*got*] possession of them. At that time Sohrab Khan, the son of the before-mentioned Rustam Ali Khan, was Nawab of Surat, and Saïd Wali[3] was the faujdar of the parganas. He often went out of the town and had frequent skirmishes with Pilaji, and after his [*Pilaji's*] death with his son, Damaji, took the desais of the parganas and brought them into town, plundeted and destroyed the villages, and by these troublesome and disagreeable means recovered six or seven lakhs of Rupees. The Marathas also prevented the inhabitants of the town from going out, and night and day with their troops made what collections they could. At last the Marathas settled with Teg Bakht Khan, the Kiladar, who was also joined by the merchants of the town, and turned the Nawab Sohrab Khan out of it. Both the Castle and city were then in the possession of the Nawab Teg Bakht Khan. In that time the Peshwa had nothing to do with these parganas. All were under the Gaikwad. After the above event of turning out Sohrab Khan, Damaji sent for Dayaram,[4] Teg Bakht Khan's Diwan, and told him that, as friendship subsisted between the Nawab and him, it was highly improper they should dispute as to the collection of the revenues. Therefore he would give a certain sum to the Nawab from each pargana, which he must agree to, *viz.* two lakhs and thirty-six thousand Rupees, besides the amils, sukhdi[5] or customary fees; and gave an order upon the several parganas as by the under written account. In the settling of this busi-

1 Published by Forrest, *Selections, Maratha Series*, 491-492.

2 Mir Hafiz-ud-din was Governor of Surat from 1763 to 1799. This account may be briefly summarised as follows: Damaji held the Surat pargana on payment of Rs. 2,36,000, besides amils, which with deductions brought Teg Bakht Khan a yearly income of Rs. 1,09,992 (*Gaz. Bar. State*, I,450).

3 He is called *Sind Valah* in the *Gazetteer of the Baroda State*, 1,450.

4 In a letter of the 23rd October, 1735, he is called Maneckchand.

5 A kind of sweetmeat; the fee or perquisite which an agent expects; the remuneration derived from villages by desais.

ness there was not any writing passed between them, but an order sent to the different parganas that, agreeable thereto, the sums were yearly to be paid to the Nawab of Surat. By the favour of God, till now (1785) the above agreement, which was made in the year 1147 of the Hijra (answering to the year 1734[1] of the Christian era) near fifty-three years ago, had been duly attended to.

An account of the above settled moglai revenues from the parganas.

Pargana	Chorasi ..	32,400	Kasbah	Mota ..	850
,,	Olpad with the salt pans	40,000	Kasbah	Bardoli ..	200
			Pargana	Hansot ..	11,600
,,	Kamrej ..	14,100	,,	Mahuva ..	5,000
,,	Gandevi ..	18,500	,,	Anklesvar ..	12,000
,,	Chikhli ..	15,350	Kasbah	Variav ..	8,500
,,	Parnera ..	2,050	Pargana	Temba ..	9,500
,,	Teladi ..	6,000	,,	Balesar ..	24,750
,,	Galha ..	9,000	,,	Parchol ..	4,500
,,	Sarbhon ..	4,500	Kasbah	Navsari ..	2,000
,,	Supa ..	4,500	Pargana	Rander ..	7,000
,,	Kadod ..	1,050			
,,	Maroli ..	2,650			2,36,000

From which the jagir for the Castle, etc. to be deducted, viz:

For the Castle and tankha for the fleet.

Pargana Temba ..	9,500
Kasbah Variav ..	8,500
Pargana Anklesvar ..	12,000
Besow and Cajode[2], two villages in the Chorasi ..	1,975.3
Pargana Balesar for the tankha for the fleet ..	24,750
	56,725.3

On account of jagirdars from the presence:

In Parchol: Bairam Khan's jagir ..	4,500
In Navsari: Mir Sifful Deen deceased, his jagir ..	2,000
	6,500

The desais' inams in the parganas: ..	7,600
Some villages and grounds given to persons in the time of the Nawab Teg Bakht Khan, and which to this time have been given by the Nawabs of Surat, in the Chorasi, etc. ..	37,731.2

By reason of the daily increasing influence of the Marathas, and inactivity of the Governors of the city, the people of the following parganas pay less than the revenue; and some times when I can catch the desais, I do get a part:

In Chikhli ..	6,350	In Kamrej ..	5,100		
In Galha ..	3,000	In Hansot ..	3,000		
				17,450	
					1,26,007.1

The balance now received by me is: Rupees 1,09,992.3

1 Probably 1735, see volume I, letter dated 28th December, 1735.

2 Forrest writes: Vissow and Couchud (Forrest; *Selections, Maratha Series*, 134).

1785 *Bombay, 12th July, 1785 (1785, S. & P. D. 32)*
The Peshwa to Rawson Hart Boddam.

Poona and Fatesing

It is settled that Fatesing Gaikwad should serve this sarkar faithfully, and pay them the yearly nazar as heretofore, as also furnish his military aid; notwithstanding which, he does not pay the money, nor does he furnish his aid, and he molests this sarkar's mahals in Gujarat just as he pleases. This is not right, and it is fit Your Honour should be acquainted with it. If he will not behave properly, this sarkar will be obliged to take means to settle this.

1786 *Sindia's Camp at Broach, 9th January, 1786 (1786, S. & P. D. 33)*
James Anderson to Rawson Hart Boddam.

Treaty with Sindia

I have herewith the honour to enclose you copy of a treaty concluded between the Hon'ble Company, and Mahadji Sindia in regard to the trade and other matters of the town and pargana of Broach together with an additional article founded on the information which you have been pleased to transmit to me; and which was this day formally executed in my presence by Mahadji Sindia.

Hon'ble Company's treaty with Mahadji Sindia.

Preamble

Whereas a sanad, bearing date the seventeenth day of Rabiassani of the year one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven of the Hijra, corresponding with the twenty-first day of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three of the Christian era, was granted by Maharaja Subahdar Madhavrao Sindia, declaring that the English should carry on trade as usual in the city and pargana of Broach, and that no improper molestation should be offered to them, the said sanad specifying also that no European nation, excepting the English, should be permitted to trade in any shape in the said city and pargana; and whereas in the said sanad the particulars of the duties, &ca to be taken and the settlement of the concerns of trade were omitted, and doubts have arisen on these subjects, which Maharaja Subahdar Madhavrao Sindia is willing to remove; for this purpose and to support the English trade in the city and pargana of Broach, we, the Governor-General and Council of Fort William in Bengal, appointed by the King and Parliament of Great Britain to direct and control all political affairs of the Hon'ble English East India Company in India on the one part, and Maharaja Madhavrao Sindia Bahadur on the other part, agree to the following treaty containing seven articles, and bind ourselves and successors to the full and invariable observance of them.

Articles

1st Article Maharaja Subahdar Madhavrao Sindia Bahadur agrees that in every year, in which the English Company carry on trade in the district of Broach, the duties thereon shall be taken according to the treaty with the Nawab of Broach in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, that is to say, on the cotton which is purchased from Broach on every candy of Surat weight one and half Rupee and four felloos shall be paid; and the duty on other articles, which are imported or exported by the Company, shall be one Rupee eight annas for every hundred Rupees; and besides these established articles of the Company's trade, whatever other articles come from English individuals shall be subject to a duty of six Rupees in every hundred

threreon, conformably to the usage which existed when the Company had possession of Broach. The Governor-General and Council agree that the English shall not write any Hindustani in their trade, and that in case of such partnership such duties shall be paid thereon as are paid upon the commerce of the merchants wearing turbans. The Governor-General and Council consent that the duties, stipulated to be paid upon the Company's trade, shall be paid by the Company's Resident at Broach to the amil of that district.

2nd Article It has been an old established custom, on the wreck of any ship vessel or boat, within any of the ports in the neighbourhood of Broach, that the owner of the port should take possession of the goods; but, as at this time a firm friendship exists between the Government of the English Company and Maharaja Subahdar Madhavrao Sindia Bahadur, the Governor-General and Council have requested that the goods of the ships, vessels and boats of the English, that may be wrecked in the river of Broach, may be released; and Maharaja Subahdar Madhavrao Sindia Bahadur agrees for the sake of friendship that, when any ship, vessel or boat belonging to the English shall be wrecked in the river Narbada, which belongs to the district of Broach, and the amil of Broach may save any goods which bear the mark of the English, the amil shall deliver all such goods to the Company's Resident at Broach, who shall reimburse the amount expended in saving and keeping them.

3rd Article Some disputes having arisen between the English and the subjects of the Maharaja, belonging to the fort of Broach, in respect to the times of passing into the fort and out of it, it is now agreed, and the Maharaja has directed that at the times, when it is customary that the gate should remain open, the people belonging to the amil of Broach shall not prevent the going and coming of the English or their dependants, but that the gate shall be shut at the appointed hour, and none of the English or their dependants shall have any right to enter the fort or go out of it after that time. The English are not then to desire that the gate may be opened for them, not even to give intelligence of the arrival of any ship that may come into the port at night.

4th Article Maharaja Subahdar Madhavrao Sindia Bahadur engages that the servants of the English factory, and their household attendants, and the tradesmen, such as carpenters, or smiths, or porters, who work in the Company's factory, and do not work anywhere but in the factory, shall be under the protection of the Resident at Broach; and the amil of Broach shall in no manner molest them for duties or customs, &ca; and when any crime committed or supposed to have been committed by any such persons shall be discovered, the amil of Broach shall send notice to the Company's Resident, that he may examine and pass judgment upon such persons, or the Company's Resident shall send back such persons to the amil, that whatever is proper in the case may be done by him; and the Governor-General and Council agree that, when any tradesmen, &ca working in the Company's Factory shall go into the town of Broach and work also with other merchants and townsmen, the amil of Broach shall take the duty for such tradesmen, &ca according to the practice now in use with respect to

the persons not working for the English only. For the sake of obviating any disputes that might occur on this point the Company's Resident at Broach shall prepare a list of the servants of the factory with their descriptions and stations, and deliver it to the amil.

5th Article The Governor-General and Council agree that the Company's Resident at Broach shall not afford protection to any person of the town, who may fly from the amil and resort to the Resident for it, but shall conformably to friendship deliver up such person to the amil.

6th Article It is agreed that the Resident at Broach shall not entertain more sepoys than the number necessary for the protection of the English property in the factory, which number has been fixed at fifty men. It is also agreed that the English shall not in future beat the drum in the factory as is the custom in the Company's districts. Such persons as may be in the train or aswari of the Resident may have distinguishing badges, but are not to carry muskets.

7th Article Maharaja Subahdar Madhavrao Sindia Bahadur engages in respects to the debts recently incurred by the inhabitants of Broach to the Company's subjects, or such as may be incurred in future, and not duly paid, that the amil of Broach shall examine the claims in the kachahri of his own adalat, and enforce the payment of whatever may be proved to be just; and in respect to the debts which were owing from the inhabitants of Broach to the Company's subjects at the time when Broach was given to Mahadji Sindia, the amil shall ascertain whatever may be due; and if the debtor be in good circumstances, he shall fix on proper periods of payment by instalment, and oblige the observance of them.

The parties mutually swear according to their respective faith to abide by this agreement.

Dated the twenty-fifth day of Zilkadah, one thousand one hundred and ninety-nine of the Hijra, corresponding with the thirteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.

Another treaty (9th January, 1786).

Whereas in the first article of the treaty, concluded between the Hon'ble Company and Maharaja Subahdar Madhavrao Sindia relative to the trade and other matters of the town and pargana of Broach, it is specified that in every year, in which the English Company carry on trade in the district of Broach, the duties thereon shall be taken according to the treaty with the Nawab of Broach in one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, that is to say, on the cotton which is purchased from Broach, on every candy of Surat weight one and a half Rupee and four felloos shall be paid, and the duty on other articles which are imported or exported by the Company shall be one Rupee eight annas for every hundred Rupees; and whereas the extent of the Company's trade at Broach in respect to the weight of cotton and the amount of piece-goods was not exactly known to either of the parties, and the specification of the same was required by Maharaja Subahdar Madhavrao Sindia, the Governor-General and Council of Bengal in compliance with the wishes of Maharaja Subahdar Madhavrao Sindia, having written to the Governor and Council of Bombay on this subject,

and ascertained the annual trade of the Hon'ble Company at Broach to consist of eight hundred candies of cotton of Surat weight and piece goods to the amount of one lakh and fifty thousand Rupees prime cost, it is therefore mutually agreed to that for every candy of cotton to the amount of eight hundred candies the Hon'ble Company shall pay a duty of one and a half Rupee and four felloos, and for piece-goods to the amount of one lakh and fifty thousand Rupees prime cost a duty shall be taken of one Rupee eight annas for every hundred Rupees; and that, if ever a greater quantity of cotton or piece-goods than what is here specified shall be purchased on account of the Hon'ble Company, they shall pay the same duty for such excess as has been settled with regard to English individuals.

Surat, 8th September, 1787 (1787. *S. & P. D.* 36) 1787
John Griffith to Rawson Hart Boddam.
Origin of Surat chauth levied by Marathas.

Origin of Surat chauth

In obedience to your commands dated the 7th ultimo we have made every possible inquiry into the origin of the chauth, and of the residence of a chauthia at Surat; and we find that previous to the year 1748 there was no chauthia at Surat, on the part either of the Peshwa or Gaikwad. That in 1747 Damaji Gaikwad had a private agent, named Bayaji, at Surat for the sole purpose of buying piece-goods for his master, and he used to apply to the Nawab for an exemption from duties.

In 1748 Miah Achind, father of the present Nawab, applied to Damaji Gaikwad to assist him with troops to depose the Nawab Safdar Khan; which the Gaikwad complied with on condition that Miah Achind on his being made Nawab should defray the expenses of Damaji's armies, and grant him a chauth or quarter part of the Surat revenues.

Safdar Khan was deposed, and Miah Achind made Nawab, who paid the chauth to Damaji until 1751, when Safdar Khan was restored, who also regularly paid the chauth to the Gaikwad. One Madhavrao was the first chauthia appointed by Damaji Gaikwad.

Soon after Safdar Khan was restored, Damaji Gaikwad was summoned by Nana to Poona to settle some accounts with the sarkar, when the Peshwa obliged him to agree to exchange certain parganas he possessed near Surat for some of inferior value held by the Poona sarkar, and Raghunathrao was sent from Poona to carry into effect this agreement. At this time Raghunathrao represented to the Nawab, Safdar Khan, the impropriety of Damaji Gaikwad, who was a dependant on the Poona Government, his receiving a chauth of the Surat revenues, whilst the Peshwa had no share, and insisted on the Nawab's granting him a chauth also; to which the Nawab objected, and remonstrated strongly on the hardship of paying a chauth to both the Peshwa and Gaikwad, when it was at last settled between Raghunathrao, Damaji and the Nawab, Safdar Khan, that, instead of a quarter, the Nawab should grant a third of the Surat revenues, to be divided equally between the Peshwa and Gaikwad. This was settled in 1752, and one Narro Pandit was appointed chauthia, being the first on the part of the Peshwa.

It appears that Ali Nawaz Khan and Miah Achind, the Nawabs who succeeded Safdar Khan, regularly paid to the Peshwa and the Gaikwad one-third of the revenues (which amounted annually to be-

tween sixty and seventy thousand Rupees) until 1759, when the Hon'ble Company took possession of the Castle; since which time the revenues of Surat have been divided equally between them, the Nawab and the Marathas.

The above account was obtained from the Nawab and his Diwan Jafforab Khan, to whom the Chief applied to know if they were in possession of any writings on agreements relative to the first establishment of the chauth and the residence of the chauthia; and being acquainted by them they had none, it is not in our power to comply with your wishes in this respect.

1789 *Bombay, 1st December,* 1789 (1779, *S. & P. D.* 39)
Translation of a letter from Fatesingrao Gaikwad to Major-General William Medows, received 23rd November, 1789.

Protestations of friendship

The friendship that has so long subsisted between my sarkar and the Hon'ble Company is as clear as the sun and needs no explanation.

It is about a year since I heard of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors having recalled Mr. Boddam to Europe, and that they had appointed Your Honour to the Government of Bombay in his room. Considering the friendship that has always subsisted between our Governments, I expected that you would have acquainted me therewith. Hitherto I have not been honoured with a letter from you to this effect; but, as it is my earnest wish to be in amity with you, I trust you will in future favour me with your correspondence, as is the custom between friends, and should be invariably observed.

Grievances

My chauthia at Surat has represented to me that the Nawab's mutasaddis and Mr. Griffith's have made alterations in the offices of the phurja, khushki and the mint, greatly to the detriment of my sarkar; that they land goods at the latty, thereby depriving my chauthia of his share; and when customs are collected on trifling articles, they refuse to render any account to him at all.

Hon'ble Sir, hitherto I have been silent on this subject on account of the friendship subsisting between my sarkar and the Company, although I have suffered in income almost daily. I now find it absolutely necessary to acquaint you with all the particulars of my situation, for which purpose I have dispatched to you a confidential person, whose name is Gulabrao, who will wait on you with this letter, and will explain to you everything fully. I shall then rely on your considering seriously on the information he will have given to you, and that you will in consequence of it furnish him with letters to the Nawab and Mr. Griffith, containing your directions to have the matters in dispute properly adjusted; for, unless they will at your desire settle everything agreeably to old usages, it will remain for me to settle them myself. What can I say more? May the sun of your riches and good fortune shine resplendent.

Translation of a paper delivered in by Gulabrao, a vakil from the Darbar of Fatesingrao Gaikwad, regarding his Master's share of the chauth of Surat, its decrease, and the causes that have occasioned it.

Chauthia's present omitted

It was always customary, when Fatesing's chauthia paid his first visit to the Darbar, for the Nawab to present him with two gold bangles, about the value of one thousand Rupees, and allow him seven

hundred Rupees more for the expenses of his palanquin. The last five years the Nawab has not complied with this custom.

Exemption suppressed

An exemption of one pakka maund from every bale of cotton was invariably granted to Fatesing's sarkar; of late years this custom has been abolished, although the same privilege is to this day continued to the Peshwa.

Tribute not paid

It has been always usual to pay to my sarkar Rupees 333,5¼ annas annually from the jawahir khana; but because the emolument of this office happened one year to be less than the preceding one, on which account I consented to give up one hundred Rupees of my share it is held out that I am not entitled to any more in future. I must, however, insist on my privilege.

Phurja grievances

A grab, the property of Ali Khan Borah, was dispatched from Surat to Achin, and as usual had all the cargo chopped at the phurja; but on her return from thence, the cargo, which consisted of goods and treasure, was carried to the latty.

Likewise from dows and dinghies belonging to Shaik Culphan, the Governor of Muscat, that were landing their cargoes at Mirber, the gate which is close to the phurja, on the English consenting to receive less duties at the latty, quitted the phurja and proceeded to the English custom-house.

The merchants annually import at Surat about 25,000 bales of cotton, which is again exported and sent off; instead of duties being paid on this article, the English take it up and export it in their own name.

On such dhoties, baftas, &ca as are vendible at Mocha and Jiddah, and which are brought by the merchants into town to be sent thither, the English Gentlemen take [*three*] quarters of the customs to themselves and pay the other quarter only to the office.

Such merchants as have vessels of their own and send them with goods to Bombay, on their return to Surat, bring with them certificates for a small quantity only of their cargoes, by which means an opportunity is offered them of landing the whole at the latty, and on return they purchase goods again and export them in the same manner.

Of the small quantity of goods that are really imported at the phurja, belonging to the merchants, the English even clear a part of them in their own names; and the duties on treasure, silver and gold landed at the phurja are not brought to account. It appears to me that the duties on silver have been exempted; but they ought certainly to render to me an account of the quantity of gold imported.

The vessels from the Malabar Coast formerly came twice in the season and landed their goods at the phurja, whereas of late in order to pay less customs they go to the latty.

Mullah Abool Futtah's father, Mullah Fakiroodin, formerly carried on a very extensive trade, and on that account an exemption of customs on two lakhs of Rupees was allowed him by the King, which was continued till the nawabship of Safdar Khan, when it was stopped. These last five years by the son's influence with the English this indulgence has been renewed to the family as far as one lakh and an half. Mullah Abool Futtah in consequence of this clears the merchants' goods for them to that amount by his name.

The Dutch ships, which import at Surat, consent to give in an account of the spices they bring, but refuse to inform my gumashta of the quantity of sugar.

On all goods imported at the phurja the English and the Nawab take a regular and exact account, but refuse to acquaint me with my share of the customs on them till the expiration of a month, when they send to me a piece of paper stating the amount. On trivial articles they do not even allow me anything. The duties on tobacco and indigo consigned to Mocha and Jiddah they have reduced in the farm, by which means my share is much reduced; nor can this be avoided till I station my people at the water-side, which I am desirous of doing.

Inland chaukis grievances

The duties of the inland chaukis they settle as they please, and never render any account of them to my gumashta till a month has expired after settling them. By this means not half of my share thereon is given to my gumashta. This business must be regulated agreeably to old usage.

Petit goods formerly were sent through the land chaukis after paying one per cent. on them, and taking receipts from my gumashta. These goods are now carried by the river, and no receipt is ever taken for them by my people. This must also be altered.

The following articles, which before had separate customs charged on them, are now included in the farm, by which I lose my share on them, *viz.* coconuts imported at Surat, tobacco, indigo and timber, on which these last three years I have received no custom; also on the sale of boats.

When my people make any inquiries about the petit goods, they are answered that the merchants now carry them to the latty, where they are shipped, instead of carrying them to the land chaukis.

I am, therefore, deprived of my share of the duties. I hope that orders will in consequence be sent to the latty not to suffer goods, that were before taken through the inland chaukis, to be exported by the latty.

Grain market grievances

It was always customary for purvos from the different offices to attend this market at Myderpura and transact the business on the spot, whereas now a karkun only of the Nawab's is allowed to be there, who settles the account as the Nawab chooses; and no account is rendered to my sarkar for almost a month, when the evil is past a remedy; by which means my share is considerably reduced. This must be settled.

The jaggery, made in the parganas, formerly was included in the account of customs, but is now exempted and ought to be regulated. The carts with batty belonging to the jagirdars have been exempted from paying customs, but this indulgence ought not to be extended to others, who should pay the duties, whereas they do not.

Mint grievances

Some of the Surat coinage being short of weight, the Rupees were returned back from Bengal; and after remaining ten months at Surat were recoined by order of the Chief and sent again to Bengal. I have had no share of my fee on them whatever, they amounted to Rupees about 3 lakhs.

Dollars are sent into the mint every year from the latty to the value of from 50,000 to a lakh of Rupees, where they are coined. The fees on the coinage is $\frac{1}{4}$ per thousand, of which the Company take one share, the Nawab two, and I am entirely excluded.

Mirber grievances

Rustamji Parsi, brother of Soli, and some other Parsis and Senoys[1] refuse to pay the anchorage fees, &ca and fees on grain; which is a detriment to my sarkar. There are other Parsis also, aided by the Senoys and some of their own cast employed under the English, that only pay the customs for anchoring; which is likewise attended with a loss to my income.

The lascars,[2] muallims, &ca belonging to the Parsis' vessels, whose owners are employed under the English, and who before paid the fees regularly, now will not account to my sarkar for them.

The dinghies from Muscat and other places always brought their goods to Mirber and the phurja, but lately they have proceeded to the latty; by which I lose my share of the anchorage fees.

Maneckji, Mr. Spencer's servant, who has lately begun to trade, will not account to my sarkar likewise for the anchorage fees.

Adalat grievances

The causes exhibited in the court of adalat ought to be decided on with my knowledge, whereas they do not inform me regularly of them, nor of the dates. I, therefore, find it difficult to get my share of the fees on them.

Amini grievances

Amini Court: If any considerable causes come before this court, the Nawab takes it on himself to decide on them, leaving to the court the settlement of trivial ones only, the fees on which are often given up from recommendations. I am, therefore, only paid my share from the few that are collected on after a deduction 10 per cent. for the Naib.

Other grievances

Chorasi: The faujdar of the gate formerly paid me Rupees 800 annually, but now he only pays to my gumashta Rs. 750.

Phulsari: This village formerly paid me Rupees 150, of which they only now give my gumashta 123, so that I am short of Rupees 27. I am not informed of the receipts at the chauki of Pura, nor will they furnish me with any account of them.

The causes that are filed at Myderpura are settled in the presence of the Nawab, and I lose my share of the fees on them.

I have not received any account nor my share from the jawahir khana the last three years.

Bombay orders

Ordered that copy of the articles of complaint enumerated in the afore-going statement be transmitted the Chief and Council with instructions to reply specifically thereto. In the meantime the President is requested to acquaint Fatesing that his not having announced to him his accession to the Government was unintentional and proceeded from accident, that he shall investigate the several articles of his complaint and give him whatever redress he may be entitled to.

Bombay, 10th December, 1789 (1789, *S. & P. D.* 39) — 1789

William Medows to John Griffith.

Inquiry ordered

The President having received a letter from Fatesing Gaikwad, accompanied by a schedule of grievances of which he complains, we forward you translates of both those papers, desiring that a minute inquiry may be made into the circumstances on which the complaints are grounded, and that you report to us your opinions upon each item,

1 Shenoys, Shenvis, or Senvis were Brahmins from Goa and the south of the Konkan.

2 *Muallim* is properly applied to the pilot or sailing-master (Hobson-Jobson).

1789 *Surat, Wednesday 22nd December*, 1789, (1784-85,[1] *S. F.* 24)
Letter to Bombay.

Death of Fatesing

Our last address waited upon you per *Prime*, and this we dispatch per pattamars express, purposely to communicate to Your Honours &ca that the Chief has received information of the death of Fatesing, which event happened on Sunday last.

1789 *Surat, 22nd December*, 1789 (1784 *S. & P. D*, 31)
Thomas Day to Rawson Hart Boddam.

Death of Fatesing

This we dispatch per pattemar express, purposely to communicate to Your Honour, &ca that the Chief has received information of the death of Fatesing, which event happened on Sunday last.

1789 *Bombay, 29th December*, 1789 (1784, *S. & P. D.* 31)
Bombay to the Court of Directors.

Death of Fatesing

On the 26th instant we were advised by the Chief of Surat that five days before, Fatesing Gaikwad died at Baroda in consequence of a fall from the upper part of his house. We cannot say how that government may be finally settled, as Govindrao is absent with the Marathas, and Manaji, the younger brother, is in possession of Baroda, where he had resided for some time with his brother deceased.

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1 There is no accounting how this entry and the following ones, dated December 1789, should have been entered in the 1784 Diaries of the *Surat Factory* and of the *Secret Political Department*.

No. 6. MANAJIRAO (1789—1793)

THE Gaikwad Principality, as inherited, or rather as seized upon, by Manajirao after the decease of Fatesing, resembled a mortgaged estate, the real ownership of which was claimed and held by the Poona Darbar. The sovereignty of the Gaikwads was merely nominal, and the Gaikwad ruler was practically helpless. The Nawab of Surat profited by this to question the grievances, in the first instance made by Fatesing, and afterwards reiterated by Manajirao. The Poona Darbar were equally high-handed in their dealings with Baroda. They had granted to Manajirao the title of senakhaskhel in return for a nazar or present of 33 lakhs, hard cash, and a further promise of 36 lakhs. Afterwards they failed to keep their part of the bargain and started negotiations with the rival claimant, Govindrao; and the English stood by passive spectators. Before the Poona Darbar could formally disgrace themselves by making an official treaty with Govindrao, Manajirao died.

The documents set forth Manajirao's weakness as evidenced by:

(1) The Surat Nawab's repudiation of the Gaikwad grievances.

(2) The Poona Darbar's money extortions and the breaking of their pledged word.

(3) The British ruler's helplessness to do anything in favour of their ally.

DOCUMENTS

Surat, 28th January, 1790 (1790, *S. F.* 29) **1790**
At a Consultation.

Nawab's reply to Fatesing

The Chief also lays before the Board the answer he has received from the Nawab to the complaints of Fatesingrao Gaikwad, transmitted in the Hon'ble Board's commands of the 11th ultimo, copy of which must be forwarded to Bombay, and the original entered upon the records following this Consultation.

1790 *Surat*, 31*st January*, 1790 (1790, *S. F.* 29)
John Griffith to Robert Abercromby.

Fatesing's death Certain advices have been received here of the death of Fatesingrao Gaikwad, which happened on the 9th instant at Baroda.[1]

1790 *Bombay*, 9*th February*, (1790, *S. & P. D.* 41)
At a Consultation.

Chief's letter Read the following letter from the Chief and Council at Surat, accompanied by the answers to the charges preferred by the late Fatesing Gaikwad, copy of which are ordered to be furnished his vakil at present here.

Letter from John Griffith, dated Surat, 31*st January*, 1790.

Fatesing's death Certain advices have been received here, of the death of Fatesingrao Gaikwad, which happened on the 9th instant at Baroda.

Complaints answered Having communicated the schedule of complaints, preferred by the deceased against the Nawab of this place regarding his chauth, as conveyed in the commands of Government bearing date 11th ultimo, we have received his answer to the several items it contained, and now forward copy of it.

Answers to the complaints represented by the vakil of Fatesingrao Gaikwad regarding his chauth at Surat.

Answer to complaints Formerly when the chauthias came here, after some years, and there was much produce in the country, a pair of gold bangles and shawls were on that account allowed him; and now the chauthias coming every year or two years, and the produce being reduced, I am not able to continue him the former, but the shawls are given still. As for Rupees 700 for palanquin, it was allowed to the chauthia as a favour, and this is not included in the chauth. This was only continued four years, and then was stopped. After a discontinuance of 32 years he now demands it; but it will not be allowed him, because it was given him formerly for four years on account of the great produce of the khushki at that time, which is now much reduced.

An exemption of one pakka maund of cotton is daily granted to the Peshwa's chauthia, as a favour conferred on him in consideration of his being chauthia to the Peshwa. Now the Gaikwad's chauthia demands the same, but it is impossible for me to grant it. If he thinks to have it, he may take his share from the Peshwa's chauthia, as he takes 500 Rupees; for I have made an annual fee to both chauthias: 6,000 Rupees to the Peshwa's, and 5,000 Rupees to the Gaikwad's, when the Gaikwad's chauthia observed that he took 500 Rupees from him, to make their shares equal; and why does he demand this article of me? When the office of jawahir khana was given to Ali Nawaz Khan at the time he was Naib, he gave up something to the jewellers, which reduced my share and Rupees 100 from the share of each chauthia. The Peshwa's chauthia insisted on having his; but, when he was persuaded it was given up to the jewellers, he took no further notice of it. Therefore, if the Gaikwad's chauthia thinks proper, he may inquire into this for his satisfaction.

1 The 9th January, 1790, is the correct date of Fatesingrao's demise.

As for the custom on gold, the gold never comes to the phurja, and no custom is taken on it. The Hon'ble Company and myself get nothing on it. What then can the Gaikwad's share be ? It is carried to Bombay to be coined. The account of Dutch sugar is given as usual; but he thinks now to put his man at the Dutch Bunder to command there. It was not allowed him from the beginning; then how can it be permitted now?

He mentions the English and my people settling between them the amount of phurja, and one month after give only the amount on a piece of paper; but the accounts are always given him as usual, or when the accounts are settled; and the business of the phurja is always managed in the presence of three persons. He is suspicious and mistrustful in this, because the produce of the phurja is of course less. Sundry trifling articles are given in charity, the share of which neither the Hon'ble Company nor I receive. How then can the chauthia have a share thereof? As for tobacco and indigo, I will explain them hereafter. He makes all these objections in hope of getting his people to sit at the gates by the river-side; but this was never allowed, nor can it be in future.

He mentions that the accounts of the khushki are always settled agreeably to my wish, and the amount only shown him on a piece of paper a month afterwards. This is wrong, because the accounts are given to him as formerly ; and if the produce is reduced, who can help it? It is according to the times.

As for sundry small articles, which before used to go by land and now go by the river, these articles are now given in charity; and on account of the exorbitant exactions of the Marathas some people carry their goods by the river, and some still carry them by the land chaukis. Therefore, if people endeavour to avoid this oppression, how can I help it? But I have no share in such charity articles.

The cocoanut and tobacco have not lately been included in the farm, they always were. The teakwood and indigo, my father gave to the children; and the chauthias, that were formely here, were not so trifling as to look for such small articles. Now that the chauthias stoop to demand such trifling articles, I have made my children resign their shares and given them accordingly. As fort the boat-customs, I do not take any myself; and then what shall I give to the chauthias ?

My people of the gola mandavi[1] always sit together with the chauthias' people and settle the accounts as usual. If the produce is reduced, who can help it ? The jaggery and batty are most part brought in by those who have jagirs, and I always give him the share of what is collected.

The uncurrent money, Rs. 167,000, was recoined here. He demands his share of fees thereon, but everybody knows no fee was taken on it.

As for the dollars, they formerly came from the latty, but there was then a difference between latty, and phurja dollars. They are now equal, and he receives his proper share. His mehta always attends at the adalat; and what produce is collected there, he had his proper share of it. But now the produce is much reduced, because the disputes are not so numerous as they were formerly. If any dispute has

1 Grain custom-house,

been decided, and he has not received his share, let him inquire and point it out.

Petty disputes are always decided on and settled in the amini court; and causes of respectable persons are decided in my presence agreeably to former custom, and the chauthias get no share. The former Nawabs gained a great deal of money by this business. In my time there is much trouble and little profit; but I must continue it, as it is a usual custom. Formerly the share of Rs. 800 was paid as from the tallao chauki, now Rs. 750, I having it farmed this year for that amount.

The faujdar of the gates formerly paid him the share of Rs. 150, now gives him Rs. 27 less. This being a nazranah from the village people, therefore when it comes less, he receives accordingly.

As for the disputes at Myderpura, what can be the disputes of one pura. I know nothing of the kind. If he proves any dispute was decided, and he had no share, I will give it to him.

He again mentions that he has received no share from the jawahir khana for these three years. This I do not understand, and have answered it in a former part of this writing.

The produce of all offices is now greatly reduced owing to the times being changed and the general decrease of trade; but who can help this? He has made demands on me very improperly without considering the real truth of his claims, but to endeavour to have more power in this city; which I can never allow him.' I cannot permit him to place his people where they formerly were not; but I neither do, nor will fail to carry on what has formerly been allowed him.

Nawab's complaint

I take this opportunity to make my complaint against the Gaikwad, which I wou'd have done long before. That is to say, I have a certain and fixed jagir revenue in the parganas in both the Peshwa's and Gaikwad's. I fully recover from the Peshwa's, but the Gaikwad's parganas have not paid me. There remains a balance of about, 50,000 Rupees outstanding for the last four years, owing to the cultivators being so much oppressed, as he forces them, instead of one Rupee, to pay five. I, therefore, desire you will please to make him pay the amount of my balance fully, when he may act as he thinks best.

1790 *Bombay, 24th February*, 1790 (1790, *S. & P. D.* 41)
At a Council.

Manajirao

The President lays before the Board a translate of a letter he has received from the brother of late Fatesing.

Translate of a letter from Manajirao Gaikwad, dated 5th February, received 16th February, 1790.

Congratulations

Your friendly and agreeable letter, in which you acquaint me with your accession to the government of Bombay, in consequence of the appointment of Major General Medows to Madras, has duly arrived and has given me much pleasure and satisfaction. It has refreshed the garden of my heart, which has become green and fruitful. May the Almighty long preserve you in the government and make you prosperous.

From the friendship subsisting between our sarkars I beg to trouble you with a few lines regarding my share of the chauth of Surat, on which account this sarkar's vakil, Gulabrao, has been at Bombay from two to three months in order to have it settled. I hope you will give the business your consideration, and that you will grant him two letters, one for the Nawab, the other for the Chief of Surat, desiring them to adjust the matter properly and dispatch the vakil back to me.

Chauth grievances

The sarsubah of Navsari, whose name is Bhimji Bhaskar, has quitted his charge and taken refuge at Surat with Mr. Griffith and the Nawab. He is in this sarkar's debt to a large amount and is a robber. It is, therefore, wrong his meeting with protection at Surat, and I must request of you to write to the Chief, directing him to have him delivered up without delay to my people. My vakil will, I hope, be in your confidence, and that you will attend to his information. What can I say more? Except to request the favour of your correspondence and to be honoured with your commands. May your riches and good fortune daily increase!

Bhimji Bhaskar

Bombay Resolution.
Fatesing's brother : a request made by him not deemed proper.

Agreeably to the 8th article of the Maratha treaty of 1739 the President is requested to acquaint Fatesing's brother that, on his sending proper persons to prove the sarkar's demands on the person against whom he complains before the Chief of Surat, proper satisfaction will be given him. But, as we are well acquainted with the sanguinary politics of the Country Powers, we should think it extremely improper to give up the person in question upon the *ipse dixit* of Fatesing, thereby sacrificing him perhaps to the personal resentement of that Chief.

Manajirao's request not granted

Bombay, 25th February, 1790 (1790. *S. & P. D.* 40) 1790
Robert Abercromby to John Griffith.

In consequence of the enclosed extract of a letter addressed to the President by the brother and successor of the late Fatesing, it will be given him to understand in reply that, on his sending proper persons to Surat to prove the subah's debt to the sarkar agreeable to the 8th article of the treaty with the Maratha State in 1739, the Chief will see justice done him.

Surat Chief to decide

Surat, 26th March, 1790 (1790, *S. F.* 29) 1790
Letter from Bombay, dated 8th March, 1790.

The vakil of the late Fatesing being about to return with the answers received through your Board to the complaints preferred some time since by the Gaikwad, and conceiving that, in the event of their not being satisfactory to his present Master [*Manajirao*], the mediation of the Chief may be efficacious towards the adjustment of the disputes, the President in Council has given me in charge to signify to you his assent to the Chief's interposition as a mediator.

Chief may mediate

Surat, 13th May, 1790 (1790, *S. F.* 29) 1790
At a Consultation.

In obedience to the commands of the Hon'ble the President in Council, dated 8th March, the Chief has mediated the disputes subsist-

Chief as mediator

ing between the Nawab of Surat and the Gaikwad's sarkar, an account of which he lays before the Board (as entered hereafter) to be transmitted to Bombay.

1790 *Bombay, 25th May,* 1790 (1790, *S. & P. D.* 41)
At a Council.

Read the following letter and enclosure from the Chief and Council at Surat.

Letter from John Griffith, dated Surat, 15th May, 1790.

Chief's mediation The Chief having mediated the disputes subsisting between the Nawab of this place and the Gaikwad's sarkar, in obedience to your commands of the 8th March last, has entered the same on our records, copy of which is now transmitted.

1790 *Translation of a paper delivered by Gulabrao, a vakil from the Darbar of Manajirao Gaikwad, regarding his Master's share of chauth of Surat, its decrease, and the causes that have occasioned it, submitted to the mediation of the Chief, viz.*

Chauthia's present Article 1 It was always customary, when Fatesing's chauthia paid his first visit to the Darbar for the Nawab to present him with two gold bangles about the value of one thousand Rupees and allow him seven hundred Rupees more for the expenses of his palanquin. The last five years the Nawab has not complied with this custom.

[*Comment*] As the present chauthia has not received the usual present of bangles, the Chief will recommend to the Darbar to allow this article. With respect to the palanquin allowance, as it has been discontinued above thirty years, the Chief recommends to the Gaikwad not to insist upon it.

Exemptions suppressed Article 2 An exemption of one pakka maund from every bale of cotton was invariably granted to Fatesing's sarkar. Of late years this custom has been abolished, although the same privilege is to this day continued to the Peshwa.

[*Comment*] As the Peshwa's chauthia received the whole of this fee amounting to Rs. 500 per annum, the Gaikwad must receive his half from the Peshwa's chauthia.

Tribute not paid Article 3 It has been always usual to pay to my sarkar Rs. 333-5¼ annually from the jawhir khana; but because the emoluments of this office happened one year to be less than the preceding one, on which account I consented to give up one hundred Rupees of my share, it is held out that I am not entitled to any more in future. I must, however, insist on my privilege.

[*Comment*] The fee on jewels has been remitted about 12 years. Recommended, therefore, not to be insisted upon.

Phurja grievances Article 4 A grab, the property of Alikhan Bohra was dispatched from Surat to Achin, and as usual had all the cargo shopped at the phurja; but on her return from thence the cargo, which consisted of goods and treasure, was carried to the latty likewise.

[*Comment*] Ali Khan Bohra petitioned to be received under the English protection; which being granted, he consequently now exports and imports his goods at the latty.

Article 5 Four dows and a dingy belonging to Shaikh Culphan, the Governor of Muscat, that were landing their cargos at Mirber, the gate which is close to the phurja on the English consenting to receive less duties at the latty, quitted the phurja and proceeded to the English custom-house.

[*Comment*] The Government of Bombay have since ordered all Muscat dingies to import at the phurja as heretofore.

Article 6 The merchants annually import at Surat about 25,000 bales of cotton, which is again exported and sent off. Instead of duties being paid on this article, the English take up and export it in their own name.

[*Comment*] Few phurja merchants trade in cotton, but those who do, shall be made to export at the phurja, and the Gaikwad's chauth shall be accounted for.

Article 7 The vessels from the Malabar Coast formerly came twice in the season and landed their goods at the phurja, whereas of late, in order to pay less customs, they go to the latty.

[*Comment*] All vessels not trading under the English protection shall go to the phurja.

Article 8 Mulna Abdul Futtah's father, Mulna Fakhr-ud-din, formerly carried on a very extensive trade and on that account an exemption of customs on two lakhs of Rupees was allowed him by the King, which was continued till the nawabship of Safdar Khan, when it was stopped. These last five years, by the son's influence with the English, this indulgence has been renewed to the family as far as on one lakh and a half. Mulna Abdul Futtah, in consequence of this, clears the merchants' goods for them to that amount by his name.

[*Comment*] This matter shall be inquired into, and Mulana Abdul Futtah ordered not to pass any trade but his own under maphi or exemption from duties granted by the Great Mogul.

Article 9 The Dutch ships which import at Surat consent to give in an account of the spices they bring, but refuse to inform my gumashta of the quantity of sugar.

Article 10 On all boats imported at the phurja the English and the Nawab take regular and exact account, but refuse to acquaint me with my share of the customs on them till the expiration of a month, when they send to me a piece of paper stating the amount. On trivial articles they do not even allow me anything; the duties on tobacco and indigo, consigned to Mocha and Jiddah, they have included in the farm; by which means my share is much reduced, nor can this be avoided, till I station my people at the water-side; which I am desirous of doing.

[*Comment*] The Gaikwad chauthia shall have regular accounts given him agreeable to custom and right.

Article 11 On such dhotis, baftas, etc. as are vendible at Mocha and Jiddah, which are brought by the merchants into town to be sent thither, the English Gentlemen take three quarters of the customs to themselves and pay the other quarter only to the office.

[*Comment*] This shall be inquired into and, if true, shall be rectified.

Article 12 Such merchants as have vessels of their own and send them with goods to Bombay, on their return to Surat, bring with them certificates for a small quantity of their cargoes, by which means an opportunity is offered them of landing the whole at the latty; and on return they purchase goods again and export them in the same manner.

[*Comment*] Bombay certificates not to exempt merchants from paying duties at the phurja.

Article 13 Of the small quantity of goods that are really imported at the phurja belonging to the merchants, the English even clear a part of them in their own names; and the duties on treasure, silver and gold landed at the phurja are not brought to account. It appears to me that the duties on silver have been exempted, but they ought certainly to render to me an account of the quantity of gold imported.

[*Comment*] Little gold is imported, as it is carried to Bombay to be coined into gold mohurs. The Gaikwad shall receive his proportion of what the Nawab receives.

Inland chaukis grievances

Article 14 The duties of the inland chaukis they settle as they please and never render any account of them to my gumashtas till a month has expired after settling them; by this means not half of my share therein is given to my gumashta. This business must be regulated agreeably to old usage.

[*Comment*] This shall be rectified, and settlements made in proper time.

Article 15 Petit goods formerly were sent through the land chaukis after paying one per cent on them and taking receipts from my gumashta. These goods are now carried by the river, and no receipt is ever taken for them by my people. This must also be altered.

[*Comment*] Many articles now go by the river agreeable to the merchants' wishes; the Gaikwad shall have his share of what is collected by the Nawab.

Article 16 The following articles, which before had separate customs charged on them, are now included in the farm; by which I lose my share on them, *viz.* coconuts imported at Surat, tobacco, indigo and timber, on which these last three years [*I*] received no customs; also on the sale of boats.

[*Comment*] Whatever is actually collected on these articles, the Gaikwad chauthia shall receive his share.

Article 17 When my people make any inquiries about the petit goods, they are answered that the merchants now carry them to the latty where they are shipped, instead of carrying them to the land chaukis. I am, therefore, deprived of my share of the duties, I hope that orders will in consequence be sent to the latty not to suffer goods, that were before taken through the inland chaukis, to be exported by the latty.

[*Comment*] If any abuse shall appear on inquiry, it shall be rectified.

Grain market grievances

Article 18 It was always customary for purvos from the different offices to attend this market at Myderpura and transact the business on the spot. Whereas now a karkun only of the Nawab's is allowed to be there, who settles the accounts as the Nawab chooses, and no account is rendered to my sarkar for almost a month, when the evil is past a remedy; by which measures my share is considerably reduced. This must be settled,

[*Comment*] Purvos from the different offices shall in future attend at the Myderpura market and transact business on the spot as before.

Article 19 The jaggery made in the parganas formerly was included in the account of customs, but is now exempted and ought to be regulated. The cars with batty belonging to the jagirdars have been exempted from paying customs; but this indulgence ought not to be extended to others, who should pay the duties, whereas they do not.

[*Comment*] None but the jagirdars to be allowed to pass their jaggery and batty free of duty. If any particular indulgence [*is*] to be given, [*it*] must be countersigned by the Chief.

Mint grievances

Article 20 Some of the Surat coinage being short of weight, the rupees were returned back from Bengal, and after remaining ten months at Surat were recovered by order of the Chief and sent again to Bengal. I have had no share of my fee on them whatever. They amounted to Rs. 3 lakhs.

Dollars are sent into the Mint every year from the latty to the value of from 50,000 to a lakh of Rupees, where they are coined. The fees on the coinage is ½ per thousand, of which the Company takes one share, the Nawab two, and I am entirely excluded.

[*Comment*] The Government of Bombay have thought necessary to remit all duties on the importation of bullion and to reduce the mint-charges, Consequently little or nothing is recovered on this account.

Mirber grievances

Article 21 Ruttonji Parsi, brother of Soli and some other Parsis and Sinoys refuse to pay the anchorage-fees, etc. and fees on grain, which is a detriment to my sarkar. There are other Parsis also, aided by the Sinoys and some of their own cast employed under the English, that only pay the customs for anchoring; which is likewise attended with a loss to my income.

[*Comment*] The Gaikwad shall have his share of what is collected on account of anchorage-fees.

Article 22 The lascars, muallions, etc. belonging to the Parsis' vessels, whose owners are employed under the English, and who before paid the fees regularly, now will not account to my sarkar for them.

[*Comment*] The Gaikwad shall have his share of what is collected on account.

Article 23 The dingies from Muscat and other places always brought their goods to Mirber and the phurja, but lately they have proceeded to the latty; by which I lose my share of the anchorage-fees. Maneckji, Mr. Spencer's, servant, who has lately begun to trade, will not account to my sarkar likewise for the acnchorage.

[*Comment*] This has been settled that all dingies go to the phurja, and the Gaikwad will of course receive his share of the anchorage-fees that may be collected.

Adalat grievances

Article 24 The causes exhibited in the court of adalat ought to be decided on with my knowledge, whereas they do not inform me regularly of them, nor of the dates. I, therefore, find it difficult to get my share of the fees on them.

[*Comment*] The Gaikwad shall have his share of the fees.

Amini grievances

Article 25 If any considerable causes come before this court the Nawab takes it on himself to decide on them, leaving to the court the settlement of trivial ones only, the fees of which are often given up from recommendation. I am, therefore, only paid my share from the few that fees are collected on, after a deduction 10 per cent. for the Naib.

[*Comment*] The Gaikwad shall have his chauth on all causes decided, whether great or small.

Other grievances

Article 26 Chorasi: The faujdar of the gate formerly paid me Rs. 800 annually, but now he only pays to my gumashta Rs. 750.

[*Comment*] This has since been reduced from 800 to 750 Rs.

Article 27 Phulsari: This village formerly paid me Rs. 150, of which they only now give my gumashta 123, so that I am shorted of Rs. 27. I am not informed of the receipts at the chauki of Poona, nor will they furnish me with any account of them.

The causes that are filed at Myderpura are settled in the presence of the Nawab and I lose a share of the fees on them. I have not received any account nor my share from the .jawahir khana the last three years.

[*Comment*] The Gaikwad shall receive his share of these articles.

1790 *Poona, 12th June,* 1790 (1790, *S. & P. D.* 40)
Charles Warre Malet to William Page.

Gaikwad's succession

I had the pleasure to receive your favour of the 2nd, and 4th inst., with its enclosures, whence I learnt that the Chief of Surat has been lately engaged in the settlement of some points of controversy between the Government of that city and Manaji Gaikwad, who on the death of Fatesing took possession of the Principality of the family in Gujarat, in prejudice of the rights of his elder brother, Govindrao, who is soliciting the assistance of the Court to enable him to assert his claims. Manaji has sent an agent and large sums of money[1] to counteract his brother's negotiations, who is here in person; but I do not understand that he has yet succeeded in procuring an acknowledgment of his title to the chiefship or the possessions of the family.

1. Manajirao offered a nazar of Rs. 33,13,000 and promised the Poona Government to pay Fatesing's arrears, which amounted to Rs. 36 lakhs. According to an other account Manajirao promised to pay 60 lakhs in four years by instalments of Rs. 15 lakhs (*Gaz. Bar. State, I,* 481).

No. 7. GOVINDRAO (1793—1800)

GOVINDRAO'S reign rings down the curtain on the tragedy of the sovereignty of the Gaikwads, incidentally bringing about a turn of Fortune's wheel as unforeseen as it was sudden. With Manaji's death the negotiations for the succession to the gadi between the Poona Darbar and Govindrao came abruptly to an end for want of a rival claimant. But Nana Fadnavis, bent on ruining the Gaikwad family, would not let Govindrao proce d to Baroda, till he had signed away his all. The Gaikwad promised to pay 1 crore of Rupees: Rs. 56,380,001 as nazar, Rs. 42,620,000 as arrears of tribute, and Rs. 20,000,000 as due by Manaji. In addition, the Gaikwad promised to give up to Poona the Surat athavisi and the Surat chauth.

Sir Charles Warre Malet, who was then Resident at Poona, was not slow to realise that this accession of territory would prove disastrous to the interests of the Company, and by his fearless representations obtained the cancellation of the territorial cessions and the restoration of the Surat chauth. Encouraged by their successful interference, the Company felt once more strong enough to assert themselves. They frustrated Govindrao's attempt to gain possession of Cambay and set to work to secure for themselves the Chorasi pargana and the chauth of Surat.

The documents may be distributed into three subdivisions :

(1) Malet's successful interference, (2) Govindrao and Cambay, (3) The Chorasi pargana scheme. Under the third heading mention is incidentally made of a disturbance at Surat, which was caused by Sidi Ambar and Balu Miya, and in which the Gaikwad, the Peshwa and the English were concerned.

DOCUMENTS

1793 *Bombay, 31st May,* 1793 (1793, *S. & P. D.* 45)
At a Council.

Manajirao and Bombay

The Hon'ble the President lays before the Board sundry letters and papers that have passed between him and Manajirao Gaikwad; and having communicated with Sir Charles Malet on the subject, and requested him to give his ideas thereon in writing, he also lays the same before the Board. Resolved that the copies of the whole be sent to the Government General for their instructions, and in the meantime the President be requested to write a civil letter to the Gaikwad in the terms proposed by Sir Charles Malet.

Translation of a letter from Manajirao Gaikwad to John Griffith, Esqr., received at Surat, 31st December, 1792.

Offers of friendship

I before wrote you a letter by Jayram Kashi, chauthia of Surat, mentioning sundry matters, which, I hope, has been received, and that you have fully observed and considered on the contents, which out of regard to the good friendship subsisting between us I make no doubt you have communicated to the Hon'ble the Governor, and that he will comply therewith conformably to my wish.

I have now dispatched my vakil, Gulabrao, to Bombay; he will on his way wait on you, and deliver to you this letter, and also inform you verbally of such further matters as I have directed him to tell you. I trust you will out of friendship to me write by him to the Governor, as you may deem necessary.

I should be glad if you would dispatch to me some Gentleman of distinction, that I might converse with him personally and explain to him the full sentiments of my heart You would very much oblige me by ordering Mr. Crow, the Resident of Broach, to come to me for the purpose, and I will appoint a proper person to receive him.

1793 *Translation of a letter from Manajirao Gaikwad to George Dick,*[1] *Esqr., received 23rd January,* 1793.

Request for support

I have in these days dispatched my vakil, Gulabrao, to Bombay, who will wait on you and inform you of the business I have directed him to communicate to you, in which I hope you will take such a part as may prevent the intended ferment. In complying therewith your name and goodness will be conspicuous to the whole world. I have given my vakil a big letter for the Hon'ble the Governor and a copy of the treaty concluded between General Goddard and Fatesingrao, which I hope you will take into your full consideration and adopt such steps as may remove the expected difficulties. What can I say more?

1793 *Translation of a letter from Manajirao Gaikwad to Genera Abercromby,*[2] *received 23rd January,* 1793.

Request for support

The friendship that has long subsisted between the Hon'ble Company and me is conspicuous as the sun and needs no explanation.

1 Acting Governor of Bombay.
2 Governor of Bombay.

In these days I have received intelligence of disputes being likely to take place in this country, concerning which, and to put a stop to them, I have given my full sentiments and instructions verbally to my vakil, Gulabrao, who will wait on you and explain them to you, when, I trust, you will give them your consideration and adopt such steps as you may deem most probable to remove the expected difficulties, and by doing so your good name will be known to the whole world.

My vakil is dispatched to you purposely on this business, which, I hope, you will seriously consider on and give him a letter to Sir Charles Malet, your representative at Poona, to have matters settled in an amicable manner. Your writing to Poona on the subject will be equally valid as a sanad and will occasion the Darbar to alter their intentions.

I have delivered to my vakil a copy of the treaty concluded between Fatesingrao Gaikwad and General Goddard in English and Persian, which he will show to you; and having given it your consideration, I rely on your taking such a part in my favour as may put an end to the intended disturbances, which will lay me under great obligations to the Hon'ble Company.

Translation of a Persian writing presented by Gulabrao, vakil of Manajirao Gaikwad, the 25th January, 1793, for the consideration of the Government of Bombay. 1793

Manaji's protests

It being requisite that the Hon'ble the Governor and Council of Bombay should be acquainted with all circumstances that regard the interests of the Gaikwad sarkar, Gulabrao vakil is dispatched to Bombay on the part of Manajirao to represent as follows:

1st The treaty of friendship and alliance that was concluded by General Goddard with the Gaikwad sarkar is too well known to require explanation, a copy thereof the afore-mentioned vakil has been furnished with.

2nd After the death of Fatesingrao Gaikwad, Manajirao dispatched one of his ministers to Poona to settle with that Government regarding the succession, which by means of Nana Fadnavis and Haripant Fadkia was, in the presence and with the consent of the Peshwa, made over according to the usual observances to Manajirao Gaikwad, who, after paying the nazranah demanded received a saropa and the title of government from the Poona Darbar confirming him therein.

3rd At the time the succession was settled in favour of Manajirao Gaikwad, Nana Fadnavis and Haripant Fadkia bound themselves by oath not to interfere directly or indirectly in the government, and that neither they or the Peshwa would afford any assistance whatever to Govindrao, assuring Manajirao that he had nothing to apprehend.

4th Since Mahadji Sindia's arrival at Poona, intelligence has been conveyed to Manajirao by his vakil, of the Peshwa by means of Mahadji Sindia having granted a saropa also to Govindrao, and that the latter has promised to assist him with troops to proceed to Baroda and forcibly take possession of the government from Manajirao, at the same time Nana Fadnavis and Haripant Fadkia write to Manajirao that they have had no concern therein, and that it has been done en-

Request for support

5th Sir Charles W. Malet, Bt, the representative of the Hon'ble Company at Poona, being well acquainted with all the circumstances of the treaty settled between General Goddard and Fatesingrao some years since, it is requested of the Hon'ble Governor and Council of Bombay to give directions to their said representative to demand of the Poona Government their reasons for espousing Govindrao's cause and to endeavour to dissuade them from a measure so contrary to their former agreement with Manajirao. If the Hon'ble the Governor and Council will consent to the above request and become a mediator between the two brothers, Manajirao will agree to any measures they may adopt.

6th Manajirao assures himself that through the mediation of the Government of Bombay all disputes between the two brothers will be adjusted; but, should the Ministers of the Peshwa and of Mahadji Sindia (which God forbid) not listen to their advice, Manajirao hopes the Government of Bombay will furnish him (as specified in the treaty) with the assistance of their troops under an able officer to defeat the intentions of Mahadji Sindia and prevent the troubles likely to happen in the Gaikwad country, for which Manajirao will defray all expenses. Manajirao further solicits of the Hon'ble the Governor and Council of Bombay to send an English Gentleman to reside constantly with him as a vakil on the part of the Company, at Baroda, and he will send a vakil from his sarkar to remain at Bombay.

7th Manajirao being desirous of communicating many matters to the Government of Bombay, which he cannot do by letter, requests a Gentleman, acquainted with the Moor language, may be sent to him for a few days only from Surat, with whom he may commune freely for their information. Manajirao has written himself to Mr. Griffith, the Chief of Surat, on this subject, who will have probably forwarded the request to the Hon'ble Governor and Council of Bombay.

8th Manajirao depends entirely on the friendship subsisting between the Government of Bombay and his sarkar, as also on the treaty concluded between them, to prevent the threatened disturbances from taking place, and trusts through their mediation everything will be amicably adjusted.

1793 *Letter from Manajirao Gaikwad to Mr. Dick, received the 18th February, 1793.*

Appeal to Bombay

My vakil, Gulabrao, has informed me of his arrival at Bombay and of his having been introduced to you and *[of]* your attention to him, which afforded me great pleasure and satisfaction. May your days be long and happy. I rely on your taking his business early into your consideration, and that you will grant the assistance required.

Mr. Malet is my friend and your representative at Poona; and should you have written to him on the subject of this sarkar's business, he will, I am persuaded, do all in his power to comply with my wishes.

My sole dependence is on you. Should you contrive it, so as to prevent the threatened troubles taking place, it will make our friendship more firm than ever, and I shall never forget your goodness. May the Almighty give you riches without measure!

Letter from Manajirao Gaikwad of Baroda to Mr. Dick, received 22nd March, 1793. 1793

I was favoured with your agreeable letter at a lucky time, and have been made very happy by its contents. You write me that you have desired my vakil, Gulabrao, to wait the General's [*Robert Abercromby*] arrival from the Coast, whom you expect to return in about two months, and that then his business can be entered on. My request is that, when the General arrives, you will give all suitable assistance in getting my business settled agreeably to my wishes, and dispatch my vakil back to me with the General's decision, which favour I shall ever keep in my remembrance. I hope you have written in my favour to your representative at Poona, Sir Charles Malet, and that you will continue to remind him of any situation. May your riches increase daily.! *Renewed appeal*

Bombay, 31*st May*, 1793 (1793, *S. & P. D.* 45) 1793

Sir Charles Malet's ideas on the Gaikwad family case, dated Bombay, 21*st May*, 1793.

The treaty alluded to by Manajirao Gaikwad (in the papers under consideration) as concluded between his late brother Fatesing and General Goddard was, I presume, superseded by the subsequent treaty of Salbai he entered into with the Peshwa, the head of the Maratha State, by which treaty the Gaikwad Principality is understood as reverting to its ancient connection with, or rather dependence on, the Peshwa under the stipulations, I believe, (for I speak from memory) of not being molested for the past and of the Principality being preserved from disturbances in future. *Treaty with Fatesing*

On the death of Fatesing, Manajirao, his younger brother, assumed the head of the family, nominally in behalf of his elder brother Sayaji, the head of the family, but whose state of mind [*renders him unfit*] for holding the [*reins*] of Government. This assumption was confirmed (I have been given to understand) by the Poona Government in consideration of large sums paid by Manaji; but I cannot pretend to decide how far the form in which this transaction was prosecuted and concluded is to be held permanent or binding on that Government by the usages of the State in its intercourse with the great [*families*] of the Empire. *Manaji and Poona*

On Mahadji Sindia's arrival at Poona, in 1792, he brought forward the claims of Govindrao Gaikwad, an elder brother of Manajirao, but who, having been excluded from participation in the Gujarat possession of the faimily during Fatesing's life, had resided in a private manner at Daur, a village belonging to the family, not far from Poona. Mahadji Sindia's patronage (with whom Govindrao is connected by some intermarriage in the families) was so far executed in aid of his client's claim of security that the Poona Administration was induced to go through the ceremony of investing him with the khilat of the family Principality; and some other steps, preparatory to his dispatch to Gujarat, to reject his brother Manaji, were taken. *Govindrao and Poona*

But the Darbar, having importunity of Mahadji Sindia by this apparent compliance with his wishes, stopped short in the prosecution of him; and jealous of such an increase of Mahadji Sindia's already exorbitant power, as would be made by the addition of such an impor- *Govindrao helpless*

tant [*country*] as Gujarat to his influence, and probably [*induced*] by the offering and submissions of Manajirao, apprehensive also probably that by the stipulation for the preservation of the integrity of the Gaikwad possessions by the treaty of (*Salbai*) any cessions promised by Govindrao for his establishment would be (*obnoxious*) to our Government, Govindrao's expectations have been so artfully and effectually traversed by the Poona [*Darbar*] that the few troops he had collected have been again forced to abandon him for want of pay; and his little encampment, when I left Poona, did not consist of 100 men, who established a suitable spectacle of misery and distress.

I have likewise received credible information since I arrived here that his patron, Mahadji Sindia, occupied [*as*] he is with objects of such greater importance and urgency, and influenced probably by the little ability he has discovered in Govindrao to assist him in surmounting the obstacles to his establishment, has hearkened to the offers of Manajirao, and actually agreed to drop his patronage of Govindrao's claims in consideration of large sums to be paid him by Manajirao, who in security of this intrigue has, I am told, lately disbanded a large part of the force that he had levied to oppose his brother's expected invasion.

Malet's views

Having thus stated the circumstances (as far as my knowledge extends) of Govindrao's and Manaji's claims and situation, I shall take the liberty of adding a few words on the expediency and practicability of acceding to any part of Manaji's applications.

Gaikwad's independence

On general principles of policy, it is certainly much to our interest to promote [*by every means*] possible, consistent with good faith, the independence of all the great Maratha members of the paramount power of the Peshwa, since only by an excessive authority over those members can the Peshwa's power become formidable to the British Empire.

Grounds for interfering

In this specific instance of the Gaikwad of the Maratha Stale, the stipulation by treaty for the preservation of its integrity certainly furnishes [*reasons*] of interposition to prevent a breach of that stipulation, which would be endangered by the establishment of Govindao-on the [*gadi*] by Mahadji Sindia or by the Peshwa, as they would without scruple [*disturb*] the Principality to reimburse their exertions and expenses in his re-establishment.

Difficult problem

On the other hand the relative circumstances of Manaji and Govindrao might render interposition decidedly in behalf of either awkward; for Govindrao is the elder brother, Manaji pleads that he is the head of the family-Principality on the part of the indisputable head Sayaji, in which character, he has been acknowledged and publicly confirmed by the Peshwa. Manaji has no issue, & no prospect of any. Consequently every claim may be expected to revert to Govindrao or his sons on Manaji's death. Again on Sayaji's death it may be supposed that Govindrao or his heirs will resume their claim as the rightful successors to the Principality; nor is it to be doubted but that the Peshwa's ministry will in the course of its policy convert such a predicament to its own interested purposes.

Way out of difficulty

The unqualified adoption therefore of Manaji's (or indeed of either) party seems highly exceptionable as opening a field to embarrassment and [*at issue*] with our principles of rectitude in its prosecution;

and on this ground the open and avowed commitment of a positive connection seems unadvisable. Yet, as it is undoubtedly worthy of our vigilant attention to keep up an amicable intercourse with the Gaikwad family from which we have formerly derived much benefit, and as the present season of need in the competitors presents a favourable opportunity for impressing both with a sense of our good disposition by such acts and professions as cannot be (or ought not to be) exceptionable to the Peshwa Government or Mahadji Sindia, the adoption of such a line seems worthy of deliberation. An occasioned mission agreeable to Manaji's request, the object of which might be to receive his proposals to assist the Poona Government with our good offices in mediating a reconciliation between him and his brother, Govindrao, which from some advances, that were once made to me by Govindrao, would, I have reason to think, be extremely grateful to him, and thereby lay the foundation of a continuance of our amicable connection in the event of his or his heirs' succession to the Principality.

Plea of trade

Pleas of a commercial nature are not wanting to account for such a mission, should it be held advisable; and I have a strong persuasion that the cotton trade might be benefited by certain arrangements with the Gaikwad Government.

Another proposa

But perhaps the best footing, on which such a measure could be put, would be by prosecuting it in concert with the Poona ministry by acquainting them that, as Manaji and his brother are extremely desirous of benefiting by our good offices, jointly [*anxious*] to accommodate their family differences, and as we from ancient regard to the family and responsibility for the preserving entire its possessions are desirous of [*showing*] it that mark of goodwill, we have no objection to join the Peshwa in endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation; and if this proposal is assented to, a plea is immediately established, on which a mission may be adopted to receive Manaji's proposals and enforce to him what the mediators may think proper to propose.

Friendly assurances

Should this mode be thought advisable by the Bombay Government, it will be necessary to submit its adoption to the Government General by whose orders my conduct will be regulated on my return to Poona; and in the interim a friendly answer may be given to Manajirao, purporting that his letters and the representations of his vakil, Gulabrao, have been understood and duly attended to; that the friendship between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad State is ancient and cordial; that, in the desire of increasing it, every inquiry will be made of the Resident at Poona relative to the appearances and probability of [*a*] disturbance in the Gaikwad Government, mentioned in his (Manaji's) late letters to this Presidency and represented by his vakil, and that on a full consideration thereof such steps will be taken as in the opinion of this Government and the Government General shall appear consistent with the ancient friendship of the two States and the general good faith of the Hon'ble Company.

Bombay, 6th May, 1793 (1793, *S. & P. D.* 45) **1793**
At a Council.

Letter to Manaji

The President lays before the board [*a*] copy of the letter he proposes writing [*to*] Manajirao Gaikwad, agreeable to the resolution at our last meeting.

Letter to Manajirao Gaikwad.

Assurances On my return from the coast I had the pleasure to receive your friendly letter, which and the representations of your vakil, Gulabrao, I perfectly understood, and have duly attended to. The friendship between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad State is ancient and cordial; and, in the desire of increasing it, every inquiry will be made of the Resident at Poona relative to the appearances and probability of [*a*] disturbance in the Gaikwad Government, mentioned in your letter and represented by your vakil; and on a full consideration thereof such steps will be taken as in the opinion of this Government and the Government General may appear consistent with the ancient friendship of the two States and the general good faith of the Hon'ble Company.

In the meantime I would recommend your sending instructions to your vakil, Gulabrao, to remain here for the present, that our statements and communications may be the more readily conveyed and explained.

1793 *Poona, 13th September, 1793* (1793, *S. & P. D.* 46)
Letter from Charles Cornwallis to Charles Warre Malet, dated Fort William, 15th July, 1793.

Copy of letter I enclose a copy of the letter which has been written by this Government to the Governor-in-Council of Bombay in answer to his request of instructions for his guidance upon the subject of the application of Manajirao for the Company's assistance and the support against the designs of his brother.

Interference dangerous An attempt to dismember the Gaikwad possessions is the only case in which we are entitled by the treaty of Salbai to interfere in the affairs of that family; and although it does not appear impossible that a tender of our good offices to endeavour to conciliate the differences between the two brothers, Manajirao and Govindrao, would be acceptable to both, yet it is extremely doubtful whether such an offer would be productive of any substantial good effects; and as it is almost certain that we should by an unauthorised interference of that nature in the internal disputes of the family of one of the principal members of the Maratha State excite great jealousy and dissatisfaction either on the part of Sindia or the Peshwa's Ministers, my wish is that you as well as the Bombay Government studiously avoid showing an inclination to take the least concern in any of the intrigues or measures that may be at present in agitation at Poona respecting that business.

1793 *Bombay, 17th September, 1793 (1793, S. & P. D. 46)*
Letter from Charles Warre Malet, dated Poona, 13th September.

Poona encroachments Having received authentic intelligence that the Peshwa's Ministers have exacted from Govindrao Gaikwad the surrender of the Gaikwad's share of the district called athavisi in the neighbourhood of Surat, also the Gaikwad share of the chauth within the city of Surat, which appears to me to involve a dangerous addition of the Peshwa's power in that city and its neighbourhood, and as these dismemberments of the Gaikwad Principality appear to be contrary to the 8th article of the treaty of Salbai, permit me to recommend your instructing the Chief of Surat with all convenient

expedition not to admit of the transfer of the Gaikwad chauthiaship and the admission of the Peshwa's additional power incident thereto in that city until the receipt of the orders of the Governor-General-in-Council on the subject, to whom I have transmitted a full account of it.

Bombay Resolution.

Agreed that in consequence of this recommendation [*Malet's*] instructions may be immediately sent to the Chief of Surat to desire the Nawab not to admit of the transfer of the Gaikwad chauthiaship and the admission of the Peshwa's additional power incident thereto in that city, until we write to him further on the subject. Agreed likewise that we immediately acquaint the Government General of our having adopted this measure in consequence of the recommendation from the Resident at Poona.

Orders to Surat

Bombay, 18th September, 1793 (1793, S. & P. D. 46) 1793
George Dick to Charles Cornwallis.

We beg leave to acquaint Your Lordship that, in consequence of the recommendation of the Resident at Poona, contained in the enclosed letter, we have instructed the Chief of Surat to desire the Nawab not to admit of the transfer of the Gaikwad chauthiaship and the admission of the Peshwa's additional power incident thereto in that city, until we write to him further on the subject.

Gov.-Gen. informed

Bombay, 18th September, 1793 (1793, S. & P. D. 46) 1793
George Dick to Charles Warre Malet.

We have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 13th instant, and in consequence of your recommendation we immediately instructed the Chief of Surat to desire the Nawab not to admit of the transfer of the Gaikwad chauthiaship and the admission of the Peshwa's additional power incident thereto in that city, until we write him further on the subject.

Malet informed

Bombay, 18th September, 1793 (1793, *S.* & *P. D.* 46) 1793
George Dick to John Griffith.

We enclose you a copy of a letter addressed us by the Resident at Poona, and in consequence of his recommendation instruct you to desire the Nawab not to admit of the transfer of the Gaikwad chauthiaship and the admission of the Peshwa's additional power incident thereto in the city of Surat, until we write you further on the subject.

Orders to Surat

Surat, 25th September, 1793 (1793, *S.* & *P. D.* 46) 1793
John Griffith to George Dick.

We have received your letter of the 18th instant in this department with its enclosure, and acquaint you that, conformably to your instructions, the Chief has desired the Nawab not to admit of the transfer of the Gaikwad chauthiaship and the admission of the Peshwa's additional power incident thereto in the city of Surat, until we receive further orders on the subject.

Orders obeyed

[illegible] *Bombay, 14th December*, 1793 (1793, *S. & P. D.* 46)
Letter from Charles Warre Malet, dated Poona 3rd *December.*

[illegible] safe-guarded

It having been signified to me by the Governor-General that you should be referred to my communications respecting my negotiations with this Court relative to the danger of its assumption of the Gaikwad share of the Surat chauth, as mentioned in my letter to Your Hon'ble Board of the 13th September last, pursuant to this reference, I have great pleasure in acquainting you with the total disappearance of all danger of the threatened dismemberment of the Gaikwad territory by the very honourable and candid declaration furnished me by this Court (in answer to my official memorial) of its resolution to abide faithfully by the articles of the treaty. Copies of my memorial and the Peshwa's answer are enclosed for your notice; and I have the further pleasure to acquaint you that these cordial professions of good faith have been completely fulfilled by the Peshwa's surrendering to Govindrao Gaikwad the instrument by which that Chief had been led to submit to a dismemberment of his patrimony.

This intelligence will forcibly impress you with the propriety of my precautionary letter of the 13th September, and whilst it leads us to rejoice in the removal of all necessity for acting on it at present, stamps the justice of so doing, should future occasion require, on the incontrovertible ground of this Court's own acknowledgement.

Memorial to the Darbar by the Resident at Poona, delivered 25th October, 1793, in answer to their message of the preceding day.

Malet's memorial

On the 11th September, the under-written, anxious to act with the utmost delicacy to the Peshwa's Government, acquainted the Darbar of his having referred Govindrao Gaikwad to the Peshwa's Ministers for information relative to the stipulations of the treaty between the Hon'ble Company and the Peshwa respecting the Gaikwad family, in the full confidence that it would be as readily furnished and faithfully observed by the Darbar; and on the 24th October, after an interval of one month and 11 days, the under-written received a message from the Darbar through Behroo Pant to the following purport: "You (meaning the under-written) made an application relative to the Gaikwad. The Gaikwad is an ancient servant of the sarkar (Peshwa's), and has hitherto performed services, and observed obedience, and will do so in future; whatever is to be ordered, will also be ordered in future according to ancient custom by the sarkar".

The under-written begs leave to remark that this message is no reply to his application of the 11th September, since, instead of giving him any satisfaction on this Court's sense of the stipulations of the treaty of Salbai respecting the Gaikwad and the communication thereof to Govindrao, all insertion thereof and even of the treaty is totally omitted.

The under-written, therefore, while he begs leave to remind the Darbar that the customary and established service and obedience of the Gaikwad is fully acknowledged and provided for by the

GOVINDRAO

treaty concluded through the mediation of Mahadji Sindia, begs leave to repeat his former inquiry for the information of his Superiors as to the intentions of this Court with respect to observing the stipulations of that treaty in as far as they relate to the preserving entire the Gaikwad Principality, &c., on which point the under-written flatters himself with the hope of an early answer.

Answer of the Poona Darbar to Sir Charles Warre Malet's official communication of the 25th October, 1793, delivered by Behroo Pant to Sir Charles Warre Malet's munshi, and taken by him in writing on the 29th, and delivered to Sir Charles Malet on the 30th following.

Poona reply

Your answer relative to the Gaikwad has been received. "That this is no answer to my queries. What is the Darbar's intention as to (the) observance of the treaty, regarding which no mention is made in the answers?"

Thus have you mentioned; but it is the intention of the sarkar (Peshwa's) to act conformable to [*the*] treaty. The Gaikwad is an ancient servant of the sarkar, but whatever is to be discussed with him, will be done conformable to the treaty.

Bombay Resolution.

Approv

Agreed that he (Charles Warre Malet) be informed we are happy to hear that in consequence of his exertions the Court of Poona have given up their claim to the Gaikwad share of the Surat chauth. Agreed also that copies of his letter and papers be transmitted to the Chief and Council at Surat for their guidance.

Bombay, 14*th December*, 1793 (1793, *S.* & *P. D.* 46) — 1793

George Dick to Charles Warre Malet.

Approv

We are happy to hear that in consequence of your exertions the Court of Poona have given up their claim to the Gaikwad share of the Surat chauth. We have transmitted a copy of your letter and enclosure to the Chief and Council at Surat for their guidance.

Bombay, 14th January, 1794 (1794, *S.* & *P. D.* 47) — 1793

Letter from Charles Warre Malet, dated Poona, 23rd December, 1793.

Govindr gratefu

I trouble you with this address, at the instance of Govindrao Gaikwad, to acquaint you that, as he has been lately benefited by the interposition of the Company on the strength of the 8th article of the treaty of Salbai, he, in procuring from this Court the investiture of succession to the hereditary honours and territory of the Gaikwad family, is desirous on all occasions of cultivating the friendship of the Hon'ble Company and of evincing his high sense of the benefits derived from their Government by the most cordial and amicable intercourse with your Presidency. Permit me to recommend your giving such encouragement to this friendly disposition as you may find convenient and consistent with the [illegible] of th[illegible] Gov[illegible]

Govindrao proceeded from hence towards his capital, Baroda, on the 19th instant.

For your information of the Government General's sentiments on the Gaikwad's affair and my conduct in it, I have the pleasure to enclose an extract of my last letter from the Governor-General.

Govindrao has requested that intimation may be conveyed to the Chief of Surat of his friendly connection with the Hon'ble Company.

Extract of a letter from Charles Cornwallis to Charles Warre Malet, dated 27th November, 1793.

Gov.-Gen. approves

It affords me the sincerest satisfaction to observe the apparent favourable prospect of an amicable termination of the Gaikwad affair without an interposition on the part of the Company, committing them to go serious lengths for the support of Govindrao against the extortions of the Poona Administration. The prudence, firmness and moderation, which you have displayed on this embarrassing occasion, demand the acknowledgments of this Government. I am happy in being the channel of conveying them to you.

Bombay Resolution.

Bombay resolve

Agreed that copy thereof be sent to Surat, and that we acquaint the Resident at Poona we shall take every opportunity of encouraging the friendly disposition, which Govindrao professes towards the Hon'ble Company.

1794 *Bombay, 15th January, 1794* (1794, *S. & P. D.* 47).
George Dick to Charles Warre Malet.

Malet informed

We have had the pleasure to receive your letter dated the 23rd instant, [*23rd December*] and beg leave to acquaint you we shall take every opportunity of encouraging the friendly disposition, which Govindrao professes towards the Hon'ble Company. A copy of your letter will be transmitted to Surat for the guidance of the Chief and Council.

1794 *Bombay, 1st March, 1794* (1794-97, *S. & P. D., Lt. to Court of Dir.* 1)
Bombay to the Court of Directors.

Gaikwad territory protected

5. The Resident at Poona informed us under the 13th of September last that he had received authentic intelligence that the Peshwa's Ministers had exacted from Govindrao Gaikwad the surrender of the Gaikwad's share of the district called athavisi in the neighbourhood of Surat also the Gaikwad share of the chauth within the city of Surat; which appeared to the Resident to involve a dangerous addition of the Peshwa's power in that city and its neighbourhood; and as these dismemberments of the Gaikwad Principality appear to be contrary to the 8th article of the treaty of Salbai, he recommended our instructing the Chief of Surat with all convenient expedition not to admit of the tranfer of the Gaikwad chauthiaship and the admission of the Peshwa's power incident thereto in that city until the receipt of the orders of the Governor-General-in-Council on the subject, to whom the Resident had transmitted a full account of it.

6. In consequence of the Resident's recommendation we immediately sent instructions to the Chief of Surat to desire the Nawab not to admit of the transfer of the Gaikwad chauthiaship and the addition of the Peshwa's additional power incident thereto in that city, until we wrote to him further on the subject. We also acquainted the Government General of our having adopted this measure in consequence of the recommendation from the Resident at Poona.

7. The Governor-General-in-Council in reply requested that particular attention might be paid to such communications as might be made to us by the Resident at Poona respecting Surat with a reference to the steps that might be necessary in consequence of the succession of Govindrao to the government of the territories belonging to the Gaikwad family and the difficulties that have occurred at Poona relative to it.

8. Shortly after, the Resident at Poona acquainted us that he had great pleasure in assuring us of the total disappearance of all danger of the threatened dismemberment of the Gaikwad territory by the very honourable and candid declaration furnished [*to*] the Resident by the Maratha Court (in answer to his official memorial) of its resolution to abide faithfully by the articles of the treaty. Copies of his memorial and the Peshwa's answer he enclosed for our notice; and the Resident observed he had further the pleasure to acquaint us that these cordial professions of good faith have been completely fulfilled by the Peshwa's surrendering to Govindrao Gaikwad the instrument by which that Chief had been led to submit to a dismemberment of his patrimony.

9. We transmitted as soon as possible copies of these papers to the Chief and Council at Surat for their guidance.

10. Under the 15th ultimo we received a letter from the Resident at Poona communicating the important event of the death of Mahadji Sindia[1] on the evening of the 12th [*12th February*, 1794].

Mahadji Sindia

Poona, *10th June*, 1794 (1794, *S. & P. D.* 48) **1794**

Joshua Uhthoff to George Dick.[2]

Govindrao and Cambay

I have the honour to acquaint you by the directions of Sir Charles (who continues too unwell to write) that he has just received certain intelligence, through a quarter of undoubted credibility, of a plan being in agitation and in great forwardness by Govindrao Gaikwad to make himself master of Cambay, which has been concerted with some of the inhabitants of that place through the agency of one Pallonji Hormasji, a Parsi, who is the principal instigator of the intrigue.

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1 Malet's letter is published by G. S. Sardesai, *Poona Residency Correspondence*, Vol. II, *Poona Affairs*, No. 207.

2 Joshua Uhthoff, Assistant to Charles Warre Malet, Resident at Poona. George Dick, Officiating Governor. Colonel Robert Abercromby assumed the governorship in 1790; but, as he was also Commander-in-Chief, George Dick officiated as Governor from 1792 to 1795.

Steps recommended

The affairs of Cambay being now before the Governor-General-in-Council for his consideration, Sir Charles begs leave to suggest your ordering measures to be instantaneously taken to prevent the execution of this intrigue, as far as may be in the power of your President; and his information induces him to recommend in the most particular manner that the family of Pallonji at Surat be put under constraint as one of the most effectual means of rendering the intrigue abortive.

Malet's request

Mention is made of some intercourse having taken place by letter or message between Mr. Holford, your Resident at Cambay, and Govindrao Gaikwad, the particulars of which (should it have occurred) Sir Charles requests to be furnished with, as very requisite for his information and for that of the Government General.

1794 *Poona, 27th June,* 1794 (1794, *S.* & *P. D.* 48)
Joshua Uhthoff to George Dick.

Malet's request

Sir Charles Malet directs me to request he may be furnished as soon as possible with the information he applied for in his letter of the 10th ultimo to your Hon'ble Board relative to Cambay, and which is likewise highly necessary for the early notice of the Government General.

Pallonji

Pallonji is a man well known at Surat. He was formerly in the service of Raghoba and was employed by Muncherji in his late cotton concerns in this quarter; in the course of which differences have arisen between them, which are to this hour in the same unsettled state. As so many others concerned in that unfortunate speculation, Pallonji has since been in the service of the Poona Government, and is now at Baroda with Govindrao Gaikwad. A Parsi of the name of Kikla is one of the instruments that he has employed in the Cambay intrigue, in the course of which he has been sent to that place from Baroda.

Secrecy

It is of importance that the channel, through which you receive this information relative to the Cambay intrigue, should be concealed as much as possible both at Surat and Cambay, as well as the particulars of it.

Pretext

The enclosed letter to the Chief of Surat is submitted to you as an ostensible pretext, should such be deemed necessary, for putting the family of Pallonji under constraint.

Bombay Resolution.

Orders to Surat

Agreed that [a] copy thereof be sent to the Chief of Surat, and that he be directed to pursue such measures as he may think advisable to put an immediate stop to the designs of the Gaikwad on the city of Cambay; observing at the same time that we do not consider ourselves authorised to employ a military force for the protection of the Nawab of Cambay; and the Chief must be enjoined to keep it a secret our giving him any orders on the subject, for reasons too obvious to mention.

Poona, 27th June, 1794 (1794, *S.* & *P. D.* 48) 1794
Joshua Uhthoff to John Griffith.[1]

Checking Pallonji

Muncher Maneckji Moody, an English subject residing at Poona, who died here some days ago, has claims to a large amount on Pallonji Hormasji, a Parsi of Surat, who absconded from hence some time ago, and is now said to be in Baroda. I have in consequence to recommend to you by the directions of Sir Charles Malet (who is too unwell to write) and on the part of Muncher's executor to put the family of the said Pallonji and his goods and chattels under constraint to facilitate the liquidation of the said claims and to bring him to a proper responsibility.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1794 (1794, *S.* & *D. D.* 48) 1794
George Dick to John Griffith.

Orders to Surat

We direct that you pursue such measures as you may think advisable to put an immediate stop to the designs of the Gaikwad on the city of Cambay. At the same time we do not consider ourselves authorised to employ a military force for the protection of the Nawab of Cambay.

We enjoin you to keep it a secret our giving you any orders on the subject, for reasons too obvious to mention.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1794 (1794, *S.* & *P. D.* 48) 1794
Bombay to Poona.

Malet informed

The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council has directed me to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, that the necessary orders have been given to the Chief of Surat to pursue such measures as he may think advisable to put an immediate stop to the designs of the Gaikwad on the city of Cambay; observing at the same time that the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council does not consider himself authorised to employ a military force for the protection of the Nawab of Cambay.

The Chief has also been enjoined to keep it a secret the Hon'ble the Governor in Council giving him any orders on this subject, for reasons too obvious to mention.

Herewith I transmit you copy of a letter just received from the Resident at Cambay.

Bombay, 8th July, 1794 (1794, *S.* & *P. D.* 48) 1794
Letter from Robert Holford,[2] *dated Cambay, 30th June.*

Govindrao's plea

Since I had last the honour to address you under the 22nd instant, I have been informed by a respectable man near Govindrao's person that Govindrao mentioned to him having received authentic intelligence from Poona that a person, whom he would not name, had actually been granted firmans from the Peshwa for transferring the city of Cambay and its dependencies from the present Muhammadan Government to that of the Poona Darbar, and that in consequence he had expressed a wish to anticipate the

1 John Griffith, Chief at Surat.
2 Robert Holford, Resident at Cambay.

views of the Peshwa by taking Cambay himself, before the person could arrive there.

No danger As the possession of Cambay has long been an object of the Gaikwad sarkar, from a desire of having a seaport, and this city is by no means in a state to repel even the most feeble attack that might be made on it, [*and*] consequently likely to be possessed by the Power that first makes the experiment, I have thought it incumbent on me to communicate this piece of information; but beg to add that, as the rains have commenced, and the country is already rendered impassable, I conceive nothing can now be attempted. To be, however, on my guard I have placed an intelligent man at Baroda, and flatter myself I shall receive information of everything which passes in the Gaikwad Darbar, before he can possibly carry his intentions into execution.

Bombay Resolution.

Agreed that copy thereof be sent immediately to the Resident at Poona.

1794 *Bombay, 8th July,* 1794 (1794, *S. & P. D.* 48)
Bombay to Poona.

Malet informed The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has directed me to transmit you a copy of a a letter just received from the Resident at Cambay.

1794 *Cambay, 17th July,* 1794 (1794, *S. & P. D.* 48)
Robert Holford to John Griffith.

Holford and Govindrao [*As regards*] your request to know whether any intercourse has taken place between myself and Govindrao Gaikwad by letter or message, I have to acquaint you that, in consequence of the Nawab having personally informed me he seriously apprehended Govindrao would commence [*a*] rupture with him, at which time a report of this nature currently prevailed here and through the adjacent country, and was also confirmed by private letters which I had received from persons residing at Baroda, [I] came to a resolution of sending an intelligent man to that quarter to bring me authentic accounts whether the rumours so publicly spoken of were well-grounded, in order that I might be enabled to transmit [*to*] my Superiors a true statement of the same. Accordingly I dispatched one with a letter to Govindrao, congratulating him on his accession to the Gaikwad government; and on his return to this place [*he*] communicated to me that piece of intelligence which I forwarded to you and my Superiors at Bombay under the 30th ultimo.[1]

Pallonji You also desire me to acquaint you of the intrigues of a Parsi, named Pallonji Hormasji, respecting Cambay. [I] have to acquaint you that I am totally unacquainted with him or his intrigues; therefore all the information I can possibly transmit you relative to him must be confined to what I have been able to ascertain here. If you allude to the Pallonji at Baroda, whose father's name was

[1] See entry: Bombay, 8th July, 1794.

Hormasji, I am given to understand that he is a deceitful, seditious, cunning man, formerly desai of Navsari; but owing to his mal-practices [*he*] got turned out and was the cause of that flourishing village being plundered three times. He is now a lurker in the Gaikwad Darbar, where he is considered of little or no consequence.

These are all the particulars I am at present master of. Should any hereafter come to my knowledge, [I] shall lose no time in communicating them to you.

Instructions asked

Permit me humbly to solicit you will entreat the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to transmit me his more pointed instruction at this, so critical, a juncture for my future guidance.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1794 (1794, *S. & P. D.* 48) 1794

Letter from John Griffith, dated Surat, 17th July.

Measures taken

Immediately in receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst. in cipher No. 10, I wrote to Mr. Secretary Morris to acquaint you that I was not in possession of the above cipher. The only cipher delivered over to me by my predecessor, Mr. Ramsey, was No. 1 or A.

With some pains I have been able to make out the most material parts of the letters from the Resident at Poona, and immediately made enquiry respecting Pallonji, who, I find, sent for his wife and family about twenty days ago, who are with him now at Baroda. I understand he has a house in the suburbs of Surat.

I have written to the Resident at Cambay to acquaint me if any intercourse had taken place between him and Govindrao Gaikwad; if so, to advise me of the particulars, to let me know everything material respecting the Gaikwad designs on Cambay.

I am sorry I have not been equally successful in deciphering your letter, owing to the shortness of it, and few ciphers being used for letters. I am consequently in the dark respecting your commands for my conduct.

Cambay, 22nd July, 1794 (1794, *S. & P. D.* 48) 1794

Robert Holford to John Griffith.

Govindrao

Govindrao, I learn, has seized and imprisoned upwards of 200 persons in his employ, in order to raise a sum of money to send to Poona. It is supposed by this step that he will get 50 lakhs of Rupees at least.

Cambay

No fears at present from him relative to Cambay, he having too much business within his own Darbar to settle.

Peshwa

The reason why the Peshwa does not choose to act openly against Cambay is because he suspects the English will interfere in favour of the Nawab.

Surat, 31st July, 1794 (1794, *S. & P. D.* 48) 1794

John Griffith to George Dick.

Peshwa & Cambay

Since I did myself the honour of addressing you under the 10th instant, I have to inform you, that one Daulat Sing is arrived here from Poona with two Brahmans, named Ratnagar Pant and Raghunath Bhut; and that they are secretly encouraged and supported by the Peshwa to make an attempt on the city of Cambay.

I have also reason to support that there are many persons in that city concerned with Daulat Sing in the conduct of the enterprise, of which I have advised the Resident. The above-mentioned persons from Poona now live in the vicinage of Surat and are endeavouring to borrow money in order to raise men and purchase arms; but I do not hear that any shroffs are disposed to trust them.

I have particularly requested of the Nawab not to suffer any arms or ammunition to be carried out of Surat.

Bombay Resolution.

Bombay approval

We approve of the steps he has taken to prevent arms and ammunition being carried out of Surat, and he must be desired to continue to throw every obstacle in the way of the two Brahman agents, and direct the Resident of Cambay to warn the Nawab of the dangerous designs that are formed against that city. Agreed that copy of his letter be sent to the Resident at Poona with a copy of our resolutions thereon.

1794 *Bombay, 1st August,* 1794 (1794, *S. & P. D.* 48)
At a Council.

Uhthoff

Read the following letter and enclosure from the Assistant with the Resident at Poona.

Govindrao's designs

The tenor of the late and former communications from hence on the subject of Cambay will have fully suggested the necessity of your discouraging the object of Govindrao Gaikwad, as signified in the letter of your Resident at Cambay of the 30th ultimo, enclosed in your Secretary's letter to Sir Charles Malet of the 8th instant.

Designs abandoned

I have much pleasure in transmitting you an extract of a very late letter from that Chieftain (Govindrao) to Sir Charles Malet, containing a dereliction of his designs on that place, in consequence of the intimation, conveyed to him by Sir Charles Malet through his (Govindrao's) vakil here that such a measure might have an unfriendly appearance; and by which, if not already given, your Resident at Cambay's answer may be regulated, though perhaps it would be better to pass over in silence Govindrao's application to him.

Vigilance advised

Notwithstanding Govindrao's dereliction, Sir Charles Malet is of opinion that the well-known genius of the Native Governments should preclude all relaxation in the vigilance of your Resident and the Government of Cambay to the motions of its neighbours and its own state of defence.

Extract of a letter from Govindrao Gaikwad to Sir Charles Warre Malet, received in Poona 24th July, 1794.

Assurances

The multiplicity of urgent business, in which I have been engaged, has caused delay in my writing to you. Your good offices and friendship have never been absent for a moment from my memory or from my constant and public acknowledgment of them; and I have the firmest reliance on your kindness that you will not have suffered my silence to give you any dissatisfaction.

In consequence of your hints relative to Cambay, depend on it nothing shall be done without consulting you and making you acquainted therewith.

Bombay Resolution.

Agreed that copy thereof be sent to the Chief of Surat, and he be directed to desire the Resident at Cambay to act conformably thereto. *Surat*

Bombay, 2nd August, 1794 (1794, *S. & P. D.* 48) 1794
Bombay to Surat.

The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council has directed me to enclose you a copy of a letter and accompaniment from the Assistant with the Resident at Poona, and to desire you transmit the same to the Resident at Cambay with orders to act conformably thereto. *Bombay orders*

Bombay, 7th August, 1794 1794, *S. & P. D.* 48) 1794
George Dick to John Griffith.

We have received your letter dated the 31st ultimo and approve of the steps you have taken to prevent arms and ammunition being carried out of Surat. We desire that you continue to throw every obstacle in the way of the two Brahman agents, and that you direct the Resident of Cambay to warn the Nawab of the dangerous designs that are formed against that city. *Bombay approval*

Cambay, 17th August, 1794 (1794, *S. & P. D.* 48) 1794
Robert Holford to John Griffith.

Your favour, dated the 13th current, came to hand yesterday with sundry papers enclosed therein, written in the Marathi language. I know of no person here that understands this tongue, excepting those that are in the employ of the Maratha chauthia, to whose people it would, I conceive, be improper to apply for to know the contents, as he not improbably may have knowledge of the plot and may give me quite a contrary translation to what they contain. *Marathi papers received*

Being at a loss to make myself acquainted with their true meaning, permit me to request you will send the person, that gave you these copies, to me; and if it should be one of the B's, so much the better, as I may then most probably be enabled to find out the identical persons concerned; with whom I hope also to be furnished with your pointed and ultimate instructions on this affair. I do not doubt but one of the B's will very readily consent to proceed, if he is promised protection and given to understand that he will be rewarded for having divulged the secret.

From a person lately arrived from Jambusor I learn that Mir Jumla has people employed at Ahmadabad, enlisting men for him, and that he has others here and there purchasing horses, also has about 300 men with him, likewise that he expects firmans or sanads for some place in the Gujarat, if he should have brought off a very considerable quantity of treasure. This man, in my poor opinion, ought to be well looked after, as he must have (if my informant's *Mir Jumla*

information is to be relied on) a greedy eye on some fortress in this quarter; and Muhammadans are well known to be deep geniuses in the art of diabolical scheming.

Bombay Resolution.

Poona — Immediately on receipt of these papers the Secretary by order sent copies thereof to the Resident at Poona.

1794 *Bombay, 28th August, 1794* (1794, *S. & P. D.* 48)
Letter from Charles Warre Malet, dated Poona, 23rd August, 1794.

Malet's request — I have the honour to remind you of the intimation, conveyed to you in Mr. Uhthoff's letter of 27th June last, of intelligence having been communicated to me of an intercourse between Govindrao Gaikwad and your Resident at Cambay and of my request to be furnished with the particulars thereof for the information of the Governor-General and myself, as necessary to elucidate my intelligence. Permit me to ask the issue of my inquiry, as also of the measures taken by Mr. Holford, by which, under date the 30th June, he flattered himself with receiving information of everything that passed in the Gaikwad Darbar.

Bombay Resolution.

Surat — Agreed that a copy thereof be sent to the Chief of Surat, and he be desired to communicate the purport of it to the Resident at Cambay; and the Resident at Poona must be assured that we have immediately sent him every information that we have received on the subject.

1794 *Bombay, 29th August,* 1794 (1794, *S. & P D.* 48)
George Dick to Charles Warre Malet.

Request complied with — We have had the honour to receive your letter dated the 23rd instant, and have sent a copy thereof to the Chief of Surat, and desired him to communicate the purport of it to the Resident at Cambay.

We think it proper to assure you we have immediately sent you every information that we have received on the subject.

1794 *Bombay, 29th August,* 1794 (1794, *S. & P. D.* 48)
George Dick to John Griffith.

Surat — I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to transmit you a copy of a letter addressed him by the Resident at Poona, and to desire you communicate the purport thereof to the Resident at Cambay.

1796 *Bombay, 9th April,* 1796 (1796, *S. & P. D.* 51)
At a Council.

Correspondence — The Resident delivers in translations of the letter to him from Govindrao Gaikwad together with that of his answer and the original letter, that the two last may be forwarded to Sir Charles Malet with the Board's acknowledgment of his preceding letter.

Translation of a letter from Govindrao Gaikwad, dated the 20th of Shaban, or 1st March, 1796.

Duncan congratulated

I have always heard of your excellence and of your uprightness. In these fortunate and happy days I learnt with pleasure that, agreeable to the orders of your Masters, you had come to Bombay and in the splendour of fortune become Governor. Oh! may the Great God make thy pure heart fortunate and blessed! The wish of your friend is that the business of the Government may be conducted by you. It is agreeable to former rulers that, whatever Governor came to Bombay, he always made me acquainted therewith in friendly terms. I now wish for your friendship. It is, therefore, necessary to write, for writing is equal to half a visit.

Offers of help

At this time by letter from Jayram Kashi, chauthia of Surat, I am informed that my talukdar has written to Surat that three French ships had arrived at Diu and fought for 2 or 3 hours; after which they went away. On the hearing of this intelligence, all the inhabitants were distressed, and the Nawab in order to protect the city was raising troops. Your interest and mine are the same; and from the former terms of friendship, which have and do now subsist, there is no difference between our governments. I, therefore, write to you that, when you are in want, the people of my pargana are at hand, and on a signal of yours will be ready. Should you have any occasion for it by letting me know, I will send a large force of cavalry and infantry. I am certain the Company will furnish those people. I hope you will always oblige me with favourable accounts of your health.

Translate of Mr. Duncan's answer to Govindrao Gaikwad, dated 6th April, 1796.

1796

Friendship appreciated

Your friendly letter, filled with the accounts of your health and expressions of the pleasure you received on the hearing of the arrival of your friend to take charge of the government of Bombay at a fortunate period, I received. What you have written respecting congratulating me on that event and on our friendship, I fully understand. The receipt of your letter has confirmed me in the opinion I had of your excellence. You write that from the intelligence of Jayram Kashi you learnt of the French ships arriving at Diu, and that on this intelligence having been received at Surat there was much distress. You have also mentioned in friendly terms that our interests are united, and that our friendship has subsisted from former times; and that the people of your pargana are close at hand, and are ready to obey my first signal; that, should anything of consequence occur, if I will acquaint you with it, you will send a considerable force of cavalry and infantry.

My kind Sir, this is indeed the true import of friendship and is befitting what you have written; and to have thus written and to have thus manifested your sentiments accordingly is exceedingly proper and obliging; but in fact the French ships took their departure and put to sea again on the same day that they had arrived, nor are any accounts yet obtained as to whither they may have sailed. Hereafter [*if*] anything of this kind occur, I shall without

ceremony send you notice thereof; and meanwhile I hope that you will favour me with a continuation of your kind correspondence.

Bombay Resolution.

Resolution Agreed that the following letter be written to Sir Charles Malet.

Jonathan Duncan to Charles Warre Malet, dated Bombay, 9th April.

Letter for Anandrao We have now the pleasure to enclose the Governor's answer to Govindrao Gaikwad with a translate thereof, and request you will be pleased to cause the former to be delivered to its address.

1796 *Bombay, 4th November, 1796 (1796, S. & P. D. 53)*
At a Consultation.

Letter from Gaikwad The President delivers in the following translate of a letter received from the Gaikwad Chief of Baroda, also his Minute thereon.

Translate of a letter from Govindrao Gaikwad to the Hon'ble the Governor, without date and received 1st November, 1796.

In praise of Malet The friendship which subsists between me and the Hon'ble Company is so publicly known as to render it unnecessary for me to mention it, as I am certain it may be evident to your exalted mind; and if you make inquiry of my worthy and respectable friend, Sir Charles Warre Malet, relative to this, he will most fully explain every particular to you; and was I to mention only the smallest part of the assistance I have received from the Hon'ble Company with respect to the preservation of my happiness through the medium of my above-mentioned, worthy friend, it would fill volumes; and his friendship towards me has been so great that it is not in my power to describe it to you. I have now heard that my above respectable friend intends going to England, which has caused me much anxious consideration. But from a person, resembling that illustrious gentleman, having come into this country, it is source of consolation to me.

Hopes of friendship You, Hon'ble Sir, and my worthy friend, Sir Charles Warre Malet, having by the chance of fortune met, and being now at the same place, will be the cause of laying the foundation of a firm friendship; and I hope that a similar friendship to that, which is established between the respectable Sir Charles Malet and me will through your medium, agreeable to the wish of my heart, take place with the Hon'ble Company.

Vakil I have, therefore, sent the trusty and respectable Nasir-ud-din Khan to you and Sir Charles Malet, who, Your Presence, will make everything known to you, and by whom, agreeable to the enclosed list, I have in the way of friendship sent you some trifles, which I trust you will oblige me by accepting of. May God always preserve you.

Presents List of the articles sent: 1 culgee, 1 sirpesh, 1 pair of red shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 turban, 2 pieces of fine cloth, 1 pair of white shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 turban, 1 piece of fine cloth.

President's remarks

The President reports to the Board that Nasir-ud-din, the above-named vakil, paid him a visit on Tuesday last, when he delivered the few articles of presents mentioned in his Master's letter, which were accepted of an account of the Hon'ble Company to avoid giving offence and in conformity to the opinion in favour of such a mode of acting, as far as regards the Native Chiefs and Princes, that has been received from the Government General as recorded on our public proceedings of the 9th of March.

For the rest, it does not yet appear that this vakil has any other object in view than the one set forth in his Master's letter; as to which the President has already assured him that, in what depends on this Government, every attention will be therein to the cultivation of harmony and a good understanding with his Master; and that, should ever points of particular consequence occur beyond the limits of the authority of this Presidency to decide on, a reference shall be made, or he (the Raja) will himself have it in his power to apply to the Supreme Government.

The presents shall be disposed off in due time at auction by the warehouse keeper, as is usual from time to [*time*] in Bengal; and meanwhile others of an equal value will be purchased and transmitted by the vakil on his return, in order that every due mark of civility and good neighbourhood may be shown towards a person with whom, from the vicinity of Surat and Cambay to this country, it is desirable that we should continue on good terms.

Poona, 31*st March,* 1797 (1797, *S. & P. D.* 56) 1797

Joshua Uhthoff to the Governor-General.[1]

Amrutrao's request

A few days ago I received a message from Amrutrao to the following purport: that the friends of the Brahman, who was condemned to death at the Quarter Sessions at Bombay some time ago, but whose life had been spared at the intercession of this Court, though Sir Charles Malet had represented to him (Amrutrao) that, as Sir Charles was now about to proceed to Europe, they knew not what might be done with the Brahman in question; adding at the same time that, as the Brahman had now suffered a very long imprisonment, it was earnestly requested that he might be set at liberty.

Uhthoff's reply

I have fully explained to Amrutrao that it was no small sacrifice on our part to spare at the intercession of the Peshwa the life of the Brahman, which was forfeited to our laws and to the good of our society; that the late Peshwa was so sensible of this that he preferred his request as a matter of indulgence, solely adding that, were the Brahman's life but saved, it was all he asked; having not the smallest objection to his being confined the rest of his days, or to any other punishment that we might think proper to inflict. I have further urged that we could not reconcile to our principles

1 This letter is here printed, because it introduces the subsequent correspondence about the Peshwa's and the Gaikwad's chauthias in Surat.

of justice to let loose upon the public, either within our own jurisdiction, or in foreign country particularly so friendly a one as the Peshwa's, a criminal whose conduct had been of so heinous a nature as to deserve death.

Advice and promise

I have endeavoured to put Amrutrao on his guard against persons in this State, so insidiously disposed as to view with an envious eye the good understanding subsisting between his family and the Company, and as to be constantly in search of means to undermine it, in the prosecution of which they would suggest to him to prefer such requests to us as it might be impracticable for us to comply with, and thence draw inferences to our disadvantage.

In conclusion I have signified to Amrutrao that to show how favourably disposed we are to attend to every request of his, I would submit to you, Hon'ble Sir, the affairs of the Brahman and the Bhut, but that I could not for the reasons above mentioned venture to give him any hopes of success.

In further elucidation of the two affairs in question, I beg leave to refer you to Sir Charles Malet's letter to the Bombay Government, dated 28th October, 1793, and to the enclosed translation of a paper furnished me by Amrutrao.

Unique opportunity

Should you be pleased, Hon'ble Sir, to comply with Amrutrao's requisition, these two points, I beg to submit to you: whether a favourable opportunity may not thereby be afforded to request his good offices to effect the relinquishment of the Maratha chauth on Surat, or at least to withdraw the Peshwa's chauthia from that city on the Company becoming responsible to the Peshwa for the payment of a certain sum annually on account of the chauth; either of which, if complied with, will be a most desirable acquisition to us, as frequently explained in the course of Mr. Charles Malet's correspondence: and, if rejected, will afford ground for our declining with these kinds of requests, and will probably check them in future. Indeed, it is my intention, in conformity to the spirit of repeated instructions from the Governor-General to Sir Charles Malet, to avail myself of any favourable opportunity that may offer to solicit the relinquishment of the Maratha chauth, both the Peshwa's and the Gaikwad's, on Surat; and should this grand acquisition, as there is reason to expect, not be attainable, to confine myself to soliciting the removal from Surat of both Maratha chauthias with their dependants, and to commute the chauth for a certain sum of money to be paid annually to the Peshwa and the Gaikwad, for which the Company will be responsible.

1797 *Poona, 7th April,* **1797** (1797, *S. & P. D.* 56)

Joshua Uhthoff to the Governor-General, copy forwarded to Bombay.

Gaikwad and Nawab disagree

On the 6th instant, I received a message from Raoba, Govindrao Gaikwad's minister to the following effect: that, in consequence of differences of a pecuniary nature between the Nawab of Surat and the Gaikwad's chauthia at that place, the latter had proceeded

to Baroda to lay his complaints before his Master, who in consequence intended to post a body of cavalry near Surat for the purpose of enforcing his claims by intimidation and the obstruction of the intercourse of the city with the circumjacent country, a proceeding which, Raoba observed, was in former times, usually adopted by the Gaikwads in their constant disputes with the Nawab of Surat, and which was generally attended with the effect of inducing the latter to abide by his engagements; but which, in deference to the cordial friendship subsisting between the Company and Govindrao, the latter had hitherto refrained from putting in execution; but which was now become necessary, and was in consequence, agreeable to friendship, imparted to us as Govindrao's intention.

Uhthoff's advice

I have recommended to Raoba to suggest to Govindrao Gaikwad to submit his differences with the Nawab to the Company's Chief of Surat, lamenting that the Maratha chauth at Surat was a source of perpectual embarrassment to all parties, without advantage to any.

Bombay Resolution.

Request

Agreed that the Secretary be directed to acknowledge receipt of the above letter, and acquaint him in reply with our request that he will represent to Raoba, the Gaikwad's minister, now at Poona, our entire confidence in the forbearance of his Master not to take any measures, that might have an appearance [*of disagreement*] in the present perfect cordiality of the two Governments, on a point that is so susceptible of accommodation as a pecuniary discussion, in which individual interest may have too much weight, and on which point the Chief of Surat will be directed to use his good offices; and we scarce need add that the commutation or any mode of the removing of the Maratha chauth would be highly eligible, and the well-known difficulty of accomplishing this desirable object would enhance the merit of it. Agreed that the Secretary write the following letter to the Chief of Surat.

Letter from Bombay to Surat, dated Bombay, 10th April.

Directions to Seton

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to enclose you a copy of a letter from the Assistant to the Resident at Poona, dated the 7th instant, with its enclosure, together with the answer transmitted to him under this date, which will guide your attention to the point alluded to; and Government request you will send them the annual amount of the Gaikwad's and the Peshwa's chauth on Surat, but to be collected in a manner entirely unnoticed.

Surat, 4th May, 1797 (1797, *S. & P. D.* 56). 1797

Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan.

Maratha chauthias' share

I transmit an account of money paid to the Maratha chauthias for three years as their share of the Castle and tankha revenue, which may be depended on as correct.

This Nawab finding the chauthias continually giving him trouble by setting up claims, he computed the sum to be paid to each annually at 28,000 Rs. Each chauthia, in lieu of maktas &c. town revenues whatever the phurja produced, was regularly paid in due proportion. On this subject [*I wrote*] in my correspondence with Mr. Duncan, and I respectfully call the same to your notice by a copy of what I took the liberty to submit to his attention.

The Nawab assures me he is in possession of the receipt of the Gaikwad's chauthia for his annual share ever since he succeeded his father. The chaukis' agent in Surat yesterday promised to give me an account of the claims of the chauthia, and told me they were of many years standing. When I receive this account, I will use my endeavour towards an accommodation; but I have reason to believe what they term claims, are fictitious pretentions.

Govindrao friendly

I am sorry to say the chauthias are men of troublesome character and conduct. I have wrote to Govindrao Gaikwad of the insolent behaviour of his chauthia, and he was pleased to reprimand him. On every occasion I had to apply to the Gaikwad, I find him very pointedly attentive and ready to comply with my request respecting the bringing in of the investment, and full of professions of friendship for the Hon'ble Company.

Account of the chauth paid by the Nawab of Surat to the chauthias belonging to the Peshwa and the Gaikwad for three years as follows:

Chauthias' account

(1) The Peshwa's chauthia in the year 1795:

From the maktas[1]	Rs. 28,500	
From the phurja, khuski, tallow, grain, custom-house, adalat amini	Rs. 15,392	
	Rs. 43,892	
The Gaikwad's chauthia in the year 1795:	Rs. 43,892	
		Rs. 87,784

(2) The Peshwa's chauthia in the year 1796:

From the maktas	Rs. 28,500-0	
From the phurja, etc.	Rs. 14,238-2	
	Rs. 42,738-2	
The Gaikwad's chauthia in the year 1796:	Rs. 42,738-2	
		Rs. 85,477

1 In the English documents the word *macaut*, spelt in every possible manner, is generally used. *Makta* is defined a contract, an agreement; in Marathi under the khoti system, a permanent fixed rent, a khand, i.e. the agreement as to what the tenant is to pay the khot or the revenue contractor.

(3) The Peshwa's chauthia in the year 1797:

From the maktas	Rs. 28,500-0	
From the phurja, etc.	Rs. 10,625-2	
	Rs. 39,125-2	
The Gaikwad's chauthia in the year 1797:	Rs. 39,125-2	
		Rs. 78,251

(4) Its medium for 1 year being: .. .. Rs. 83,837-1-33

Surat, 21*st May*, 1797 (1797, *S. & P. D.* 56) — 1796

Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan.

Seton's scheme

I am humbly of opinion that to farm from the Marathas their share of the revenues in Surat is in every respect a measure I devoutly wish could be brought about. The chauthias keep the Darbar in constant ferment, and are oppressive to a degree on the lower class of people. A yearly stipend by way of farm should be given them to withdraw from the city and give up the Maratha share of the Surat and Castle revenues. The same people that are now employed in the collection of our share would serve to collect the Maratha share and so prevent an increase of charges. I have sounded Nar-ud-din Husain Khan, who is in the confidence of the Gaikwad, on the subject; and he gave me hopes such a proposal would be acceptable, as the expenses for the chauthia and his establishments cuts in on the revenue, which is tardily paid by the Nawab. I think it not improbable it might be the wish of Government, on the demise of the Nawab, to take Surat entirely under the direction of the Company, and pension the Mogul family; if so, the removing the Marathas' shauth by farm in perpetuity would be getting rid of a powerful obstacle to our having full possession of Surat, with the maktas, &c. town revenue. If it appears to you as right what I suggest, I would readily undertake a negotiation with Govindrao Gaikwad through the means of Nar-ud-din Husain Khan; and if such be your pleasure, I then beg to be favoured with your instructions for my guidance. If the Gaikwad comes into the plan, it is probable Sir Charles Malet would find the less difficulty to prevail on the Poona Government to let their share be farmed to the Company.

I think it advisable to continue our collections in the villages in the vicinity of Surat to keep up a check on the encroachments and abuses, the Marathas, if possessed of independent power, would be liable to commit. Therefore I am against the measure of farming our share of village revenue to them.

Bombay Resolution.

Request

Resolved that copies of the foregoing letter and enclosure be transmitted to the Assistant at Poona with a recommendation of his particular attention and furtherance of the important and [illegible]

of the Maratha chauth and of the highly obnoxious chauthias in that city; which, Sir Charles Malet acquaints the Board was long an anxious, though ineffectual, object of his endeavours during his ministry at the Court of Poona, and is now equally so of Mr. Uhthoff's. Resolved also that the Chief of Surat be acquainted of our resolution on his letter.

1797 *Poona, 21st May*, 1797 (1797, *S. & P. D.* 56)
John Uhthoff to the President.

Uthoff willing I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Morris's letter of the 10th instant with its several enclosures, and to assure you that it would afford me infinite gratification to contribute to the completion of your wishes for the removal of the Peshwa's and Gaikwad's chauthias from the city of Surat, toward which highly desirable object you may be assured that no endeavours on my part shall be wanting, though I beg leave at the same time to submit to you an apprehension, with which I am deeply impressed, founded on my knowledge of the ambitious, intriguing and encroaching spirit of the Marathas, that they will not readily relinquish the footing they have established at Surat for even much more than a pecuniary equivalent, if indeed they can be induced to relinquish it for any consideration whatever that we can in prudence make to them. *His fears*

Little hope I am in consequence inclined to think that neither the Peshwa nor the Gaikwad would consent to withdraw their chauthias from Surat, even were the Hon'ble Company to engage to pay them regularly the average amount of their usual collections for the 20 or 30 years past, or even according to the highest amount collected during that period, though such an arrangement would relieve both the Peshwa and the Gaikwad from very great trouble, vexation and expense, in which they are both at present involved in the support of their influence at Surat through the chauthias and their numerous dependants.

Exchange scheme I beg leave to submit to you, Hon'ble Sir, whether it might not be an eligible arrangement for the Hon'ble Company to surrender the district of Bankot to the Peshwa in exchange for his share of the chauth; and the present crisis seems particularly favourable for setting on foot a negotiation for this purpose, because the district and river of Bankot have now a peculiar value in the estimation of Nana Fadnavis, the prime minister of this State, and his numerous adherents, particularly Dada Guira the sarsubahdar of the Konkan as being thakur of Mahad and Raigarh, where Nana lately found a secure retreat during the prevalence of the opposite party; and where, considering the distracted state of affairs in the Maratha Empire, it is not by any means improbable that he may again seek an asylum, of which indeed he seems fully aware, as he has long, I understand, been busily employed, and still continues so, in supplying the fort of Raigarh with provisions and military stores, &c; in the course of which he finds considerable check from our post of Fort Victoria, which commands the navigable river between the sea and Mahad and Rai-

gharh; the acquisition of which, there is at present every reason to suppose, would be a most desirable object to him; and though our surrender thereof would necessarily be to the head of the Maratha Empire (the Peshwa), Nana possesses at present that kind of influence in the State, which would in all probability enable him to convert it into his own purpose without any detriment to us.

Old scheme

The desirableness to us of removing the Maratha chauthias from Surat has ever been admitted in the fullest manner by the Government General and the Government of Bombay, and was very fully discussed during Sir Charles Malet's residence at Poona, in the course of which Bankot was formerly suggested as an eligible exchange for the Maratha chauth on Surat; from the records of this Residency, indeed, I derive my chief information on the subject.

Ready to act

As the Government General have repeatedly authorised this Residency to endeavour to effect the removal of the Maratha chauthias from Surat, and as a delay of further reference on the subject to Calcutta does not appear in any point of view necessary, and might defeat this important public object, for the attainment of which the present period seems, as above described, peculiarly auspicious, I shall be ready to set on foot a negotiation for this purpose with this Court immediately, if you will authorise my offering Bankot in exchange, or on any other conditions you may think proper to prescribe, without entrenching on the duty and respect that I owe to my immediate superior, the Governor-General.

Inquiry suggested

For the complete elucidation of the merits of this question it will of course be desirable to ascertain in the clearest manner the pecuniary value of the districts of Bankot to the Company and other advantages we have hitherto derived therefrom, or of which the station is susceptible; and I presume that the records of your Government will afford the fullest and most satisfactory information on these important points.

Resources of Bankot

In the interim of reference to those authentic documents I beg leave to submit to you such information on the subject as the records of this Residency supply.

The average of the receipts of Bankot for the years 1787-8 and 1788-9 was 12,756-1-92 [*rupees, quarters, reas*] per annum, and the average of the disbursement of the same period was Rs. 33,958-1-79 per annum, the latter being nearly three times the amount of the former, so that in a pecuniary point of view Bankot is rather a burthen than an advantage to the Company, an object of considerable embarrassment and cost.

In some other points of view, however, Bankot may be considered of advantage to the Company, and I beg leave to submit to you such objects of this description as have occurred to me of the real value, of which I am but very imperfectly informed. The acquisition of cattle from the Siddis' country for the use of Bombay was, I understand, the most important advantage expected to be derived from Bankot at the time it came into our possession; but this has, I believe, lost much of its original intrinsic value by the superior facility with which we have of late years procured cattle

from Surat, where our influence is considerably increased since our acquisition of Bankot. Another advantage that we derive from Bankot is, I believe, in the article of recruits for our native military establishment; and supplies, for our troops on the Malabar Coast, of cattle, provisions and other necessaries have been occasionally furnished from Bankot and through Bankot from Sir Charles Malet at Poona during the last war against Tipu Sultan; which latter supplies in partiuclar were indeed important, but could perhaps have been forwarded with equal facility through the ports of Bombay, Panvel, Bassein, &c., or through Bankot itself, even had it been in the possession of the Marathas. Perhaps the disposal of some of our staples from Europe may be promoted by our possession of Bankot, and Bombay may perhaps be supplied through that channel with firewood, fowls, coco-nuts, &ca.

Peshwa's chauthia

The removal of the Peshwa's chauthia from Surat would relieve us from by far the most dangerous and vexatious part of our embarrassments there, and would in all probability, combined with the good understanding subsisting between the Company and the Gaikwad, greatly facilitate the removal of the latter's chauthia; and under him, comparatively unnoxious to us, I may perhaps be able to open a negotiation for the withdrawal of the Gaikwad's chauthia from Surat through Raoba, Govindrao's present minister at this Court.

Other schemes

Should what I have had the honour to submit to you, Hon'ble Sir, occasion the surrender of Bankot to the Marathas, one of the very few eligible situations for a senior civil servant on the Bombay Establishment will be sacrificed to the public good; and you will, I trust, in that case provide in an eligible manner for Mr. Charles Watkins, the present worthy Resident at Fort Victoria, and shield me from the odium of having contributed to the reduction of the present scanty advantages enjoyed by the senior civil servants on my own establishment, who already labour under too much depression and degradation. By the present regulations of the Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment there are thirty-four senior merchants, among whom the Resident at Poona, and his Assistant, and the Resident at Fort Victoria are specially included by the Court of Directors in their orders of the 8th April, 1789. The two former situations for Bombay servants are abolished by the determination of the Governor-General to fill them by Bengal servants, civil or military. I forbear pursuing this invidious subject further, or the Malabar Province would furnish abundant instances of the defectiveness of the present regulations for the Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, by which I, in common with many others, have been subjected to considerable loss of rank and property in violation of covenants, equity and reason, as represented to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the years 1792-3, to which I have not yet received an answer.

Malet's opinion

Charles Malet's intimate acquaintance with the general interest of the Hon'ble the Company on this side of India, and more especially with the specific points in question, will enable him to supply the defects of the above representation, and with the assist-

ance of the records of your Presidency to place the whole subject in the most conspicuous and satisfactory point of view.

Bombay Resolution.

Bombay opinion

The Board are of opinion that, as the desirableness of the addition of the Maratha chauth on the city of Surat depends in a great measure on its including both branches, the Peshwa's and the Gaikwad's, resolved that Mr. Uhthoff be requested in the first instance to apprise the Board of his grounds of expectation of succeeding in a negotiation for that purpose with the Gaikwad as well as with the Peshwa.

Poona, 9th June, 1797 (1797, *S. & P. D.* 57) 1797
Joshua Uhthoff to the Governor-General.

Acquisition of Maratha chauth

From my letter to the Bombay Government of the 21st ultimo you will have observed, Hon'ble Sir, that, in conformity to the general instructions of you and your predecessor to this Residency, I have anticipated your present wishes in the attempt at the attainment of the abolition of the Maratha chauth on Surat; of the probability of success in which I have not yet any grounds for judging further than will be found in my late correspondence with the Bombay Government, except that Raoba, Govindrao Gaikwad's minister here, assures me of his good wishes and good offices for the promotion of the object in view; on which it is, however, necessary in the first instance that he should consult his Master, whose answer is not yet received. Raoba assures me that in consequence of my recommendation Govindrao's orders to straiten the communications between Surat and the adjacent country had been countermanded, and that the differences between his Master and the Nawab, relative to the chauth, had been referred to the Chief at Surat.

Bombay, 30th June, 1797 (1797, *S. & P. D.* 57) 1797
At a Consultation.

Govindrao's letter

Sir Charles Malet lays before the Board the translation of a letter from Govindrao Gaikwad to him with his answer, also the presents alluded to in the former, which he proposes with consent of the Board to make a suitable return for, at a proper opportunity.

Translation of a letter from Govindrao Gaikwad to Sir Charles Warre Malet, Bart., without date, received 24th Zilhijjah 1211, *or 20th June,* 1797.

Compliments

Your friendly letter apprising me of your accession to the dignified authority of the Bombay Government[1] reached me at a fortunate season, and the agreeable intelligence opened to your

1 After resigning his post as Resident at Poona on the 22nd February, 1797, as a protest against Duncan being preferred to him for the governorship of Bombay, Charles Malet acted as a member of the Bombay Council for some ten months. See Sardesai, *Poona Residency Correspondence,* Vol II, *Poona Affairs, Introduction,* 1.

friends a thousand prospects of delight that the fragrant breeze of the garden of prosperity has sent forth its odours in the commencement of the spring of felicity, i.e. that the chair of Government has received fresh ornament from you, Hon'ble Sir, with a thousand gratifying pleasures.

Exiled as I am from your presence, the information formerly received of your proposed departure for Europe afflicted me with the deepest regret; but the Being who is exalted above, in the fulfillment of my first wishes, the placing you in your high authority, presented the plant of my hopes, and restored my grief-withered heart to gladness by the dew of His benevolence.

Presents

The elephant and pair of mirrors, sent by means of Mir Nasir-ud-din Khan as tokens of your friendship, have been received; and I now send you certain pieces of dress and jewels as per memorandum enclosed, which, although little worthy, yet as customary and marks of my satisfaction and sincere friendship, I request may be honoured with your acceptance without difficulty and agreeable to the terms of union subsisting between us. May the season of your happiness continue progressive.

Memorandum enclosed: 1 sirpech, 1 piece of kincob, 1 string of pearls, 1 flowered turban, 1 pair shawls, 2 pieces of white linen.

1797 *Bombay, 24th June,* 1797 (1797, *S.* & *P. D.* 57)
Charles Warre Malet to Govindrao.

Profession of friendship

I have received from Mr. Uhthoff through Rao Appaji your letter enlivened by the warmest expressions of cordial friendship, and which I prize agreeably to my conviction of their sincerity; but truly, my good friend, so much trouble was unnecessary; for, when I made known to you my detention in this country, it was not as a matter that I thought worthy of congratulation, but merely that by your being timely apprised of it I might thereby continue to be made happy by your kind letters, which always afford me pleasure. Thus circumstanced, I would gladly have dispensed with the tokens that you have sent me of your remembrance and regard; but, as in friendship to return them would be indecorous, I shall make known their acceptance to my sarkar as a new instance of your attachment.

I am glad that the mirrors and elephant, which I had the honour to present you from the Governor-General were deemed worthy your approval. To Mr. Uhthoff and Rao Appaji I refer you for particulars. May your days be prosperous.

1797 *Bombay, 21st July,* 1797 (1797, *S.* & *P. D.* 57)
The Board's proceedings.

Maratha chauth troubles

The Maratha chauth has long been a most serious evil, not only by the vexatious interference of the chauthia in every branch of the interior administration of the city, but by the constant and serious disputes, to which the Company and the Nawab are continually subject by the representations of those officers, or rather farmers of the revenue to their respective Masters, the Peshwa and

the Gaikwad; which, when those Powers have been at leisure at home, have frequently produced the approach of large bodies of troops and the obstruction of all intercourse between the country and city, to the great inconvenience and injury of the trade of the city. The repetition of which is frequently threatened and always to be apprehended. By the accompanying statements it will appear that both shares of this collection do not at present amount to 90,000 Rupees.

Its acquisition

The removal of which (the Maratha chauth) has long been the wish of the Government General, as will appear by the enclosed extracts of letters between that Government and the Resident at Poona, and is still in pursuit by the Minister at that Court, subject to the Board's ultimate decision on the admissibility of ceding Fort Victoria in exchange for the Peshwa's share, as appears by Mr. Uhthoff's letters to the Board of 21st and 29th May, which, on the opinion and reasoning contained in the last quoted extract of the letters between the Government General and Resident at Poona, we are of opinion he may be authorised to prosecute, in case both the Peshwa's and the Gaikwad's shares should be acquirable; and as by No. 11 it appears that the chauth collection is capable of improvement, and as the removal of the constant impending danger of altercation with the neighbouring Maratha Powers and of all the inconveniences arising from the captious exercise of the chauthia's authority in the city is highly desirable, we are of opinion that all the documents on this subject and our reasoning thereon should be transmitted to the Resident at Poona for the regulation of his judgment as to the compensation and expense annual or immediate, private or public, that would be allowable in effecting our point; in the course of which the principle of exchange by latitude from the Government General (to whom this Minute will be submitted) may be extended from Fort Victoria to any other part of the British possessions in India; and it is not impossible that some grant or immunity in Benares might be particularly applicable.

Appeal to Surat Chief

And from the perusal of these proceedings some ideas may occur to the Chief and Council of Surat, promotive of our subject of drawing the Maratha chauth into our own hands, either by farm or exchange of some part of our Castle or tankha revenue, or even, in preference to its present tenure, by throwing it into the hands of the Nawab by ceding in exchange for it some of his parganas, or by any other feasible mode. We shall gladly receive any suggestions that may occur, leading either to an immediate accomplishment of our wish or to the furtherance of the Resident's negotiations at Poona.

C. W. Malet's views on the chauth and the chauthias.
Extract from a letter to the Governor-General, dated 28th March, 1789, recorded in 1797 (1797, S. & P. D. 57)

Maratha interference in Surat

Before the introduction and predominance of the Maratha Power, the Mogul government of the city of Surat, subordinate to the subahdar of Gujarat, was supported with great dignity by the revenue of the city and twenty-eight small adjacent parganas

yielding, I am told, a revenue of 2,00,000 Rupees, from which the disbursements of the Castle and fleet were defrayed. But since the predominance of the Maratha Power the Nawab's collections from the parganas are comparatively trifling, and his authority more so; and though by the agreements with the Marathas their officer or chauthia, who resided within the city, is confined to the bare receipts of the stipulated chauth, yet as the moderate exercise of power is by no means the characteristic of the Marathas, and as frequent disputes occur with the Nawab's Government, as averse to give as they are ready to exact, their usual mode of gaining their end is to stop the inland avenues and prevent all communication between the town and country, or to sequestrate the estates of the inhabitants of the city in the adjacent parganas, in correcting which evils our honour and interest are equally at stake with the Nawab's.

Little hope

This, my Lord, is, I conceive, the chief source of those disagreeable altercations, which so frequently disturb the Government of Surat and of course Bombay, and which would, I presume, be in a great measure removed by the cession of the Maratha chauth within the city to the Company. But, as I have reason to think that this State does not estimate it at less than 60,000 Rupees per annum, exclusive of other veras arising from it, I apprehend a difficulty would occur in procuring its exchange for Bankot from a people who are less apt to deviate by mistake or generosity from the most tenacious attention to their own interest than any I ever met with or heard of; added to which, it will be allowed that their secular education and long practice in the pursuit and knowledge of the interests of their State give them a great advantage in negotiations of this kind over us, whose administration is so changeable, and who, added to that circumstances, have so many disadvantages of locality and language to surmount.

1797 *Bombay, 21st July*, 1797 (1797, *S. & P. D.* 57).
The chauthias' share.

Chauthia's share

By an exact account of what has been paid to the Marathas for the last five years it appears the chauthias received each on a medium from the foregoing sources of collections 45,000 Rupees per annum; which is undoubtedly greatly below the share which they might claim on a strict system of participation. For instance the Company received last year from the phurja Rs. 32,472,58, including the peshkash, whilst the Marathas were paid by the Nawab no more, from good authority, than 7,500 Rupees each chauthia, and he (the Nawab), it is asserted, at the same time collected 68,000 Rupees.

1797 *Surat, 25th August*, 1797 (1797, *S. & P. D.* 58)
Proceedings of a Committee.

Maratha chauth question

Our inquiry is directed to the following subjects: Lastly to offer any ideas, that may occur on the perusal of the proceedings of Government, promotive of the object it has in view of drawing the Maratha chauth into its own hands, either by farm, or exchange of some part of our Castle or tankha revenue, or even, in preference

to its present tenure, by throwing it into the hands of the Nawab, he ceding in exchange some of his parganas, or by any other feasible mode, or any suggestion leading either to an immediate accomplishment of the wish of the Government or to the furtherance of the Resident's negotiations at Poona.

Difficult subject

We cannot doubt of receiving the most indulgent construction of our sentiments wherever they may happen to prove erroneous; and we presume to treat with freedom a subject, on which we may very easily say too much or too little; for it is difficult to foresee all the consequences of political innovation, since in removing one evil, vigour may be given others, which lay dormant or concealed.

Maratha attitude

The encroaching, wily and jealous spirit of the Marathas excites them to keep a watchful eye on their present footing at Surat, more, we have reason to think, from the hopes of one day or other improving their political consequence in the place than from the revenue produced by their chauth.

Government proposals

Government proposes several modes by which they may be induced to relinquish this claim and of course all titles to interfere with Surat concerns, *viz.* (1) to cede Fort Victoria or any other part of the British possessions in India, under which idea it is deemed by Government not improbable that some grant or immunity in Benares may be particularly applicable; (2) to farm the chauth on the part of the Company; (3) to exchange some part of our Castle or tankha revenue, or even, in preference to its present tenure, to throw it into the hands of the Nawab by ceding in exchange some of his parganas.

Proposals discussed

On the subject of Fort Victoria, its chief value appears to be the supply of cattle to Bombay; and in case of giving it up, Surat is held in view as affording the means of securing the same object. The Committee observe that, although the Government of Surat be Muhammadan, yet the circumjacent country is entirely under Hindu control; and although the exportation of draught cattle has not met with impediment, we cannot avoid apprehending that obstacles might be thrown in the way of any regular supply of horned cattle for slaughter from Surat, when the cession of Fort Victoria would bring this object to more particular observation.

To farm the chauth on the part of the Company would undoubtedly be a very advisable mode, provided any offer could be made without our thereby implying that the presence of the chauthias is inconvenient to us or held dangerous, and thus enhancing its value in Maratha eyes. Upon one plea or other they might still claim a right to resume the management of this revenue as most agreeable to themselves; for instance, a succeeding Peshwa might not agree to abide by the system of his predecessor, or be persuaded by self-interested people to alter this accommodation with the Company. At all events it would rest optional with the Marathas on the expiration of our lease.

To throw it into the hands of the Nawab would be strengthening his power or rather the power of his rapacious adherents in a place where the influence, they already possess, tends to abuse in-

stead of affording justice and protection to the inhabitants; the city would still be exposed to the consequences of intrigues and quarrels between him and the Marathas, which must ultimately involve the Company.

The remaining proposition is to exchange some part of our Castle and tankha revenues, which, on review of the subject in question, can only allude to our revenues without the town.

Committee's views Having given the suggestions of Government the most attentive consideration and noted in the progress of our inquiry such objections as have occurred, we naturally advert to the concluding paragraph of its proceedings under the 21st ultimo, whereby we are encouraged to submit to our Superiors whatever may strike us as being connected wih the occasion.

Chorasi scheme The present juncture seems to afford great additional value to Fort Victoria as a medium of exchange. The Company's jagirs' revenues from Balesar, Temba, Anklesvar, Vessow, Kadod, and Variav present another source of Rupees 57,456 per annum; but, as these cessions may still be deemed inadequate to the purchase of the Maratha chauth, Peshwa and Gaikwad (a mode of occupation which we respectfully beg leave to say we think preferable to any other, as leaving no room for future cavil), and as, in case the Supreme Government should find it inconvenient to grant any immunity at Benares, our Superiors may be obliged to confine their views of exchange to Surat, an idea strikes us that the present object may be promoted by extending it to what would prove of still greater benefit to the city and the Hon'ble Company than the mere acquisition of the chauth, and might likewise have weight with the Marathas by relieving them from our present interference in collecting the Company's and the Nawab's jagirs in their parganas, and by apparently circumscribing our influence in the country to the neighbourhood of Surat only, an influence which we conceive to be more ostensible than of any actual value in the estimation of the Company. Our idea is this: that Fort Victoria, the above Castle and tankha revenues and the following remote jagirs of the Nawab might be offered in exchange for both shares of Maratha chauth with the Chorasi pargana, which completely surrounds Surat city for the distance of twelve miles, and would, we presume, be an acquisition of the highest general importance.

This pargana includes eighty villages, and formerly belonged entirely to the Gaikwad; seventeen were given by Fatesing to Sakharam Bapu, diwan to the Peshwa, and since granted by the Peshwa to Balu Miya. Three villages more, namely Katergaum, Phulpara and Coomaria, were given to Raghoba by the Company, and of course are now under the Peshwa. Exclusive of the Satragam, held by Balu Miya, there remain sixty-seven villages estimated to produce Rs. 1,40,000.

Add both shares of chauth Rs. 90,000.
Making 2,30,000

Then estimating Fort Victoria as an equivalent for the

Peshwa's share, say	Rs.	45,000
Castle and tankha revenues	Rs.	57,456
At the Company's disposal	Rs.	1,02,456

to be given up by the Marathas.

Nawab's jagirs, *viz.*

Olpad (by much the most valuable of the whole and granted by the present Mogul Emperor to Babu Sondeo through Mahadji Sindia, and afterward obtained by the Supreme Government for the Nawab (*vide* Commds. of Govt. in the Political Department 28th August, 1785) collected from a district distant from Surat between 7 and 18 kos. .. .. Rs. 40,000

Gandevi	19 kos.	„	12,000
Chikhli	20 „	„	12,000
Teladi	15 „	„	8,000
Galha	12 „	„	7,000
Kamrej	8 „	„	12,000
Mahuva	15 „	„	5,000
Balsar	29 „	„	10,000
Butsar	29 „	„	2,000
Parnera	34 „	„	1,500
Supa and Sarbhon	12 „	„	9,000
Hansot	12 „	„	10,000
		Rs.	1,28,500
Making altogether		Rs.	2,30,956

Which might be given to the Marathas, the Hon'ble Company adjusting of course an equivalent for the Nawab's cessions, which, from the observation we have already hazarded that it would be bad policy to throw more power into his hands in the town and from the wretched system of Mogul government at present, it might be prudent to arrange by a cash payment.

The Chorasi or eighty four villages encircle Surat, all within the distance of twelve miles, and would prove, we do not hesitate to declare, an acquisition of the greatest importance to this place, whether considered in a political, commercial, or financial view, securing at all times requisite supplies of every description for the city and, we should hope, cattle, when necessary, as also as much cotton as the Company usually invests of the first staple—nay even to the extent of 5,000 bales. The soil is esteemed superior, producing all sorts of grain in perfection and several dyes. We doubt not that manufacturers for the Europe investment might likewise be accordingly promoted by the acquisition of the territory.

Whilst the Satragam pargana continues in the hands of Balu Miya, no material inconvenience can be apprehended to the Company or the town; but this might not be the case, were the Maratha Government to resume possession of it. And as it is confidently reported that such is their intention, and that Balu Miya is to have

an equivalent near Poona, we take the liberty of mentioning this for the notice of the Government, who may probably think it of consequence to endeavour to secure these seventeen villages, should the report prove correct.

Chauthia's share

On a comparative view of every document we can find, public and private, with the sources of Maratha chauth, sent up by Government, we see every reason to suppose the annual sum of 45,000 Rupees to be a just medium of the actual receipt of each chauthia.

Chief's Minute.

Chief's views

1. I much approve the extract from the report of the Committee as being clear, precise; and it embraces fully the subject of the reference made to us by our Hon'ble Superiors.

2. I beg leave to lay before this Board an extract of a letter I had the honour to address the Governor on this subject, dated the 21st May, 1797.

[*The letter is recorded in these documents under date: Surat,* 21st *May,* 1797, *in Daniel Seton's letter to Jonathan Duncan.*]

3. I believe all, the parganas do belong to the Gaikwad, but Anklesvar, which is the Peshwa's. Both chauthias have equal shares in the town revenue.

4. In time of war when the King's ships were at Bombay, Sir Edward Hughes's squadron, I found no difficulty in supplying the agent with cattle; but the meat owing to the freight down was, I understood, much dearer than that from Bankot. The supply of firewood to Bombay from Bankot is considerable. But I think that this article would still find its way to the Presidency from Bankot, even if it is given up to the Marathas, as the price of firewood there is very high. The recruiting service is another advantage arising from the possession of Bankot; but, as this regards military detail, I have no opinion to offer as to the extent of this benefit in a public view.

I perfectly agree with the Committee that the Nawab has bad advisers in his Darbar, but I believe His Excellency to be of good disposition and firmly attached to the Hon'ble Company, whom he rightly considers, as they really are, the only support of his family and government.

1797 *Bombay, 29th September,* 1797 (1797, *S. & P. D.* 58)
At a Consultation.

Read the following advices[1] from the Chief and Council at Surat.

Proceedings of Committee

This is purposely to give cover to copy of an extract from the proceedings of the Committee we appointed to carry into execution your commands of the 12th ultimo; and of a transcript of a Minute on the same subject, laid before us by the Chief at our meeting of the 18th instant; and judging that an early communication of the contents may be of utility, we lose no time in forwarding them for your observation.

1 See the preceding document.

Bombay Resolution.

Resolved that copies thereof be transmitted to the Government General and the Committee of Government in Malabar with intimation that the Board will defer all proceedings on the subject of it until the receipt of the Governor-General's sentiments on the Board's Minute of the 21st July last, and until the return of the President and Commander-in-Chief shall enable them to proceed to an ultimate judgment on the whole subject. Notice to be given to the Chief and Council.

Decision deferred

Bombay, 31st October, 1797 (1797, *S. & P. D.* 58) — 1797

At a Consultation.

Sir Charles Malet acquaints the Board that having transmitted the jewel-part of the present sent him by Govindrao Gaikwad, as laid before the Board under date the 30th June, to Mr. Uhthoff to be disposed of at Poona, and having recently received information from that Gentleman of his having disposed of the articles for 2,500 Chanderi Rupees, which, deducting exchange and charges of conveyance, amount to Bombay Rupees 2,288-2, Sir Charles Malet proposes, with the Board's approbation, converting the same to the purchase of such a present as he may judge acceptable to the Gaikwad. Sir Charles Malet also hopes that the Board will have no objection to his making such distribution of the cloths, received at the same time from the Gaikwad, to shroffs and natives with whose conduct he has had reason to be satisfied within his present situation.

Gaikwad's presents

Bombay, 5th December, 1797 (1797, *S. & P. D.* 58) — 1797

At a Consultation.

Read the following letter from the Acting Resident [*J. Uhthoff*] at Poona.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Morris's letters of the 14th and 22nd instant, and enclosing sundry papers of complaint against the Peshwa's chauthia at Surat, which I shall for the present defer representing to this Court, in the hope of receiving further information on the subject, which you give me some reason to expect. These papers afford additional proof, were any wanting, of the desirableness to us of effecting the removal of the Maratha chauthias from Surat, a point which I shall not fail to avail myself of every favourable opportunity to endeavour to accomplish, though I am sorry to say that I do not see any prospect thereof at present.

Maratha chauth acquisition

Surat, 30th April, 1798 (1798, *S. & P. D.* 64) — 1798

Daniel Seton to Govindrao.

I am to acquaint you that Sidi Ambar has come into Surat and sought the Company's protection of his life.[1] He being an officer in the Peshwa's service, the same has been given him and no more, until I receive the orders of the Governor of Bombay.

Sidi Ambar

1. The next document explains on what occasion this protection was granted.

The friendship between you and the Hon'ble Company makes this information necessary, in order that you may be assured I will not assist your enemies.

1798 *Bombay, 5th May,* 1798 (1798, *S. & P. D.* 63)
Extracts from a letter of Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan, dated Surat, 29th April, 1798.

Sidi Ambar

The Chief at our meeting yesterday acquainted us that the principal occasion of our being assembled was to notice to us that Sidi Ambar had that morning presented himself at the gate of the Chief's house and claimed the English protection.

Trouble in Surat

Sidi Ambar had acquainted him (the Chief) that, being in the service of the Peshwa, he was passing by this route to Gujarat, and begged his people might have free ingress and egress to, and from, the city in order to procure what his party required; to which the Chief had replied that he would acquaint the Nawab with his request, and that every proper indulgence would be shown him.

Kishen Row (Govindrao's officer) had also written to the Chief that this Sidi Ambar was come into the country, plundering the places belonging to the Gaikwad and the Company, observing that it was his intention to go against him, and concluded by requesting to be assisted with two battalions of sepoys, guns, shot, &ca.

Sidi Ambar had likewise written to the Chief and applied for military aid, representing that Kishen Row was coming to attack him.

About this time Balu Miya wrote to the Chief and informed him of his desire to assist Sidi Ambar, who, he said, was an officer of the Peshwa's; reminding the Chief that he himself was under English protection, and begged the Chief would write to Kishen Row not to plunder or disturb his districts.

The Chief, being from the first desirous to avoid taking any part in these disputes apparently of a private nature, wrote to the parties in general terms, recommending to them to adhere to the orders of their employers, and by an amicable accommodation of their dispute to avoid, for the sake of humanity, proceeding to hostilities and bloodshed, thoroughly enjoining them at the same time not to molest the ryots, or to allow the Company's or the Gaikwad's districts to be plundered, or to stop or in any shape to prevent the carts of grain, hay and firewood from coming into town.

The Chief received assurances from both parties that they would not molest the subjects. From Kishen Row he further learnt that, in consequence of the orders he had received from the Gaikwad, he was determined to take Sidi Ambar prisoner; and from the latter he found that he was resolved to defend himself.

In this state of things the Chief received a letter from Balu Miya, requesting his intercession with Kishen Row. This, the Chief complied with; but noticed to Balu Miya that he thought he had acted wrong, and recommended to him to be on friendly terms with Kishen Row.

Having had reference to your orders of the 22nd August, 1796, which are the latest we have received relative to the granting protection to Maratha subjects, it appeared to us that they were not applicable to the case of Sidi Ambar, whom we have every reason to consider as an officer in the Peshwa's service; the Nawab being also of opinion that no ill-consequence could result from his being admitted under our protection. We agreed to grant it him, requesting the Chief at the same time to write suitable letters to the Gaikwad and Kishen Row, informing them of our having taken him under our protection, until we receive the orders of our Superiors respecting him, and that it is our intention to afford him this and nothing more.

Protection to Sidi Ambar

Bombay orders.

Ordered that copies of the above papers be transmitted to the Resident at Poona with a request that he will take such measures thereon, as shall appear to him advisable, with regard to the Peshwa or the agent of the Gaikwad, and to favour us at the same time with his sentiments as to the line it may be expedient or proper for us to adopt in our instructions respecting Sidi Ambar to the Chief and Council at Surat.

Poona resident

Surat, 15*th May*, 1798 (1798, *S. & P. D.* 64)
Daniel Seton to Govindrao.

1798

I have for some days been engaged in using my best endeavours to bring about peace between your servant, Kishen Row, and and Balu Miya, but without success; and as the people under the command of Kishen Row came over into the neighbourhood of Surat, and do much damage and distress to the subjects, I am to desire from the friendship, which you on all my applications express for the Hon'ble Company, that you will immediately desire your officer, Kishen Row, to remove from the country with the people under his orders, and not longer disturb the peace and oppress the Company's subjects. This order please to send me in your answer.

Seton's request

Bombay, 25*th May*, 1798 (1798-1800, *Pol. D. Comp.* 5)
Letter from William Palmer, dated Poona, 18*th May*, 1798.

In consequence of your desire that I should take such measures as I might deem expedient on this subject with regard to the Peshwa, and that I should communicate to you my sentiments on the line which it may be proper for you to adopt in your instructions to the Chief and Council at Surat, I have the honour to inform you that I have stated the case, as represented by Sidi Ambar, to the Peshwa, and requested to know whether he considers that officer as his servant. This question has been answered in the affirmative, and attended with a requisition to surrender the person of the fugitive to his Government.

Sidi Ambar and Poona

As the Company and the Peshwa are mutually bound by treaty to restore the subject of the one taking refuge with the other, I conceive that this Government's reclaiming Sidi Ambar supersedes

all consideration of his claim to your protection or the claim of the Gaikwad to have him surrendered into his hands.

1798 *Bombay, 27th June*, 1798 (1798, *S. & P. D.* 64)
Letter from William Palmer to Daniel Seton, dated Poona, 13th May, 1798.

Govindrao's complaint I am requested by the vakil of Govindrao Gaikwad to represent to you that his Master's demand of chauth upon the city of Surat is long in arrears, and that the frequent applications of the chauthia to the Nawab for payment have been totally disregarded.

To prevent the distress, to which the city will be subjected by Govindrao's being compelled to the measure of stopping all supplies destined for the town until his demand shall be satisfied, the vakil solicits your interposition with the Nawab to discharge the arrears due immediately and to observe punctuality in future payment.

Palmer's request I am not sufficiently informed on this subject to be certain that my address to you upon it is authorised, much less that the statement is accurate, as I have only the vakil's relation of the matter. But, if there should be any impropriety in either, I rely on your indulgence for excusing it, as my sole motive is to obviate trouble or vexation to both parties.

Letter from Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan, dated Surat, 4th June, 1798.

Peace in sight At my mediation Balu Miya and Govindrao's officer are nearly come to terms; there is now only the point of restoration of cattle, which remains unsettled.

Letter from Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan, dated, 7th June, 1798.

Chauth I shall probably in my next particularise the chauthia's demands to-day. I have not time before the hour of departure of the post to collect the papers.

1798 *Bombay, 27th June*, 1798 (1798, *S. & P. D.* 64)
Translation of a letter from Govindrao Gaikwad, received on the 23rd of June.

Govindrao's complaint To the elevated in the dignity and command, the powerful in station, the General Saheb, the source of goodness, my very good and sincere friend; and may he, remaining always firm on the seat of authority, promote the affairs of those who are his well-wishers.

After expressing my desire of the advantage of an interview, which would comprehend all my desires and complete my object, it is represented to your enlightened and friendly mind that Sidi Ambar did probably come from Poona in the view of proceeding towards Ahmadabad. But, when he arrived in the vicinity of Surat, Balu Miya, the Sidi-man, aided and assisted him in the sending of guns, and of lead, and of gunpowder; and he ravaged the villages dependant on the sarkar, was chastised according to his senseless undertaking, and betook himself to flight, and has proceeded into the auspicious haven of Surat, imploring the protection of the Hon'ble Company for the security of his life.

Be pleased, Sir, to consider that the bonds of the strictest friendship are established between me and the Hon'ble Company without the smallest circumstance of difference or deviation. Wherefore it is astonishing that Daniel Seton, the sardar of Surat, should be so warmly interesting himself, as he now is, in showing forth his attention and favour to Balu Miya. Because the terms of friendship between the Company's sarkar and mine are firmly united and stand on the same single foundation without distinction, you will, therefore, certainly write to the Chief of Surat what degree of intimation you think fit to furnish him with, that he may withdraw his hand from the protection of Balu Miya. You are, Sir, well experienced and single in the apprehension of justice. Having, therefore, reflected well on all particulars, be pleased, from a view to what may happen, to commit to paper such a short instruction as may be conformed to; and that Sidi Ambar, who is the enemy of the sarkar, may be dispatched to the Huzur or presence.

Claim to chauth

Besides this, what has lately come to pass in this: Mir Nizam-ud-din, Mogul of the port of Surat, is one who is an obstructor of the affairs of the sarkar, and who occasions prejudice with the payment of the money, which from ancient times is realised into the sarkar; on which account an encompassing has taken place, and the ruin of the country will be evinced. In this view, you, Sir, you will write to the Mogul of Surat whatever you deem proper to the end that in the remittance of the money, which is taken from times of old, he does not allow himself to hesitate or delay, but pursue the path of rectitude. What further trouble shall I give you?

Bombay, 27th June, 1798 (1798, *S. & P. D.* 64) — 1798
Bombay to Surat.

Orders to Surat

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor to transmit you a copy of a letter addressed to him from Govindrao Gaikwad as presented by Bapu Khote together with a translation thereof and also a copy of some queries respecting it, and to request you will as soon as possible report thereon and pay particular attention to prevent any difference or disturbance ensuing within the limits of your charge, forwarding also, as soon as it can be prepared, a correct statement of the Gaikwad's accounts with the Nawab respecting the chauth, showing whether any and what sum is due to the former.

Bombay, 27th June, 1798, (1798, *S. & P. D.* 64) — 1798
Jonathan Duncan to William Palmer.

Comment on Govindrao's letter

I enclose copies of the original and translation of a letter I have received from Govindrao Gaikwad, written in so haughty a style that I feel at some loss in what terms to reply to it.

Sidi Ambar is probably already with you, and I should suppose that the Gaikwad has no just cause to take offence for our giving up that person, in concurrence with your opinion, to his Master and Sovereign, the Peshwa, though it may be regretted that the Chief and Council ever allowed him refuge in Surat.

With respect to the claim to chauth, I have written to the Chief of Surat as per enclosed copy, which will, I hope, prevent matters proceeding to extremity; and I should have immediately replied in the same views to the Gaikwad, but that I am desirous of waiting to hear from Surat, not being able to reconcile that Chieftain's assertion of having surrounded the city with the entire silence hitherto of the Chief and Council on so important an event, and it appearing from a late letter I had from Seton, the Chief there, that he is really on the best terms with Govindrao, but that his administration is in confusion, and that his karkuns write letters in his name and use an impression of his seal.

I think it, however, necessary to advise you of what is thus passing, that you may on your part do what may be in your power to obviate further ill-consequences, and I have the honour to remain.

1798 *Surat, 2nd July,* 1798 (1798, *S. & P. D.* 64)
Daniel Seton to Bombay.

Seton's explanation

I am to acquaint you for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor that on the 26th August, 1797, I received a friendly letter from Govindrao Gaikwad, requesting I would inquire into the claims of Jayram Kashi on the sarkar of the Nawab and get them settled. About the same time Jayram Kashi delivered me a list thereof, which, with the consent of the parties, I gave to Nur-ud-din Husain Khan to investigate and, if possible, accommodate the same. He accordingly entered on the business. A list of the claims and of the Nawab's answers to them I now enclose, by which it appears the claims are not admissible. I noticed to the Gaikwad by a letter dictated by Nur-ud-din Husain Khan, and which, I judged, was considered by him as a sufficient reply, never having since heard from the Gaikwad on the subject.

You may assure the Hon'ble the Governor of a continuance of my particular attention to prevent any difference or disturbance ensuing within the limits of my charge. Happily none as yet occurred; I trust and hope none in future will.

1798 *Surat, 2nd July,* 1798 (1798, *S. & P. D.* 64)
Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan.

Seton's mediation

Had there be anything serious in the goings on of the Gaikwad's people or anything else material in the public service at Surat, I could not have been so deficient to you, Hon'ble Sir, or myself as to have remained silent to you thereon. The truth is, I am on the terms you could wish me with all parties. Kishen Row, the Gaikwad's officer, has come to a treaty with Balu Miya, at my mediation. The latter has paid 5,000 Rs. and given a bond for 5,000 Rs. more, payable at Diwali, and presented the Gaikwad with an elephant. I have promised to write Govindrao conciliatory for Kishen Row, whose long absence has displeased him, and in behalf of Balu Miya to be forgiven for the folly of his conduct. I take no part in their affairs, regulate myself in a friendly admonishing way to both.

From the state of health of Govindrao I much doubt his being the author of the letter you have sent me a copy of.

Govindrao's letter

He is on his death-bed, his Darbar torn to pieces, by the contending interests of his sons. I conjecture the chauthia, Jayram Kashi, to have wrote the letter and conveyed it to Bombay under care of one of these Gaikwad's seals lodged with him to be used occasionally for trifling circumstances not worth troubling the Gaikwad with.

Gaikwad's chauthia

The chauthia, a farmer of the chauth, perseveres in his obsolete demands on the Nawab, in hopes he may get something from a new Resident of Poona's influence. In like manner he has applied to Messrs. Ramsay, Griffith, Farmer and myself on coming to the chiefship. Formerly both chauthias made similar claims. Mr. Ramsay (see Diary for 1786) investigated them by a Committee of the Board, since which the Peshwa's chauthia has been quiet. I went into the subject at the desire of Govindrao, and with the assistance of Mir Nur-ud-din Husain Khan had the claims examined and proved to be groundless, which I noticed to Govind; and to me it appears he was satisfied, as he never sent any reply. Were you in your correspondence to be silent as to the claims of the chauthia and only to write a friendly letter of little or no meaning, you would hear no more of the subject. It is the nature of these people to be more and more troublesome, as you attend to them. I always keep the chauthias in humour with me by being civil to them, without attending to their unreasonable requests.

Assurances

Be assured, my dear Sir, I am as cautious as possible in my management, and that it is no intention in me to keep you in the dark as to what occurs in the public service at Surat. Give me leave to request you will look into the Company's connection or rather engagement for Balu Miya, and favour me with your orders how I am to act towards him on future occasions of his getting into trouble with the Marathas' Government; and Govindrao himself approved of my giving Sidi Ambar protection. When Balu Miya was pressed hard by Kishen Row, he applied to me for an escort to bring him into town, which I thought it prudent to refuse, as the measure of giving him protection on this occasion, I thought, might have displeased Govindrao. Rely on it, I will exert myself to keep well with the Country Powers. I entreat you not to give hasty credit to any letter or report to the contrary.

Surat, 3rd July, 1798 (1798, *S. & P. D.* 64) 1798
Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan.

Peace at Surat

Yesterday afternoon Kishen Row and party crossed the river on their return to Baroda, having at last settled with Balu Miya, who alone occasioned their offensive visit and long stay. The terms of their agreement are much the same as before noticed, only the elephant is taken for 3,500 Rupees and security given for 1,500 Rs. in full of the last mentioned 5,000 Rs., I wrote to be paid on Diwali. It seems too that Govindrao has made a fresh demand on Balu for the desaigiri fee on his pargana, which Balu says he has paid, as

in right he ought, to the Peshwa. To satisfy this new and false claim, Balu's youngest son is taken as hostage, until Balu can adjust the matter at Poona, to which place I hear he intends proceeding; and I hope he may never return, as, while he possesses the Satragam pargana, the neighbourhood of Surat can never be secure of quietness.

1798 *Bombay, 7th July,* 1798 (1798, *S. & P. D.* 64)
Jonathan Duncan to Govindrao Gaikwad.

I have received your letter on the subject of Sidi Ambar and of certain accounts between your agent at Surat and Kayim-ud-Daula (Nizam-ud-din) the Governor of that place.

Sidi Ambar On the first of these subjects it will, I have no doubt, prove entirely satisfactory to you to mention that, Sidi Ambar, having been claimed from our Government as a subject and servant of the Peshwa, he has accordingly been sent to Poona, in conformity to the treaty between the two States; and as your own agent is constantly there, there can be no difficulty in your adjusting what concerns him; and I have written to the respectable Mr. Seton, the Chief of Surat, to recommend to His Excellency, the Nawab Kayim-ud-daula (Nizam-ud-din) to settle all accounts there with your agent according to the established usage practised hitherto, having no doubt but on the part of your sarkar such a conduct will always be observed as may be consistent with, and promotive of, the increase of the friendship so long established between your State and the Hon'ble Company; the advantages of which are too evident to require further exposition in this place.

Claim to chauth

I request to have the pleasure of hearing of your health.

Bombay orders.

Surat Ordered that the original of the above letter, accompanied by an English copy, be transmitted to the Chief of Surat with instructions to forward it, or not, as he may deem expedient.

1798 *Surat, 19th July,* 1798 (1798-1800, *Pol. Dep. Comp.* 5)
Daniel Seton to Jonatham Duncan.

Govindrao ill I am much flattered by the Hon'ble Board permitting me to send on, or retain, as I might deem expedient, the Hon'ble the President's letter to Govindrao Gaikwad. I have detained the letter, as the Gaikwad still continues too much indisposed to give attention to business, and the letter, if forwarded to Baroda, would eventually fall into the hands of some one of the parties at that Darbar, who would most probably favour the claims of Jayram Kashi and so commence a correspondence with me in the name of the Gaikwad, as the Hon'ble President advises him by the letter in question that he has wrote the Chief of Surat to recommend to His Excellency the Nawab to settle all accounts with his agent according to the established usage and practice hitherto. This object, recommended by the Hon'ble President, I conceived to be accomplished, because the Peshwa and Gaikwad chauthias have received their

chauths up to the 4th June as per copy of their receipts herein enclosed; and as for their respective shares in the tankha and khushki revenue, they receive their share in like manner as the Hon'ble Company's share is received.

Bombay, 21st August 1798 (1798, *S. & P. D.* 64) 1798
Minute of the Board of the Governor-General, dated Fort William, 20th February, 1798.

Maratha chauth at Surat Calcutta views

There can be no doubt of the expediency of endeavouring to obtain the cession of the Marathas' claims of chauth to the Company. With respect to the Gaikwad's share, no specific mode of exchange is pointed out by the Government of Bombay, nor does any immediately occur. With respect to the Peshwa's share, it is proposed that an equivalent be given by the surrender of some part of the British possessions in India, including Fort Victoria, or possibly by some grant or immunities at Benares. The Committee at Surat have proposed another arrangement having for its object not only the attaining both shares of the Marathas' chauth, but also the Chorasi pargana, which completely surrounds the city of Surat. This arrangement appeared to be the most advisable; but previous to its adoption, the Government of Bombay will no doubt satisfy themselves that the surrender of Fort Victoria will not deprive them of supplies of cattle either for provisions or carriage.

There are insuperable objections to the establishment of any grant or immunities at Benares in favour of the Marathas, which should give them any national claim or influence at that place.

Many of the stated evils might be obviated, if the different parties, who have an interest in the collections, would consent to the uniting them under the authority of the Company under condition that the accounts should be annually communicated to all, and a fair dividend be made of the collections after deducting the charges. The expenses to each would be less; and supposing the Marathas unwilling to resign their right to the chauth, an arrangement might perhaps be made with them on the following grounds: That the possession of Fort Victoria be ceded to the Peshwa upon condition that he and the Gaikwad recall their officers from Surat and authorise the Company to collect on their part the proportion of chauth gathered by each, upon agreement to pay them their shares. The Nawab's consent to the relinquishment of the collection to the Company might be stipulated for on the ground of the removal of the Maratha officers. This suggestion may be referred to the consideration and adoption of the Government of Bombay, if they should deem it practicable, provided that the arrangement proposed by the Surat Committee, which seems by far the best, should be impracticable.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1799 (1799, *S. & P. D.* 81) 1799
At a Council.

Read the following letter from the Resident at Poona, dated Poona, 18th July, 1799.

Palmer's request

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General having desired me to treat with the Court of Poona for remunciation of all the claims of the Maratha State on the government of Surat for a compensation to be determined by you, I lose no time in requesting that you will be pleased to furnish me with your instructions for entering upon and concluding the negotiation.

It seems not to have occurred to His Lordship that Govindrao Gaikwad collects a chauth on the revenues of Surat, independent of the Peshwa, the release of which can only be obtained by a separate compromise with that Chieftain, so that your present estimate may be confined to the value of the revenue and privileges to be relinquished exclusively by the Peshwa.

1799 *Bombay, 29th July,* 1799 (1799, *S. & P. D.* 81)
Jonathan Duncan to William Palmer.

Bombay reply

We have been favoured with your letter of the 18th July. With respect to a compensation for a renunciation of all the claims of the Maratha State on the Government of Surat, which you inform us that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General has been pleased to refer to our determination, we find that the average receipts by the Peshwa for the three years of 1795, 1796, 1797 amount to Rs. 41,918-2-46, and the Gaikwad's of course to the same amount, making together the sum of Rs. 83,837-1-33; and it appeared to us that a payment to these separate members of the Maratha State of 5 years' purchase might constitute an adequate compensation for the abondonment of all future claims.

But, besides a compensation merely pecuniary, there have occurred to us various other modes in which this negotiation may be carried on; all which being fully set forth and detailed in a Minute from our President of the 13th of August,[1] we have the honour to enclose this document for your perusal and consideration, deeming the several means, therein suggested of effecting the object, all equally open to your adoption, except that we should be unwilling to relinquish Fort Victoria and its territories, unless towards compensatng the Marathas for the parganas of Chorasi in the manner more distinctly specified in the Minute, which is indeed so fully explanatory of whatever regards the British interests at Surat that we need only again refer to it and recommend its contents to your attention, since we could only now repeat what is already contained therein.

1799 *Bombay, 29th July,* 1799 (1799, *S. & P. D.* 81)
Letter from William Palmer, dated Poona, 10th July, 1799.

Ravji's promise

I have the honour to forward a kharitah addressed to the Hon'ble the Governor from Govindrao Gaikwad, delivered to me by his Diwan, Raoji Appaji, who has been some years on a special

1 This refers to paragraph 105 of Jonathan Duncan's Minute of the 13th August 1798. The greater part of the paragraph is a word for word repetition of the findings of the Surat Committee, entered on the 25th August, 1797, under the heading *Chorasi scheme.* See also a letter from the Governor-General, dated 10th March 1800.

embassy at the Peshwa's Court, from which he now returns to his Master. Raoji has promised on his arrival at Baroda to exert his authority towards the recovery of the outstanding balances of revenue due to the Company in the collectorship of Surat. All the parganas, in which the arrears have occurred, are in the Gaikwad's jurisdiction; but the failures are of so remote a date that the Diwan has little or no expectation of discovering the individuals who are accountable. He assures me, however, that he will effectually prevent any injury to the Company's revenue in future from the misconduct of the officers of the Gaikwad's Government.

A copy of the above letter is ordered to be sent the Chief and Council of Surat.

Bombay, 7th August, 1799 (1799, *S.* & *P. D.* 82) 1799
Letter from William Palmer, dated Poona, 31*st July,* 1799.

Acquisition of chauth

I have been honoured with your commands of the 23rd instant; my best exertions shall be made to obtain the complete renunciation of the Maratha claims on the city of Surat by the most practicable in the Minute which you have been pleased to transmit for my information and guidance.

I am very apprehensive that the Peshwa will not deem five years' purchase an equivalent for relinquishing a revenue, which from the invariable respect shown by the Company to the Maratha claims he may reasonably expect to enjoy in perpetuity.

It is yet doubtful whether this Government will be prevailed upon to cede the claims in question on any consideration; but, if it should be inclined to negotiate a pecuniary compensation, you may perhaps, on reconsidering the subject, be of opinion that a release from the chauth with all its incidental inconveniences and vexations is an object which will admit of material increase in your offer.

Bombay Resolution.

Increased offers

In defence to the Resident's opinion and on further consideration of the above subject, the Board have no objection to extend their offer to a period of ten years, or even, if the Resident sees meet, to advance a sum equal to the computed revenue of the chauth during the remainder of the Company's charter, which has now 14 years to run.

Fort William, 1*st March,* 1800 (1802, *F. P.* 16) 1800
Extract of a letter from the Governor-General-in-Council, dated the 10*th of March,* 1800 *to the Governor-in-Council of Bombay.*

Calcutta views

41. We are aware that the Marathas must participate in the benefits which will arise from an ameliorated administration at Surat, unless they can be induced to relinquish for some equivalent the right which they possess to a share of certain branches of the revenue of that city. We should hope that at some future period this desirable object may be accomplished. In the meantime their possession of these rights and their consequent claim to participate in the improvements of the branches of revenue, in which they are entitled to share, afford no ground for postponing the arrangements

indispensably necessary for the safety of the city and for the care and happiness of the inhabitants.

42. We are of opinion, however, that it will be advisable to endeavour to effect the exchange with the Peshwa and Govindrao, suggested in the 105th para of your President's Minute of the 13th August, 1798.

43. The Governor-General-in-Council will accordingly direct Colonel Palmer to commence the negotiation with the Peshwa, as soon as you shall have furnished Colonel Palmer with the necessary papers and information for the conduct of it, and we shall desire the Resident to correspond with you on the subject.

44. We authorise you to commence the negotiation with Govindrao through any other channel which you may think advisable, and we shall have no objection to your coming to a separate agreement with Govindrao for any exchange of territory or for the relinquishment of his interests in Surat, without regard to the issue of the negotiation with the Peshwa.

The following is the extract of the Governor of Bombay's Minute of the 13th August, 1798, which is above referred to:

Para 105 The Chief and Council of Surat were also directed in conformity to the preceding Minute to report 1st on the best mode of introducing a court of adalat and the detail of administering its functions, 2ndly on the means of uniting the custom-houses of latty and phurja, and 3rdly on acquiring the Maratha chauth; and they answered on the 29th of September that, although the Nawab would probably indirectly oppose the two first articles, yet the principal difficulty respecting them hinged on the third or last; to remove which they doubt the propriety of our parting with fort Victoria for another territory, as obstacles might, they apprehend, be hereafter thrown in the way of any supply of horned cattle for slaughter from the districts under Hindu dominion, which at present surrounded Surat. For the Company to farm the chauth to the Marathas is considered as impolitic, not only as betraying an apprehension of their agents, but as liable likewise to the inconvenience of future altercation from its remaining thereby in its nature liable to resumption; and to render the Nawab the farmer, or to procure it for him by exchange, would be to strengthen a power requiring already to be restricted. In preference therefore to all those means they suggest what is contained in the following quotation. [*The rest of para* 105 *is recorded in these documents under date: Surat, 25th August,* 1797, *under the heading Chorasi scheme.*]

1800 *Surat, 24th May,* 1800 (1800, *F. P.* 47)
Govindrao's vakils arrive.

Presents The vakils of the Gaikwad paid their visit to-day and presented me with a nazar of a gold mohur each, and a horse, and a sarpech, and a string of pearls on the part of their Master. They are to return on business.

Surat, 29th May, 1800 (1800 *F. P.* 47) **1800**
Govindrao's vakils visit Jonathan Duncan.

The vakils of the Gaikwad came again and said their instructions were to intimate their Master's hopes of assistance from the English, in case of need, in the war with Shelukar, which necessity they did not however fear, but on the contrary believed their Master would prove able to overcome his enemy with his own force, having, as they added, about 40,000 men in arms, whereas Shelukar's force did not consist of above 22 or 23,000. They remarked that the Peshwa approved of their Master's conduct, and had authorised him by a letter or order to possess himself of the town, which it was (they added) meant to assault when they set out on their way hither a few days ago; but they had since their arrival here heard by report in the town that parley and negotiation had recently ensued, and that things had thus assumed a more peaceful aspect. They incidentally spoke of their Master being rather in want of gunpowder, as not expecting (they said) to have a city to besiege, since preparation had only been made for field-warfare; but they did not go the length of asking any supply from us. *Govind's requests*

They talked of the cruelties perpetrated by Shelukar within the town by putting stones on people's breasts, etc. to extort money from them; in consequence of which shroffs had recourse to poison, of whom they named one principal instance, which I had indeed before heard of.

They concluded by desiring I would signify whatever I might have in view on my part, assuring me of their Master's readiness to meet our wishes. I told them I would consider thereof, and let them know to-morrow.

Surat, 29th May, 1800 (1802, *F. P.* 16) **1800**
Extract of the Hon'ble the Governor's separate or private diary written at Surat.

Read the following translations of 2 letters from the Gaikwad:

Translation of a letter from Govindrao Gaikwad to the Hon'ble the Governor, dated Baroda the 23rd of Zilhijjah, 1214, *or the* 18*th of May, and received the 23rd of May,* 1800.

I cannot express to you the satisfaction I have received at hearing of your arrival in the city of Surat. May the Almighty keep you in His protection! *Govind's agents*

I have now sent two of my trustworthy and confidential officers named Hakimji and Bury Khan to your presence, who will doubtless have an interview with you; and having made known to them the points of my heart, they will represent the same to you; which I trust you will give credit to, and favour me with a pleasing reply, which will be the cause of satisfaction to my mind. Jayram Kashi and Sarupa Ram, munshi, who are at Surat, will attend you.

Translation of a letter from Govindrao Gaikwad to the Hon'ble the Governor, dated the 25th of Zilhijjah, 1214, *or the 20th of May, and received at Surat on the 27th May,* 1800.

The receiving intelligence of your arrival at Surat has afforded me more gratification than I can express. *Govind's agents*

It was my intention to have dispatched my confidential dependant, the respectable Mir Nasir-ud-din Husain (who previous to this was deputed by me to pay you a visit at Bombay) to you, but the afore-said respectable Mir, with a body of my troops has accompanied my Minister, Raoji Appaji, in the warfare I am prosecuting against Shelukar; for which cause I have been necessitated to postpone sending him; so that, instead of him, the trustworthy and faithful officers of this sarkar, by name Ajmal Khan Hakimji and Bury Khan, are now sent to your presence with this letter, and I have entrusted to them the secrets of my mind. By the favour of the Almighty, at the time of their having an interview with you, they will fully explain all matters to you, which do you believe to be true and deserving of credit.

Friendship This friend has from ancient time been the sincere well-wisher of the Hon'ble Company in every respect, who has acted towards him consistent with friendship and their professions; the particular relation of all which does not come within the bound of writing; and I am confident that you from your heart are my friend; and I am in hopes that, whatever is suitable with that friendship, you will oblige me by writing, which will be satisfactory to my mind.

Shelukar At the time that Appa Shelukar was in confinement by Daulatrao Sindia, what exertions did I not make to obtain his release; which was evident to both great and small.[1]

You may have heard, Sir, of the impropriety of Shelukar's conduct, on which account I twice or thrice wrote to him, but he paid no attention thereto. At length for the purpose of chastising him I sent Raoji Appaji against him, and wrote the particulars of the whole to Col. Palmer in view to his making you acquainted therewith. Twice my forces and Shelukar's have been engaged, and by the blessing of God the enemy were beaten; two guns and other articles were taken by my people. Shelukar has collected in the city[2] 15,000 infantry and 7,000 cavalry; and in repairing and putting into order the batteries, etc., plundering the city and giving it to the sepoys, the whole city from his oppression is become desolate, and many hundreds have poisoned themselves, and others thrown themselves into wells. Within the city there are two houses belonging to my sarkar, in which my thanadars remained, against which he has erected batteries of 7 or 8 guns; he is daily firing on them. Pride has so taken possession of this poor man's senses that he pays no attention to any one. My hopes from the Almighty are that shortly through His favour he will receive a due chastisement. I have written this for your information; and such events, as may hereafter occur, I shall not fail to communicate to you.

Duncan's Remarks.

Agent to Govind Considering that these vakils cannot either be empowered or appear to possess sufficient consequence to enable them to conclude anything definitive with regard either to their Master's share of the chauth or towards relinquishing the pargana of Chorasi, I have to-

1 See *Gazetter of the Baroda State*, 1, 483.

2 Ahmadabad, see *Gaz. Ba.. State* I, 484.

day determined to send Aga Muhammad to Baroda with proper instructions and a letter to the Gaikwad on these subjects, of all which the Governor-General is advised in the following letter:

Extract of a letter to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, the 29th of May, 1800.

Summary of events

Para 2nd: I transmit the copies of two letters from Govindrao Gaikwad, who had deputed two officers, named Hakimji & Bury Saheb, to pay his compliments. The two latter are in fact dependent on Mir Nasir-ud-din Khan, one of the Gaikwad's principal officers, and whose father and family have long been connected with us. This last-mentioned person formerly paid me a visit at Bombay, and would, I dare say, have now shown a similar attention at this place, but that he has been detained, as explained in the accompanying copy of his separate address, at the siege of Ahmadabad, where he was a principal officer, and appears by the enclosed intelligence, translated from a creditable shroff's communication, to have lost his life on Sunday last in the assault of the town there. It seems not improbable that the Gaikwad will not succeed in making himself master of it before the setting in of the monsoon, a circumstance I consider rather propitious to my present views of getting from him the pargana of Chorasi in pursuance of Your Lordship's instructions.

Hakimji and Bury Saheb, being yet unapprised of the death of Nasir-ud-din, affected to make light of the war, but still avow their Master the Gaikwad's dependence and ultimate reliance on our Government, and have already expressed his hope of eventual assistance in case of need; respecting which Your Lordship may confide in my circumspection; but the period is, I trust, favourable on the whole for realising Your Lordship's expectations on reasonable terms as far as regards the procuring of some adjoining territory for Surat; in which view it is my present intention to send back Aga Muhammad, a native in whom I can confide, with the vakils, Hakimji and Bury Saheb, who may, I hope, be able to terminate everything on the spot, or whose report will at least show clearly what obstacles there are to overcome.

Surat, 30th May, 1800 (1802, *F. P.* 16) 1800

Extract of the Hon'ble the Governor's separate or private diary written at Surat.

Agents' visit

The vakils of the Gaikwad came again to-day, and nothing but indifferent matters passed, except the regret that was expressed for the death of Mir Nasir-ud-din, one of the Gaikwad's principal officers, in the attack of Baroda [*Ahmadabad*], and on whom both the Hakimji and Bury Saheb are in fact dependants, as more fully appeared by a visit I had afterwards from Sarupa Ram, munshi, who is affronted at their want of attention towards him, and putting him as much as they could in the background at this place, although, as he insinuated, he could easily reverse matters in that respect at Baroda.

In order that this person might not counteract Aga Muhammad there, I rather recommended to him the interest of the said mission, which he promised to promote. I also bestowed a doshalla on him ,and wrote by him a few lines, incident to his departure, to his Master, that he might not return empty handed.

This man seemed to intimate that these other vakils had not well discharged their duty here, or set forth all they ought, but I did not enter into particulars. I, however, suppose he alluded to their not having been sufficiently explicit and direct in asking for aid. He spoke of the war with Shelukar as what he had always advised against, and seemed to think it would not soon be ended.

Duncan's agent The following are the instructions to Aga Muhammad and the letter which, in reference thereto, I have written to Govindrao.

Translation of the original Persian instructions to Aga Muhammad on his mission to Baroda.

Chorasi pargana The pargana of Chorasi surrounds the city of Surat, and consisted originally of 84 villages or subdivisions. It formerly belonged entirely to the sarkar of the Gaikwad; after which 17 villages were bestowed by the late Fatesing on Sakharam Bapu, then the Diwan of the Peshwa; and after Sakharam's death these 17 villages devolving to the Peshwa, the latter settled them under the Hon'ble Company's guarantee on Balu Miya in lieu of his claims on Janjira. Besides which, there are three other villages, viz. Katargam, Phulpara and Coomaria, which having been during their possession granted by the Company to Raghunathrao, these have thence also fallen to, and are now in, the Peshwa's possession.

End in view There thus remain 64 villages, the former jama of which appears to have been about one lakh and thirty thousand odd Rupees; and the present object is to obtain the remaining part of the said pargana to serve as a district to the city of Surat and town of Rander (the sovereignty of which places, together with the moglai or dues of the city from the adjacent districts, has recently been ceded by the Nawab to the Hon'ble Company); the expediency of which is self-evident, since it is not suitable that two such large places as Surat and Rander should be without any contiguous appendage of territory whatsoever.

Duncan's request Wherefore, considering the real friendship and cordiality that have for so many years happily subsisted between the government of the Hon'ble English Company and that of Maharaja Govindrao, so as lately [*to have*] been rendered conspicuous to every one, particularly in the terms of the last treaty between the English and Maratha sarkars, under date the 4th of Jamadi-al-akhir, 1197, Hijra, whereof the 8th article[1] relates solely to the preservation of the rights of the Gaikwad family, it will not be inconsistent with a due sense of the relative situation and of the good offices thus rendered, whereby the present Maharaja is in fact in the enjoyment of his inheritance, and may look to, and depend on, the continuance thereof, should His Excellency be pleased freely to transfer to the Hon'ble Company the 64 villages in question and to relinquish to them his claim to the chauth of the city of Surat, which is but a trifle.

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1 The eighth article of the treaty of Salbai.

But should the Gaikwad Government persist in not relinquishing their claim to the chauth without an equivalent, you may agree that, on condition of their transferring to us the pargana of Chorasi, they shall be paid regularly at Baroda the medium amount of their last year's receipts on account of the chauth according to the accounts; which will render unnecessary any chauthia's remaining stationary in Surat. *Terms*

In the event, however, of objections being (contrary to expectation) still maintained to transfer to us on these terms the pargana of Chorasi, an exchange may be made in lieu of it by assigning to the Gaikwad the moglai (or otherwise called the Nawab's jagirs) now devolved to the Hon'ble Company according to the following enumeration: Olpad, Gandevi, Chikhli, Teladi, Gahla, Kamrej, Mahuva, Bulsar, Butsar, Parnera, Supa & Sarbhon, Hansot, the jama or rental of all which equals, if not exceeds, the present available revenue of the 64 villages in question.

Should the Maharaja, contrary to what is desirable, prefer any claim on his part to our immediate assistance, you are in answer to observe that, as the English are in strict amity with all the Maratha States, our exerting any interposition in their interior misunderstandings is open to objection and requires in every case the sanction of the Governor-General of British India, the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley. Yet, as the present intimation to the Maharaja Govindrao is not without the privity and approbation of the Government of Calcutta, but has been made at the instance of the Most Noble the Governor-General afore-said, it is not, therefore, probable that, in the event of the present application being sanctioned by the Gaikwad's sarkar, the English will prove neglectful or wanting as far as may be in our [*their*] power to assist in the promotion of this concern. The Maharaja may, therefore on this head rest content; and should you even find him very importunate for some immediate mark of the existence of our amicable connection in the interval of orders arriving from Bengal, I shall not refuse, if he made a point of it, to detach about 100 native infantry with their officers to remain stationed at Baroda immediately about the person of the Maharaja, though they must not be employed hostilely against any person without my consent, but continue to do duty wherever the Maharaja himself may be; and their appearance alone may prove of greater advantage to the Maharaja's affairs, as it requires not to be pointed out. *Armed aid*

The Governor of Bombay to Govindrao Gaikwad.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your two letters: the one by Sarupa Ram, munshi, and the other by the hands of the worthy and faithful Ajmal Khan Hakimji and Bury Khan; and I have also heard whatever they had to represent, and given them suitable answers, of which they will advise you. *Duncan' hopes*

I send back with them the respectable Aga Muhammad Behbauny, who accompanied me from Bombay, and will have the honour of an interview with you, and delivering this letter will further import to Your Excellency whatever are my wishes, founded on the

unity between the two States, and in concurrence also with those of the Supreme Government; by your acquiescence in which you will afford a convincing proof of attachment towards the English Company, and may accordingly fully rely on a continuance of every attention on their part towards the promotion of your affairs in the matter which Aga Muhammad will verbally communicate; and as I shall wait here for his return, and the period of the monsoon is at hand, I entertain the firmest reliance that you will speedily send him back with accomplishment of the object of his mission; in which case it will be a source of satisfaction to me to prove, not only as far as regards my own government, but also at Poona through Colonel Palmer, and at Calcutta with His Excellency Marquis Wellesley, assisting in the just furtherance of your affairs. What more need I say, since all [*the*] other particulars will be explained to you in person by Aga Muhammad?

1800 *Surat, 31st May,* 1800 (1802, *F. P.* 16)
Extract of the Hon'ble the Governor's separate or private diary written at Surat.

Letter to Gov.-Gen. Aga Muhammad set out this morning for Baroda. The following letter is written to the Governor-General, which is sent open through the Resident at Poona for his perusal.

Extract of a letter to the Hon'ble The Governor-General, dated the 1st of June, 1800.

As connected with the subject of my address of the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to forward [*an*] extract of my private diary, comprising a report of what passed during the residence here of the vakils of Govindrao Gaikwad and of the deputation to Baroda of Aga Muhammad, whose instructions, inclusive of my consequent letter to Govindrao, will be found among the series of the proceedings above referred to.

1800 *Surat,* 11*th June,* 1800 (1802, *F. P.* 16)
Extract of the Hon'ble the Governor's separate or private diary written at Surat.

Letters from Baroda This day Aga Muhammad returned from Baroda, which place he left the 9th instant. He has brought letters from [*the*] Raja, from Mangal Parekh and from the vakils that returned with him; of which the following are copies:—

Translation of a letter from Maharaja Govindrao Gaikwad, the 14*th of Muharram or* 8*th of June,* 1800, *received at Surat on the* 11*th of the said month.*

Govind ready to oblige I have had the great satisfaction of being favoured with your friendly communication by the hands of the respectable Aga Muhammad, and had the utmost gratification in the perusal of its contents, and have to offer my acknowledgement for the pleasure thereby afforded.

Aga Muhammad has likewise verbally explained to me whatever you committed to his charge and in particular your desire to have the pargana of Chorasi and the chauth of the town of Surat.

As dependent on me, true it is that the friendship and intimate good understanding, subsisting for a length of time past between the sarkar of the Hon'ble English Company and mine, require not to be explained and set forth, nor certainly is the present object of my consideration; and the entire country is dependent on the Hon'ble Company, and still more especially I, who may account and consider myself as being more even than the former Gaikwad Rajas sincerely connected with, and united to, the Company as one of their dependants. I have, therefore no demur or objection to your desires.

But only that, as it is well known to you, Sir, that between me and the sarkar of the Peshwa there is no sort of disunion, it is extremely conducive to my welfare to give His Highness notice thereof; and I trust that till the answer be received, you will be pleased to keep these particulars secret, knowing for certain that in whatever regards the Company's affairs there shall be no objection.

Translation of a letter from Mangal Parekh, the chief adviser of the Gaikwad, to the Governor of Bombay, dated the 14th Muharram or 8th of June, and received through Aga Muhammad on his return from Baroda on the 11th of June, 1800.

Parekh's offer of services

After offering those respectful salutations which are incumbent on attached inferiors, I beg leave to represent that from the arrival at this period of Aga Saheb new delight and immeasurable satisfaction have been afforded; and I have caused Aga Muhammad's interview with the Maharaja to take place in the best possible manner; and having explained and discussed whatever had been verbally signified by the said Aga on the business of the Company's Government, the object of the Company's applications has been obtained; nor does the Maharaja consider himself or his country in the least distinct or separate from the Company. Wherefore, since we have for a length of time heard of your good qualities, which have been still more forcibly impressed on my mind by Aga Muhammad's discourse, I trust that, considering me your willing servant as one of the dependants of the Hon'ble Company's Government, you will be pleased without ceremony to lay your commands on me for whatever service you may, Sir, judge me fit to perform; the accomplishment of which I shall esteem as my own positive good; for such has been the satisfaction my heart has experienced that I was inspired with the desire to wait on you at all events, but that I am so occupied with the affairs of the Maharaja that I have no freedom or leisure even for a moment's time. I have accordingly addressed these few lines as a respectful address.

Translation of a joint address from the Hakim Ajmal Khan and from Bury Khan to the Governor of Bombay, dated the 14th of Muharram or 8th of June, and received on the 11th of June at Surat on the return of Aga Muhammad from Baroda.

Events in Baroda

Having obtained our leave of you, Sir, in company with Aga Muhammad, we arrived on the 10th of Muharram (*2nd June*) at Baroda, and on account of that day's festival had not an interview with the Maharaja. The next day a public visit was paid merely

suitable to the Darbar. The Maharaja then said that he would see Aga Muhammad on the morrow and in private hear from him whatever the Governor had committed to his charge. On Tuesday the private audience accordingly took place, and whatever Aga Muhammad set forth on your part, was again reported in the most proper manner to the Maharaja. The Maharaja said there is no difference between the two States, and that next day, if it please God, a suitable answer should be given in conformity to the Governor's application; and accordingly to-day, being Saturday, the 14th of the present month, Aga Saheb came in the morning to visit the Maharaja and to receive his answer; and the Maharaja did then cause a proper and approved answer to be written for Aga Muhammad, the Maharaja declaring that he knew not himself as distinct from the Company and that all depended on them.

Vakils' promises

As to our own services, what can we say of them? Yet, although our capacity be but small, we nevertheless refer to the report that Aga Saheb will make you personally touching our exertions and efforts, which shall not fail to be continued; and we hope that your mind will be perfectly at rest in as far as concerns the Darbar of the Maharaja.

It is further represented that Ajmal Khan Hakim is the attached servant of the Company's Government, and Bury Khan is also a dependant thereon; and having both been long in the service of said Fakhr-ud-din Husain Khan, who is in the Company's service, how should we prove remiss in the Government's affairs?

The Maharaja has empowered not only us, but Aga Muhammad to do on his part whatever shall prove to the contentment of the Company's Government and of the Governor and for the concurrent good of the Maharaja's own sarkar.

We are hopeful that you will be pleased to continue to regard us with kindness, which we shall always be gratified with, and proud of.

Duncan's Remarks.

The Governor-General having been already duly advised of the mission of, and instructions to, Aga Muhammad, the result thereof is now also forwarded to him and to Col. Palmer in the following letters.

Letter to the Governor-General, dated Surat, 11th June, 1800.

Hopeful outlook

Aga Muhammad having returned to-day from Baroda, I have the honour to forward translations of the letters he has brought from the Gaikwad, from his chief adviser, Mangal Parekh, and from the vakils who first came here to visit me; from all which, and if possible still more from Aga Muhammad's report of circumstances, and of the cordiality of his reception, and the candid and obliging behaviour towards him of the Raja and Mangal Parekh (a written relation of all which shall be forwarded to Your Lordship to-morrow) I cannot but suppose the Gaikwad sincere in his professions.

The Peshwa

And I am accordingly hopeful that the Peshwa will not be inclined, or, at worst, not able to obstruct the operation of the very favourable dispositions Govindrao and his Ministers thus appear

to entertain towards the British Government. To counteract which [*the Peshwa's opposition*], as far as in my power. I shall send this address and its enclosures, open to Colonel Palmer, who will thereon have the honour of transmitting the same to Your Lordship with such remarks as may occur. I trust that what has thus far been done, may prove in concurrence with Your Lordship's intentions.

Letter to the Resident at Poona, dated Surat, 11th June, 1800.

I have the pleasure to forward by express and under an open seal for your perusal an address of this date to the Most Noble the Governor-General with accompaniments, which I am sure I need not recommend to your attention, with a view to overcome the objections, that may be started at the Poona Darbar, to the Gaikwad's unqualified acquiescence, as far as he is himself concerned, in the gratuitous transfer to us of the pargana of Chorasi and of his share of the Surat chauth. *Resident informed*

I shall have the pleasure of forwarding to-morrow a copy of Aga Muhammad's report, which he has not yet had time to commit to writing,

Surat, 11th June, 1800 (1802, *F. P.* 16) 1800

Extract of the Hon'ble the Governor's separate or private diary written at Surat.

Read the following translation of Aga Muhammad's report of his mission to Baroda.

Translation of the report of Aga Muhammad.

1st. On the 10th of Muharram or 4th of June I arrived at Baroda, I had not that day an audience. On the 11th (5th) I had one, and presented the articles of curiosity I had with me, according to the form observed at courts. *First visit*

2nd. On the Raja's perusing your letter he said, "The Governor has been herein signified that I am to learn from you whatever are his intentions; and I am accordingly ready to attend to the recital of your commission, if you will come here to-morrow morning.

3rd. Returning there at the time appointed I set forth to him in a private audience, where Mangal Parekh and the Diwan were only present besides ourselves, all the purport of my commission, blended with such praise of the friendship and unanimity between the two Governments as suited a faithful agent to expatiate on. *Second visit*

4th. The Raja observed on his part that there was no difference or distinction between the two States, and that on the day following he would deliver a proper answer.

5th. But, as that following day happened to be an unlucky one with the Hindus, the interview did not take place.

6th. On the 14th day of Muharram or 8th of June, he sent for me in the morning, and what was denominated a private meeting ensued, though there were present not only the same parties as at the last, but also the two vakils with whom I had returned, *viz.* Hakimji and Bury Khan, and also the munshi Sarupa Ram, whom you gave here a doshalla to. *Third visit*

Govind's speech The Raja addressing himself to me said, "Aga Saheb, there is no occasion to enter into a lengthened discourse. I will, therefore, come at once to the point by declaring that neither of old nor now have [*I*] considered there being the least shadow of difference between the two sarkars; and I esteem myself as one of the dependants, as it were, of the Hon'ble the English Company, and look towards them as a source of hope. At this time for instance the Hon'ble Company have entered into the possession of the country of Tipu Sultan; and I have four sons, one of whom I desire to place in the ghulam or bounden service of the Company, that he may be employed under them with five thousand horse, and distinguish himself in that country, whilst I myself am here ready in this land with twenty thousand horse and twenty-five thousand foot; and my trust is that of both of us, i.e. the father and the son, the services may be put to trial, and experience be made of the utility thereof to the end that, if desired by the English, I may through their support demolish even mountains; for I swear that in no wise do I set any value on my life, property or country in comparison with the Company's friendship. Of what consideration is, therefore, that small spot and the *chauth*? Both are at their disposal. But I am hopeful that, as the Governor knows in what manner affairs stand between me and the Peshwa, he will have patience, till I send a harkara to Poona with a letter to advise that, as the Hon'ble the Governor had in the most friendly and amicable manner applied to me for a few villages and the chauth of Surat, and that, although this was a trifle, which he would no doubt be willing more than to requite, yet that my intention is to make a free gift thereof as a mark of friendship, of which I send this notice to him (the Peshwa) as was suitable.

The Raja added, "in all other concerns I empower you, Aga, to act; and whatever you do, I shall agree to."

Cause of delay 7th. For the rest it is fit I should observe that the Raja's two vakils, who returned with me, not knowing the real and full object of my mission, conjectured only that I was come to get the chauthia removed, and had even signified as much to the Raja, before I had announced to him the real state of the case. The Raja on this is said to have been highly pleased, and meant (as I afterwards gathered from the Hakimji) to have immediately given an order for the recall of his chauthia. But, when he found that the pargana of Chorasi was also comprehended in your views and wishes, the matter took (I have reason to believe) the turn above specified.

Vakils' question and reply 8th. The other vakil, Bury Khan, has been ordered to entertain five hundred horses to go against Ahmadabad; but he and the Hakimji came both to me, and said and swore that the Maharaja had not told them to ask, but that they merely did so on their own part, as to whether, if the Maharaja should apply for a body of 500 sepoys to assist in the war of Ahmadabad, they would be granted or not? To which I replied that, although I was not minutely informed on that head, yet thus much I knew that this was a point which could only be settled in Bengal, whence alone such a thing could be authorised; adding that it seemed probable to me that the Governor had written to Calcutta on the same day that they them-

selves had made at Surat a distant intimation to the same effect, and that in all probability instructions would thereon be received; but that this much I knew for certain that the Governor (Mr. Duncan) was perfectly well disposed towards the Maharaja [*to*] whom I had no doubt but the Governor might to gratify the Maharaja in point of public appearance send about a hundred men to remain with the Maharaja at Baroda, until definite orders might be received from Bengal; and that certainly it was desired on our part to consult the Raja's accommodation.

Baroda orders

9th. I find I have omitted to notice that the Raja said he would write to the chauthia and the amildar of the pargana of Chorasi to do as the Governor and I (Aga Muhammad) should direct them, since in that was also his pleasure.

Various requests

10th. The Hakimji (Ajmal Khan) observed after my taking leave that the Maharaja was in want of ten thousand Rupees worth of gunpowder and ammunition, which he would remit the amount of; entreating thereon that the same might be furnished; which would be the cause of the increase of friendship. I said it was very well.

11th. I was also told by Hafizji, an other confidential person of the Maharaja, that the latter considered nothing in comparison with being the Company's friend, and was even ready now to write and issue the sanad for giving up the country, but kept the matter private for some time only in apprehension of the people at Poona, and that, when hereafter he would send the sanad, he had 4 requests.

(a) For his son to be taken care of and provided for.

(b) That, if the Poona Government should find fault and take umbrage or proceed with him to extremity for his cession of the pargana and chauth, he might have our support.

(c) To have a settlement of the Broach chauth, now in the hands of the sarkar, and which the Company knows remains still unadjusted.

(d) To have the Company's assent to his making an expedition against the country of Cutch.

Compensation

12th. Ajmal Khan Hakim and Bury Khan sounded me, in the course of an incidental discourse between us, as to whether the Governor would give the Maharaja anything for Chorasi and the chauth. Whereunto I answered that, in the event of the Governor's object being readily and fully and previously complied with on the part of the Maharaja, there was no doubt but the Government of the English Company and the Governor would requisite him even beyond equivalent, since in an intercourse of friendship everything was remarked to be considered as obtainable; and that the Company having succeeded lately to considerable territorial rights in this quarter in pursuance of the treaty at Surat, perhaps an exchange might then be made.

N.B.—Aga Muhammad says this last conversation with the vakils passed in the interval before his last visit to the Raja, who made, however, no reference thereto in what he said to him; neither does he know whether they reported what thus passed.

Duncan's Diary.

Read the following further letter just received from the Raja of Baroda.

Translation of a letter from Maharaja Govindrao the Gaikwad Raja, dated the 15th of Muharram or 9th of June, and received at Surat on the forenoon of the 12th, being sent in from Baroda by kasids and delivered by his chauthia.

Govind's agent

This day, which is Monday the 15th of Muharram or 9th of June, I have given Aga Muhammad his leave to depart in full conformity to the Company's contentment; but, as there are several particulars, which on account on his quick dispatch have not been entered on, for these causes I have on the 16th of the same month dispatched the Hakim Ajmal Khan to your presence, where it is certain that the said Hakim will have the honour of an interview, of which I have forwarded this previous notice, to request that, if you should not, Sir, have already set out for Bombay, you will halt at Surat one day, to afford an opportunity to Hakimji to represent to you in person what he has to set forth; and I am hopeful that you will be pleased to gratify me by sending a favourable answer to his request.

Duncan's Diary.

Copies of the above are sent to Bengal with the following letter forwarded via Poona for Colonel Palmer's information and perusal there.

Letter to the Governor-General, dated Surat, 12th June, 1800.

Aga's report

I have the honour to forward a copy of the translation of Aga Muhammad's report, referred to in my address of yesterday, together with one of a further letter I have this forenoon received from the Gaikwad, the result of which I shall report as soon as in my power.

Duncan's Diary.

Read the following further letter from the Gaikwad Raja.

Translation of a letter from Raja Govindrao, dated 16 *of Muharram or 10th of June, and received the* 13 *at Surat by Hakimji Ajmal Khan.*

Govind's agent

An answer has already been sent to the letter you wrote to me; and, as it will certainly have obtained your perusal, every particular will thence have been made manifest.

I have now to advise that the Hakimji Ajmal Khan has been sent back to you, and, please God, he will have the honour of waiting upon you and laying before you the subject of his visit; and I trust that you will be kindly pleased to favour him with an agreeable answer.

Duncan's Diary.

Ajmal's mission

The Hakim Ajmal Khan, who arrived last night, visited me to-day, and said that he had been sent to stay here till I departed

for Bombay, and that his Master wished in the meantime to know to whom he was to apply in case of need of assistance after I had gone.

I told him I thought his Master had better address himself directly to Bombay, where he would get fuller answers than he could from here.

Armed aid

In the course of a later longer conversation he said that his Master had also sent him here to wait the result of a fresh assault that was about to be made on Ahmadabad; which if his troops succeeded in, it was well; or otherwise he was then to receive instructions from Baroda to make application to know whether he could obtain any assistance from the English, which would enable him to take the town at once, or otherwise even the party, he had always had in one division of it, would be forced to leave it during the monsoon, because the rising of the river would prevent his being able to throw provisions into it. Hakim admitted (I believe candidly) that in disclosing this 2nd part of his instructions he acted prematurely, but professed from his regard to the English to have no secrets from us.

I answered that he must know we, on this side of India, could take part in no military operations except defensive ones without the sanction of the Governor-General; but that, if that much would answer the Maharaja's wishes, I might consent to send about 100 men with their officers to remain with his Master at Baroda, but on no account to go any further; at the same time intimating to him that this would only follow as a consequence 1st of the effectual cession of the chauth and the pargana, and 2nd that it must be made to appear that in the Gaikwad's present proceedings against Shelukar, he was not acting contrary to the views of the Peshwa, but (as had been given out) in concurrence with and prosecution thereof.

Ajmal's plan

Upon this, Hakimji suggested the propriety of his writing to Baroda in such terms as he did not doubt would procure the immediate issuing of the orders for relinquishing the chauth and pargana even before I left this [*place*], supposing my stay at Surat to be protracted till the 20th instant.

To accompany the Hakim's dispatches I wrote the following letters to the Gaikwad and to Mangal Parekh.

Translation of a letter from the Governor of Bombay to the Gaikwad, dated Surat, 13th June, 1800.

Reply expected

I have been favoured with your three friendly letters of the 14th, 15th, and 16th of Muharram; the first by Aga Muhammad, the 2nd by a kasid, and the 3rd by the Hakim Ajmal Khan, which arrived to-day; and having fully understood all the particulars you have communicated, they have afforded me great satisfaction, and I consider them as tending to the increase of our friendship.

Under the probability of my remaining here for these 6 or 7 days to come, I have answered in a proper manner to all that the Hakimji has represented to me, of which it is probable that he will himself fully advise you by express; and I trust that a suitable reply may arrive, while I remain here.

Translation of a letter from the Governor of Bombay to Mangal Parekh, dated Surat, 13th June, 1800.

Request I had the pleasure of receiving your friendly letter under date the 14th of Muharram, and the perusal of its contents has afforded me the greatest satisfaction.

True it is that you have displayed in a proper manner your regard for the Hon'ble the English East India Company's service; and if it please God, you will still continue to afford further marks thereof; wherefore, as to-day my answer to the Maharaja's 3 letters has been dispatched express by the kasids of the Hakimji, who is also writing fully on the subject, there is no doubt but, on your becoming acquainted with the contents thereof, you will without delay effect the adjustment of affairs in the manner desired, whereby you will be promoting your own reputation and good name and the advantage of both States.

Duncan's Diary.

Sarupa thanked Sarupa Ram, munshi, having also written me a letter from Baroda, setting forth his good services on the occasion of Agha Muhammad's late visit there, I have on this occasion acknowledged it to the same general purport as to Mangal Parekh, assuring him also that he may consider his family as being in perfect safety at Surat, where they have their abode.

Ajmal's proposal After the Hakim's departure to write his letter to Baroda, he sent word from his lodging that he thought he had better proceed himself, having in that case a strong confidence that he would be able to bring, before I left Surat, the Raja's letters of recall both to the chauthia and to the amildar of Chorasi, declaring in the most express and fervent terms that the Gaikwad Raja is fully and even anxiously disposed to do whatever may be agreeable to the English Government, without any other consideration than how best to merit and secure their friendship, and that his notice to Poona is far indeed from being in the nature of an evasion, but merely to note, as is suitable to his relative situation, what he intends to do, or rather has fully and definitely determined on, in respect to the chauth and Chorasi.

Duncan favours delay The business having thus so far advanced that there appears no reason to doubt of the Gaikwad's sincerity, it seems at least doubtful to me whether it may not be more advisable to let the matter proceed in this course than to embarrass his interests at Poona, which it might in that case seem incumbent on us to shield him from the effects of; besides which, I cannot judge how far the measure, if thus precipitated, might operate adversely on the renewed negotiation with the Peshwa, as announced in the Governor-General's official communication of the 12th of April, more especially if followed by the appearance only of even so small a body as 100 of our native infantry proceeding to Baroda, which could hardly be with due consistency refused, should the Gaikwad express a reliance on their coming, after forwarding, at all risks of the Peshwa's objecting, the deeds of the proposed cessions. Under these considerations the most prudent course to be pursued seems to be to proceed no further in urging the Gaikwad on the subject; and a suitable com-

munication will accordingly be made to the Hakimji to-morrow, when he comes, as proposed, to take leave prior to his meditated journey to Baroda.

Ajmal informed

The Hakim Ajmal Khan visiting me this morning, I observed to him that, being fully convinced of the sincerity of the Maharaja, his Master, I was on full consideration satisfied with letting the business of the proposed cessions take the course the Gaikwad had himself thought it more advisable to let them proceed in, the more especially as I should be sorry to induce him to do anything having even a tendency to embarrass him in the least degree with the Peshwa.

Ajmal stays on

The Hakimji readily concurred in this modification, and observed that he would accordingly remain here, as he had been instructed, as long as I did; and simply forward the letters I had given him yesterday, without any further intimation respecting the recall of the chauthia or the amildar of the pargana, which would, he observed, take place in due time as a matter of course, and was in truth to be considered as a thing already substantially done and passed.

Compensation

The Hakimji being asked says he did not report to the Maharaja what Aga Muhammad intimated to him at Baroda as to giving an equivalent for the cession from the moglai; but he now adds that the mutasaddis, on conversing on the subject with the Raja, observed that no doubt I (the Governor) would make to him (the Raja) some compensation; whereon the Raja had of his own accord openly and immediately declared that he had no consideration of that kind in view, but would cheerfully make a true gift of the whole even (if required) to the extent of his whole country, since in that case the English would certainly make elsewhere an adequate provision for him.

Letters

The following letters are written to the Governor-General and to Poona.

Letter to the Governor-General, dated Surat, 14th June, 1800.

Delay advised

I have the honour to forward the translation of the Gaikwad's 3 letters as intimated in my last to be hourly expected, together with copies of the record of what passed between me and his agent yesterday and to-day, hoping Your Lordship will approve of the prudential line I have adopted in not seeking to precipitate the events of the cession of the pargana and chauth (both which I am persuaded I have fully in my power), lest any umbrage should thence be excited at Poona, prejudicial to the superior views announced in Your Lordship's letter of the 12th of April, and which [*views*] I have from Colonel Palmer's late communication some reason to conclude to be now in a course of discussion with the Peshwa.

Compensation

There may also be some degree of uncertainty whether Your Lordship will approve of my accepting the pargana of Chorasi and the relinquishment of the chauth without an equivalent in land or money; but, should this be the case, Your Lordship will also be pleased to consider that the present unconditional prospect of these transfers flows in a very great degree from the sudden and cordial

acquiescence of the Gaikwad in Aga Muhammad's first suggestion to that effect in the terms of his instructions, which rendered unnecessary his entering into the subsequently directed offer of an equivalent from the moglai; and from my accompanying Minute of to-day there is strong reason to believe that all the return the Gaikwad desires, or is in the least anxious about, consists in our general goodwill and friendship, which we may probably always be able to evince towards him to our advantage and without proving burthensome to ourselves, on whatever terms we may eventually stand towards the other members of the Maratha Empire; for I entertain a strong conviction, from corroborative evidence, of the sincerity of this Chieftain's professions, and am persuaded that he is thoroughly disposed to remain firmly attached to us.

But, as it is not probable that Col. Palmer will find the Peshwa equally ready to make a gratuitous remunciation of his share of the chauth of Surat, and as we cannot in justice make a difference in that respect between him and the Gaikwad; I conjecture that we shall on this account have to pay them both for the relinquishment of their respective position, so that the pargana of Chorasi alone may remain as a free gift from the Gaikwad, who may after all be remunerated for the grant of it, if Your Lordship thinks proper, from the moglai revenue, as adverted to in my instruction to Aga Muhammad, being in point of their amount just about equal to such compensation.

Fort Victoria

The Peshwa may be indemnified for his share of the chauth from that distinct moglai appertaining to the Castle of Surat, but should not (in my opinion) by the cession of Fort Victoria in any event; for that possession is essential in many respects to Bombay, particularly in respect to the recruiting service, and for the firewood and butchers' meat indispensably required at this Presidency, and which the pargana of Chorasi is not calculated, either from local situation or abundance of those required supplies, to furnish; particularly in the article of firewood, which is already become a scarce and dear article in this vicinity.

Letter to the Resident at Poona, dated Surat, 14th June, 1800.

Resident informed

I had the pleasure of forwarding to you through my private-secretary, under date the 12th instant, a packet under a flying seal to the address of the Governor-General, and having since received the Governor's further letter, you will find a translate thereof and a transcript of the purport of the conferences I have in consequence held yesterday and to-day with his agent, Ajmal Khan, in the enclosures to the accompanying open letter to Marquis Wellesley, which after perusal and taking copies of, I request you will forward by express.

Poona views

By the time you receive this, the Gaikwad's annunciation of his intention unconditionally to cede the pargana of Chorasi and to relinquish to us his share of the chauth will no doubt have been made to the Peshwa; and I shall be anxious to know what proceeding may in consequence be held at Poona, as soon as it shall be in your power to advise me, forwarding your answer by the present

or other kasids to this place, since it is possible I may still be here long enough to hear from you; and if I should have set out for the Presidency, your letter will follow me by the post.

Surat, 24th June, 1800 (1800 *F. P.* 47) 1800
Kamal-ud-din's visit.

Kamal-ud-din's visit

In reference to the negotiation now pending with the Gaikwad Raja, it may be here noticed that Kamal-ud-din, the brother of the late Nasir-ud-din slain before Ahmadabad, paid me a visit to-day on his way to Baroda, where he is proceeding from Poona to succeed to his brother's situation under the Gaikwad. The Hakim Ajmal Khan is in reality in the service of this family rather than immediately in that of the Gaikwad. Nothing particular occurred to-day except that the kasids dispatched on the 11th to Poona returned with a newspaper enclosed in the form of a letter, instead of the answer which Col. Palmer must probably have intended to dispatch by them. Those kasids speak of the late Nana's followers having been seized.

Kamal-ud-din coming to-day to pay his last visit and take his leave, the Hakimji brought on this occasion letters from the Gaikwad Raja, Mangal Parekh and Bury Khan in reply to those last sent to them; but all merely of a complimentary tenor, and the Raja's referring as usual to the Hakimji's further verbal report; but, as the Hakim declared he had received no letter to his own particular address, he could not be more explicit than before.

Kamal-ud-din is proceeding to Baroda in consequence of having been sent for by the Gaikwad to succeed his brother; a letter is written about him to the Raja, wherein at his own request he is recommended as the son of the late Mir Nar-ud-din Husain Khan, long in the Company's service at Poona, and whose brother is still employed therein under the Resident; adding that Ajmal Khan, the Hakim, had also been sent back with Kamal-ud-din; trusting that, after the said Hakim had intimated what he had been entrusted with to communicate on the part of the Company, he might be speedily, nay immediately dispatched (in view to the necessity for my departure to Bombay) with a proper answer, in which view I would still remain here a reasonable number of days for that purpose, but no longer. Similar letters were also written to Mangal Parekh, Raoji Appa and Bury Khan.

The following articles were bestowed on Kamal-ud-din and sent to Raoba and Mangal Parekh on this occasion. Presented to Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan: 1 pair of shawls, value 190 Rupees; 1 sword, value 100 Rupees, 1 target. Presented to Mangal Parekh: 1 pair of shawls that was brought by Aga Muhammad, 1 turban, 2 selas, 1 piece of kincob. Presented to Raoba, the Gaikwad's chief military commander: 1 pair of shawls, 2 pieces of agabaney, 1 piece of kincob.

Kamal-ud-din and the Hakimji departing to-day, the latter came this morning early to announce that he had last night received letters from the Gaikwad, announcing that the Peshwa had bestowed Ahmadabad on him in the room of Shelukar, and making also abund-

ance of professions as to his unreserved attachment to, and dependence on, the English, particularly in respect to the business of the pargana and of the chauth, which he made as if determined to give up as desired by us at all events and with being implicitly guided in these respects (as the Hakim had, it seems, intimated that his reference to Poona might in my estimation bear the construction of) by the permission, assent, or otherwise of the Peshwa.

1800 *Surat, 1st July,* 1800 (1800, *F. P.* 47)
Letter from William Palmer, dated Poona, 20th June, 1800.

Peshwa's attitude

I yesterday communicated to the Peshwa by note, the favourable reception which your overtures to treat with Raja Govindrao Gaikwad for the cession of Chorasi pargana and of his chauth on Surat had met with, as stated in your dispatch to the Marquis of the 11th instant. I was prevented from giving earlier notification on this subject by a tumult in the city, which engaged the Peshwa's entire attention for two days. An answer is not yet returned and, when it is, will probably be evasive.

I am clearly of opinion that my negotiation at the Court will derive no advantage from a sacrifice of the Company's interest in the meditated accommodation with the Gaikwad.

This consideration will induce me to bring forward your proposal for commuting the Peshwa's chauth on Surat, as soon as I receive his answer to the notice relating to Raja Govindrao, though with little expectation of prevailing upon him to relinquish a claim, which furnishes him with a pretence for that kind of interference which it is the policy of this State to obtrude on other Governments with a view to its own power and interest, or at least until he shall be convinced that such interference is no longer practicable.

1800 *Poona, 19th July,* 1800 (1802, *F. P.* 16)
William Palmer to Jonathan Duncan.

I have had the honour to receive your letters of the 8th and 9th instant: the first conveying your answers to the requisitions of the Peshwa relating to the privileges exercised by his chauthia at Surat, which I shall take an early opportunity of explaining to His Highness; the latter accompanying a dispatch for the Most Noble the Governor-General, which was forwarded to Calcutta on the day it arrived here, the 17th instant.

The Peshwa has not yet received an answer to his application[1] to Raja Govindrao Gaikwad for an explanation on the subject of his intended cessions to the Company of his chauth on Surat and of the pargana of Chorasi.

1800 *Bombay, 25th July,* 1800 (1802, *F. P.* 16)
Extract of a Minute of the Governor of Bombay.

Summary of events

The Supreme Government having in their instructions of the 10th of March deemed it advisable to endeavour to effect the exchange with the Peshwa and Gaikwad of the lands in the vicinity of Surat for their claims to chauth, and the purposed acquisition to

1 The Peshwa's letter to Govindrao is nowhere recorded.

the Company of the pargana of Chorasi, as adverted to in the 10th paragraph of my Minute of the 13th of August, 1798, directed Colonel Palmer to commence the negotiation with the Peshwa, as we were authorised to do with Govindrao the Gaikwad Raja through any other channel.

I accordingly availed myself of Govindrao's having sent Ajmal Khan and Bury Khan with a complimentary letter to me at Surat, to dispatch back with them Aga Muhammad with instructions to endeavour to obtain the object recommended by the Supreme Government either on the terms of friendly concession or for an equivalent, as Govindrao should seem disposed; the result of which has been an apparently very ready acquiescence on the part of this Raja to make over to the Company the pargana of Chorasi and to renounce his claim to the chauth of Surat without other consideration than our general friendship, as per particulars narrated at length in my separate diary marked No. 4; but, as Govindrao deemed it necessary to advise the Peshwa of his intention in this respect, the conclusion of this negotiation is, therefore, unavoidably protracted, until the Chieftain shall have obtained an answer from the Government at Poona, which by letters received from himself and his Ministers this day, as recorded in voucher No. 22, he appears to be still waiting for.

Bombay, 25th July,[1] 1800 (1802, *F. P.* 16) 1800

Letter from Govindrao Gaikwad, dated 14*th Safar,* 1215, *or* 7*th July,* 1800.

Shelukar prisoner

I have been favoured with the receipt of your friendly letter, and highly gratified with its contents. I trust in God that until the auspicious moment of an interview nothing may occur to interrupt our frequent correspondence.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the city and Castle of Ahmadabad have fallen, and Shelukar, the author of these disturbances, has been taken prisoner. This indeed may have reached your ears some time since; but, as the victory is in effect a victory of yours, it would have been unjust not to have offered you my compliments on the occasion.

No Poona reply

Hakim Ajmal Khan has reached the place, and personally laid before me the whole of the communication with which you had entrusted him. I have not, however, on account of the existing dissensions, as yet received any answer to the written application conveyed through my vakil to the Peshwa. The instant it arrives, I shall dispatch Ajmal Khan to acquaint you with the result.

Letter from Mangal Pareck, Diwan, dated 15*th Safar or* 8*th July,* 1800.

Ajmal's services

I have been highly honoured by the receipt of Your Honour's kind and friendly letter, brought me by the distinguished and confidential servant of this sarkar, Hakim Ajmal Khan, whom you are pleased to recommend to my attention. It is but justice to express to you in return the high opinion entertained here of his experience,

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1 Duncan was back in Bombay on the 22nd July, 1800, see next document, under date 25th July, 1800.

long services and acknowledged worth; and there is but little doubt, his attention to your commands must be one of his strongest recommendations that he will continue to meet, as he deserves, fresh instances of favour and advancement.

Present received To acknowledge in suitable terms the receipt of your further favours in the khilat brought me by the said Khan (consisting of 2 pieces of doriya, 2 shawls and 1 piece of kincob), I should find too difficult to attempt. I return you, however, my sincere and grateful respects for the distinction, which I shall ever remember with the sentiments it deserves. May I hope to experience a continuance of your regards and correspondence and [*be*] entrusted with any services here, which it be in my power to perform?

Letter from Raoji Appaji, commanding the Gaikwad troops at Ahmadabad, without date.

Friendship I beg leave to express to you the high sense I entertain of the honour confirmed upon me by the receipt of the khilat of five pieces, brought me by Hakim Ajmal Khan, which, I can assure you, I look upon as a most high mark of your consideration and favour.

You will recollect that I remain still at Ahmadabad. When I return to the presence of the Maharaja, I shall not fail to discover his sentiments and intentions, and shall accordingly procure the dispatch of the Hakim to wait upon Your Honour without delay. I trust you will ever consider me as an old and faithful friend of the Hon'ble Company's Government, and as such continue to favour me during my absence with the agreeable accounts of your health and welfare.

Letter from Hakim Ajmal Khan, dated 15*th Safar or* 8*th July*, 1800.

No reply from Poona I have the honour to inform you that after taking leave of Your Honour I reached the presence of the Maharaja in four days, and being admitted to an audience laid before His Highness the particulars of the commission which I had in charge, adding it was your positive desire that I should return with an answer to your letter with the least possible delay. He answered that he only waited for a reply to his own communication from Poona to send me back with a definite answer, and that he expected every instant it would arrive. In the meantime, Hon'ble Sir, I beg leave to enclose you a letter from His Highness, which, I trust, will give you every necessary explanation.

Letter from Bury Khan, dated 15*th Safar or* 8*th July*, 1800.

No reply from Poona I have been favoured with the receipt of your kind and friendly letter, and have further learnt from the communication of Hakim Ajmal Khan the nature of your inclination and wishes. The Maharaja, Hon'ble Sir, is in continual expectation of hearing on that subject from Poona. Whatever it be, it shall be instantly forwarded for your information. Where my services can be of use, I trust, I shall prove the sincere and faithful friend of the Hon'ble Company. The Maharaja himself is constantly speaking of you in terms testifying his profound respect. May I beg that you will ever continue to favour me with a communication of your commands?

Letter from Kamal-ud-din Husain, dated 15*th Safar or* 8*th July*, 1800.

I hope, Hon'ble Sir, that you have already received a very full and explanatory letter, which I had the honour to send you. I write these few lines to accompany His Highness's reply to your last letter, which I trust will also reach you safe. *Letter*

Bombay, 25*th July*, 1800 (1800, *F. P.* 16) 1800
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

I arrived at the Presidency on 22nd instant; and having this day received an answer from the Gaikwad to my last communication from Surat—together with letters from his Ministers and other officers, *viz.* Raoji Appa, Mangal Parekh, Bury Khan, Ajmal Khan, and Kamal-ud-din Khan—I have the honour to transmit copies thereof, the purport of the whole being that the Gaikwad is still kept in suspense from not having received any reply from the Peshwa; but that, as soon as one arrives, he will dispatch Ajmal Khan, who may accordingly be soon expected at this place. *No reply from Poona*

Bombay, 25*th July*, 1800 (1802, *F. P.* 16) 1800
Letter to William Palmer, Resident at Poona.

I enclose to you by order of the Hon'ble the Governor a letter under a flying seal to the Most Noble Governor-General, which he requests you to peruse and forward. *Letter*

Surat, 23*rd September*, 1800 (1802, *F. P.* 16) 1800
Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan.

In the course of this day there have been in circulation many reports of the death of Govindrao Gaikwad; but from frequent reports of a like tendency I was very fearful earlier in the day to apprise you thereof; but on a communication of the Gaikwad's chauthia this moment received, I am to acquaint you Govindrao departed this life the 19th September at night; and his funeral ceremonies were performed on the morning following by direction of his eldest son Anyaba[1] (an idiot), who ordered the same from the masnad, and made due proclamation of his succession to the Gaikwad dominions. *Govindrao's death* *Anyaba*

I am creditably informed that every order is given in the name of the heir, Anyaba; the authority is exercised by the natural son of Govindrao by name Kanhojirao, a person I noticed to you Hon'ble Sir as having made me proposals for support in the event of the deceased Gaikwad's death. *Kanhoji*

The event so recent and other circumstances confine this address to its purport; but, after the conference I propose to hold with the chauthia to-morrow, if further particulars come to my knowledge in any shape worthy your notice, you may rely on my pointed communication. *No other news*

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1 Anandrao.

1800 *Surat, 3rd October,* 1800 (1802, *F. P.* 16)

Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan.

Letters from Baroda Last night a pair of kasids came to me express from Baroda; and I have now the honour to transmit copy of the translate of a letter from the Gaikwad and one from Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan, received by them. I also send enclosed copy of my reply to the Gaikwad, which, I hope, may meet your approval, because I could not wait for your sanction to what I should write, as I understand an immediate reply is expected, and I have concluded my answer so that it may be taken either officially or as my individual condolence. The same kasids brought the enclosed letter for the Hon'ble the Governor.

Kanhoji I understand that all the business at the Baroda Darbar is under the management of Kanhojirao, who has put in confinement most of the adherents of his deceased father, Appajirao excepted.

Tomorrow Jayram Kashi, chauthia, is to visit me,

Translate of a letter from the sarkar of Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, sealed with the seal of Govindrao Gaikwad of Baroda, to Daniel Seton Esqr., Lieut.-Governor of Surat.

Govind's death In this melancholy day, it is with concern I inform you that on Friday, the 30th of Rabias-sani, at midnight, Govindrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur departed this life; whose death, indeed, has occasioned several of his adherents left behind him to be in mournful lamentation. Such an event is the will of God, not to be resisted by mortals, but to be borne with patience.

I hope from the consideration of the ancient friendship subsisting between us both, you will keep up the same form and rule of correspondence as heretofore.

Translate of a letter from Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan to Daniel Seton, Esqr., Lieut.-Governor of Surat, received the 2nd October, 1800.

Govind's death Previous to this address I have written you a letter accompanied by one from the late Maharaja (Govindrao); no answer has yet been received in reply thereto.

From the illness of some days Maharaja Saheb Govindrao Bahadur parted this life on the 30th of Rabias-sani at midnight; on the same day his eldest son by name Anandrao Senakhaskel, Samsher Bahadur was proclaimed in the administration; and on the expiration of 13 days he will be accordingly invested on the gadi. This is written purposely to inform you thereof. A letter of this occasion is also written to you from the sarkar, which you will consequently observe and write such answer as you may deem advisable.

Copy of a letter from Daniel Seton Esqr., Lieut.-Governor of Surat, to the Gaikwad Bahadur, dated Surat, 3rd October, 1800.

Condolences I have had the honour of your esteemed letter giving me the melancholy news of the death of the renowned Bahadur Govindrao; on which I sincerely offer my condolence.

I have dispatched express your letter for the Hon'ble the Governor.

May our friendship remain steady and unchanged, as was mine with the deceased Prince now at rest in heaven. What can I say more?

Surat, 4th October, 1800 (1802, *F. P.* 16) 1800
Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan.

Kanhoji in power

I have had a long conference with Jayram Kashi, chauthia, this forenoon. He confirms everything I have written of the change at Baroda, and he is of opinion Kanhojirao has effectfully secured to himself the government, which he exercises in the name of his brother. Raoji and Babaji Appa are both joined in the council of Kanhojirao.

The chauthia observed that as soon as the ceremony of placing the Gaikwad on the gadi was over, Kanhoji would write to me and begin to give his orders throughout the country subject to the Gaikwad. Without your orders first obtained, I shall not answer Kanhojirao on business; but I dispatch this express to request general instructions as to the intercourse I am to preserve with the Government of Baroda.

It occurs to my mind that there must be many persons of influence disaffected to Kanhoji. They may consider Anandrao from his imbecility as an improper Governor, and may form a party in support of the younger legitimate son, Fatesing, a youth of 12 years of age, now with his mother at a village near Poona. I thus early solicit your sentiments to regulate my conduct, in the event of such like commotion should arise.

Bombay, 8th October, 1800 (1802, *F. P.* 16) 1800
From Anandrao Gaikwad, son of the late Govindrao, to the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, dated 2nd Jamadi-al-awal, 1215, *or* 22*nd September, received 8th of October,* 1800.

Govind's death

In the extremity of affliction and distress I take up the pen to inform you of one of the cruel dispensations of fickle fortune. On Friday, the 19th instant, a little before break of day, my honoured father, Govindrao Gaikwad exchanged this perishable scene of griefs and cares for the eternal mansions of the blessed Kailas. The night seemed to clothe itself in weeds of mourning, and the morn to break with a burst of sorrow on surveying the piteous work of fate. From the decrees of Heaven however patience is the only resource of man; of this no more. I shall only add that I expect the continuance of your early esteem and favour, and beg to be honoured with your constant correspondence. Further particulars I must defer until the return of Raoji Appaji, who is still at Ahmadabad.

From Mir Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur to the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, dated 2nd Jamadi-al-awal, 1215, *or* 22*nd September, received 8th October,* 1800.

I have the honour to inform you, Hon'ble Sir, that I had got letters forwarded from the Maharaja in reply to your last, when on a sudden he was taken dangerously ill, and in eight days more in the

middle of the night of the 19th instant departed this life. The letters were of course detained. On the same day his eldest son, Anandrao Senakhaskhal Samsher Bahadur was proclaimed through the city, and in thirteen days more ascends the masnad. His Highness writes to the same effect, which you will no doubt see proper to answer with a letter of condolence upon this melancholy occasion.

As for me, you may rely upon it I am not inattentive to the interests of the Hon'ble Company in this quarter. Upon the return of Appajirao, which is shortly expected, I trust everything will be settled to your entire satisfaction. You shall at all events receive the earliest information of whatever takes place after the ceremony of the ascension.

1800 *Bombay,* 11*th October,* 1800 (1802, *F. P.* 16)
Letter to Daniel Seton.

Seton's policy approved

In acknowledgement of your letters of the 3rd and 4th instant, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to advise you that, although the Governor has received those, accompanying the former to his own address, from Ananadrao, the eldest son of the late Govindrao Gaikwad, he has for good reasons, among which are those that you had yourself adverted to, declined to make any answer, or to transmit for the present even any acknowledgement of their receipts; in which view the intention, communicated by you, of not answering any more letters from the same quarter, until you shall have forwarded them to the Presidency and obtained instructions as to the purport of the reply to be made, is altogether approved, more especially during the present uncertainty of which of the brothers may be confirmed in the raj.

1800 *Bombay,* 11*th October,* 1800 (1802, *F. P.* 16)
Jonathan Duncan to Marquis Wellesley.

Bombay policy

We have the honour to forward to Your Lordship in Council copies of letters from the Lieut.-Governor of Surat Castle, dated the 3rd and 4th instant, with a transcript of the answer written thereto under this date.

Our President having on the occasion of the receipt of the above advice from Mr. Seton received also letters from Anandrao, the son of the late Govindrao Gaikwad, and from Mir Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan, as per copies enclosed, it is his intention to defer all notice or acknowledgement thereof, until the successor to the said Gaikwad shall have made good his intimation of writing further on the subject of the negotiation, which, as he must know, was in a forward state with his late father, with regard to the transfer to the Hon'ble Company of the pargana of Chorasi and the relinquishment of his claim to chauth within the city of Surat, objects which, we trust, may yet be brought in this way to a desirable conclusion.

APPENDIX

The Treaty of Salbai

THE TREATY OF SALBAI.

As the treaty of Salbai looms large in the history of the Gaikwads and of the Bombay Presidency, whatever information about it has been preserved in the Bombay Record Office, is included in this collection of documents by way of an appendix, in order thus to prepare the way for a more considerate estimate of this treaty than has been handed down to us by certain writers, whose interpretation of the facts does not stand the test of historical criticism. Some of these documents were published by Forrest in his *Selections, Maratha Series*, but others were unaccountably omitted in that compilation. As Forrest's book is out of print and difficult to get at, both the published and unpublished documents are here printed.

In the light of these documents the treaty of Salbai was a diplomatic triumph or a diplomatic tragedy according as one looks at it through Maratha or English eyes. On the one side Nana Fadnavis proved himself a past master in the game of politics; on the other side Warren Hastings showed himself too eager to come to terms with the Poona Darbar, and needlessly multiplied the negotiating agents: Thomas Goddard and Captain Watherston, Colonel Muir and Mahadji Sindia, David Anderson and Mahadji Sindia, Mr. Chapman and Mudhoji Bhonsla, not to mention his own letters to Poona and the joint letter to the Peshwa from Lord Macartney, General Coote, Admiral Hughes and Mr. Macpherson. The result was that the astute Maratha Minister played with the English negotiators as the skilled angler does with the trout that has snapped at the delusive fly, when he allows the caught fish to tire itself out, till at last he lands it.

The outstanding events of the negotiations are the following:

In a letter of the 9th October, 1780, Warren Hastings informs the Bombay Government of his determination to submit peace proposals to the Poona Darbar (21, 12, 1780).[1]

In March, 1781, General Goddard forwarded to Nana Fadnavis the above-mentioned peace proposals, and stated that he did so, invested with full powers by the Governor-General to

1 Bracketed dates refer to entries recorded in the preceding pages.

conclude a treaty of peace with the Marathas. He also mentioned that Mudhoji Bhonsle had promised to act as intermediary. These proposals were rejected by the Poona Minister (1, 3; 5, 3; 1781).

In a letter of the 11th June, 1781, Warren Hastings delegated General Goddard to make a treaty of peace with the Marathas (15, 8, 1781).

On the 13th October, 1781, Col. Muir signed a treaty of peace with Mahadji Sindia, in which it was agreed upon that Sindia would endeavour to negotiate a peace between the English and Haidar Ali and between the English and the Marathas (24, 11, 1781).

On the 26th November, 1781, the Bombay Government learned of the peace proposals made by Lord Macartney, General Coote, Admiral Hughes and Mr. John Macpherson in their first letter to the Peshwa (*No.* 1)[1]. Thereupon General Goddard wrote to Nana Fadnavis and proposed to send a delegate to Poona for whom a passport was asked (*No.* 2). The Peshwa complied with General Goddard's request (*No.* 3), and Captain Watherston was instructed to repair to Poona and to show every mark of deference to Mudhoji Bhonsla (*No.* 4).

After Captain Watherston had left for Poona, the Bombay Government were informed that David Anderson had been appointed minister plenipotentiary by Warren Hastings (*No.* 5), who had received full authority from the Calcutta Board to negotiate with the Marathas (*No.* 6), so that there were now two rival British delegates in addition to Sindia and Bhonsla—all bent on making peace (*No.* 7); and Bombay wisely determined to recall Watherston (*No.* 8), who had meanwhile been received in Poona (*No.* 9), where he had several conferences with the Maratha leaders, who were loath to let him depart when he asked to return to Bombay after David Anderson's appointment (*No.* 10-14). The Bombay authorities informed Warren Hastings of all that had taken place (*No.* 15) and determined to write to Nana Fadnavis to send back Captain Watherston (*No.* 16); for the latter had informed Bombay of Nana Fadnavis' reluctance to allow him to leave Poona (*No.* 17-18). Meanwhile great hopes were entertained of the peace negotiations entrusted to David Anderson (*No.* 19), who was himself most san-

1 Bracketed numbers refer to documents contained in the appendix and serially, arranged.

guine in his expectations (*No.* 20-21). It was not till the 9th March, 1782, that Watherston obtained Nana Fadnavis' permission to leave Poona (*No.* 22).

On the 29th of March, 1782, Bombay received intimation of the instructions given by Warren Hastings to David Anderson (*No.* 23) and to William Chapman (*No.* 24). Under the same date is recorded a letter of Warren Hastings, in which he plainly informed Bombay that they must be ready to lose every place and possession dependent on the Island of Bombay (*No.* 25). Two days later the Bombay authorities received an other letter from Warren Hastings, of the 9th February, 1782, wherein they are peremptorily ordered not to interfere in any way with Anderson's negotiations (*No.* 26). This order was on the 11th April insisted on in a letter from Anderson, deprecating Bombay's interference (*No.* 27). Thereupon Bombay disclaimed all responsibility with respect to Anderson's negotiations (*No.* 28).

On the 12th April Bombay received a copy of the instructions sent by Warren Hastings to Captain Watherston (*No.* 29); but these instructions served no useful purpose, as Watherston was about to leave Poona (*No.* 30), an event of which Bombay hastened to inform David Anderson (*No.* 31). The Bombay Government thereupon sent to the Court of Directors an account of all that had happened (*No.* 32) with a letter from Nana Fadnavis, received on 22nd May, 1782; with which Bombay's share in the negotiations came to an end (*No.* 33).

On the 6th June Bombay received a letter from David Anderson, highly approving of Captain Watherston's departure from Poona, and full of confidence that he would now be able to come to terms with the Peshwa. This letter was dated Salbai, 19th April, 1782 (*No.* 34). About a month later, on the 22nd May, Anderson wrote from Salbai that the terms of the treaty had been settled (*No.* 35).

The documents contained in the *Appendix* are therefore mainly concerned with Bombay's share in the peace negotiations. The correspondence between David Anderson and Warren Hastings, without which an adequate idea of the transactions leading to the treaty of Salbai cannot be gained, are not found in the Bombay Record Office, and must be looked for in the Calcutta archives.

SALIENT POINTS

THIS account of the intricate diplomatic negotiations that led to the treaty of Salbai should be read in the light of the immediately preceding pages. The following salient points may serve as landmarks: Warren Hastings' eagerness to make peace with the Poona Darbar, the excessive number of negotiating agents on the English side, the astuteness of that master-politician, Nana Fadnavis, the disparaging exclusion of Maratha-wise Bombay from the peace negotiations, and Warren Hastings' reliance on agents who had no experience of the consummate skill of the Poona statesmen in the game of politics.

DOCUMENTS

Bombay, 26th November. 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25) ***No. 1***

Joint letter from Lord Macartney, General Coote, Admiral Hughes and Mr. John Macpherson to the Peshwa, dated Fort William, 11th September, 1781.

Orders from Europe

Mr. Hastings, the Governor-General for the affairs of the English in India, has no doubt informed you of the wishes of the Company to establish a peace between them and your Government. The steps which he is pursuing to settle this desirable business cannot fail of being attended with success when supported by the orders, just arrived, not only from the Company, but from the King of Great Britain, our just and most illustrious Sovereign.

These orders, issued at a time when the news had arrived in England of conquests by General Goddard, and when vakils had brought letters to the King and to the Company from Raghunathrao with great offers, speak most forcibly the justice, the wisdom and the unalterable determination of the Company, of the King and of the whole English Nation to adhere to the maxims, they had long since adopted and declared in their instructions to their servants, of remaining satisfied with their possessions in this part of the world without aiming at new conquests, but living in peace and amity with all the Powers in India.

Such has been the indignation felt at the infraction of those wise and pacific maxims, and notwithstanding the accounts of success gained by the English arms and before any knowledge of the invasion of the Carnatic, so peremptory have the late orders been for an immediate obedience to the former instructions, that we, Sir Eyre Coote, Commander-in-Chief of the King's Company's forces all over India, Sir Edward Hughes, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's fleet, Lord Macartney, Governor of the Coast of Coromandel and one of His Majesty's Privy Council and Representative of the Crown on divers occasions in Europe and America, and John Macpherson, Esqr., member of the Supreme Council of Bengal appointed under the authority of Parliament and just arrived in this country from England, charged expressly with the said orders, write to you this joint letter with a view to carry them into execution. And we have further requested the Nawab Wallajou Bahadur, the ancient friend of our nation, to write to you his information.

The orders are to settle immediately a peace and establish a treaty of friendship with your Government, which will be ratified by the King and Parliament of Great Britain, and which cannot be altered or infringed by any sardars or servants of the Company.

Peace overtures

As a proof of our respect for, and obedience to, these orders, and in the fullest confidence of a suitable return on your part, we do not hesitate to send at once to General Goddard and to the Presidency of Bombay the Company's commands to cease immediately all hostilities against you, not doubting but that you will at the same time direct hostilities to cease against us.

We request that you will be pleased to write without delay to the Governor-General and Council the particular stipulations of the treaty of peace and everlasting friendship which you may desire to have established between us under the authority of the King, the Parliament and the Company.

And as we know already in general what your wishes are, and as we [*are*] ordered and empowered to bring this affair to a happy conclusion, we hereby pledge to you in the most solemn manner our respective honours, not only upon our own parts, but upon the part of the Governor-General and Council, and in behalf of the Company and the King our Master and the British Nation, that every just satisfaction shall be given to you in a sincere and irrevocable treaty.

After these assurances you have before you the alternative of peace or war. The evil and fatal consequences of war, if you should be bent upon it, will hereafter rest upon you. If you join with us in prefering peace, you will at the same time enjoy all the advantages which our friendship will be willing and able to afford you. May God grant you wisdom to make a just and proper choice.

Bombay, 26th November, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25)
At a Consultation.

Received per pattemars via Masulipatam a duplicate of a letter from the Right Hon'ble George Lord Macartney, Lieut.-General; Sir Eyre Coote, Vice-Admiral; Sir Edward Hughes and Mr. John Macpherson; with a copy enclosed of a letter addressed by them to the Peshwa.

Joint letter to Bombay.

Orders to Bombay

We have the honour to acquaint you that a few days since John Macpherson Esqr., one of the Supreme Council of Bengal, arrived here from England and communicated to us the orders and instructions of the Court of Directors, contained in their general letters, together with the concurrent system and intentions of the administration relative to the war in which we are engaged with the Maratha State.

Being thus fully possessed of the lines of our duty from the first authority, we have without a moment's delay taken the proper steps towards concluding a firm friendship and lasting peace with the Government of Poona, and for the perfect accomplishment of so desirable an object we expect that you will give not only your most hearty concurrence but every possible assistance and co-operation. These, Gentlemen, we are authorised and empowered to demand, and from a particular consideration for you we think it necessary to add that, should the least difficulty or delay arise from you in the prosecution of this measure, you alone must stand responsible for any failure to the public or ill consequence to yourselves.

It is our meaning that all hostilities should cease on the part of the Government of Bombay in the same manner as hostilities cease on the part of the Marathas.

A copy of what we have written to them is enclosed in this letter, which will be forwarded to you through their channel. You will as soon as possible receive instructions from Bengal of a similar nature, for Mr. Macpherson sails this evening.

Bombay, 29th November, 1781 (1781, *S. & P. D.* 25) *No.* 2

At a Consultation.

General Goddard then lays before us the following Minute:

Summary of events

In addition to the papers laid before the Committee at the last meeting for their perusal and consideration, I beg leave to communicate some further particulars which have since occurred, which merit the most serious attention, as they will be of the greatest use in assisting our deliberations upon the choice of the measures proper to be adopted at this time for the good of the public service.

I have a letter from Sir Eyre Coote, dated Fort St. George, 11th September, accompanying a copy of one of the same date from Lord Macartney, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir Edward Hughes and John Macpherson, Esqr. to the Select Committee of Bombay.

As the Committee's letter has been received, I will only mention the purport of the letter addressed to myself, which is enjoining the strictest obedience and conformity on my part to the letter and spirit of the following paragraph of Committee's letter: "It is our meaning that all hostilities do immediately cease on the part of the Government of Bombay in the same manner as hostilities cease on the part of the Marathas".

The other circumstance I beg to communicate to the Committee is a letter I have just received from Mudhoji Bhonsla the Raja of Berar, the purport of which—after enumerating the friendship and connection subsisting betwixt himself and the English, the particu-

lars of his correspondence with Mr. Hastings on the subject of the Maratha war, and his own repeated and earnest endeavours to bring it to a termination—relates the circumstance mentioned in the Hon'ble Governor-General and Council's letter to me of the 11th June, of his intention to send Dewagarh Pandit, his Diwan, to the Court of Poona in prosecution of the same desirable object. He then communicates the death of his Diwan, which unfortunately put a stop to the plan of negotiation proposed to take place through his means, and concludes with earnestly recommending a peace betwixt the English and Maratha State, and promising to exert himself in the same manner as formerly to effect it, as soon as he shall receive an answer to his letter, which he requests may be sent him without delay.

Having maturely considered the three points now under the consideration of the Committee, *viz.* the treaty made with Sindia by Colonel Muir, the letters from Fort St. George to the Committee and myself, and the advices from the Raja of Berar, I think it my duty to point out such measures as appear to me most proper to be adopted at this critical juncture, in order to improve these circumstances to the public benefit and the attainment of a peace with the Maratha State, which is so earnestly wished for by the Company, and has been so strongly recommended by the Supreme Council of Bengal, and pursued with equal warmth by this Government and myself as the first and most important object of all our views and councils.

Offensive war impossible

Permit me to call to the Committee's attention the present state of the Maratha war, which it has been found necessary on account of the present distress for want of money to confine on our part to a defensive system. The return of Colonel Muir's detachment to the Vizir's territories had besides cut off one principal and necessary resource for enabling us to enter upon a plan of offensive measures with vigour and effect, and from the avowed wish of the Bengal Government for peace and the steps declaredly taken to accomplish it, and in so striking and public a manner by the four Gentlemen whose letter to the Committee is now under consideration, every inconvenience, which might be supposed possible to attend the discovery of an anxious desire for peace on our part, has already happened; and we have even cause to apprehend that, if the Hon'ble Governor-General and Council were actually possessed of the means to supply us to the extent requisite to enable us to enter upon an offensive plan of operations (the contrary of which we know to be the case), the line of policy at present adopted by them would be a bar to the full attainment of our views from that quarter.

Letter to Poona Minister

I therefore beg to acquaint the Committee that I propose with their advice and concurrence to write a letter to the Maratha Minister, expressing the general wish of the English nation, of the Company at home, and of their servants in India, to bring the present war to a termination and enter into a firm and lasting alliance with the Peshwa and Maratha State upon terms of honour and advantage to both parties; to acquaint him that by advices from Colonel Muir I am informed of the treaty which has taken place between that sardar and Sindia, one of the principal officers belonging to the Peshwa's Government, and of the peace and tranquillity to which the northern

possessions of the Maratha Empire are by that means restored; to congratulate him upon that circumstance, and to observe also that, as Colonel Muir in pursuance of a promise made by him to Mahadji Sindia has recommended a cessation of hostilities until the terms of a treaty can be finally adjusted, that I have done so and am willing to continue in the same conduct, provided the Minister is serious and sincere in his endeavours to negotiate a treaty; to represent to him further the friendship subsisting betwixt the Government of Bengal and the Raja of Berar, who is so closely and particularly connected with the Maratha Government, and to express a hope that through his mediation and good offices (should it be desired by the parties) the terms of an alliance may be easily and finally settled to the honour and satisfaction of both. I further propose to acquaint the Minister that I had received full powers and instructions from the Hon'ble Governor-General and Council to conclude a peace with the Marathas in the name of the Company, and request that, if the present proposal meets with Nana's full and hearty concurrence, he will immediately inform me, that I may send a confidential person to Poona to communicate further particulars. After which, should the preliminaries mutually proposed be acceded to, I shall myself repair to Poona finally to adjust every point of negotiation and to conclude and ratify the treaty betwixt the English and Maratha State, I shall conclude by desiring that, if he consents to receiving a confidential person from me, passports may be immediately sent for his safe conduct, and by observing that it is also necessary to prevent disputes and misunderstandings that he sends instant orders to the officers of the Peshwa to cease all further hostilities, and that immediately on receiving accounts of his having done so, similar orders will be issued to the officers of the English Government.

Delegate to Poona

This, Gentlemen, is the plan I would recommend to be immediately pursued, and in the interval that must elapse before an answer can arrive, as the defensive line of conduct to which we are necessarily restricted makes us no losers by any delay, I propose to prepare such directions for the person I shall depute, founded upon the instructions of the Bengal Government of the 11th June, as may enable him to explain our views and intentions clearly and particularly and obtain a speedy and decisive answer from the Minister, in which I request the advice and assistance of the Committee.

Objections refuted

If it should be objected that the orders of the Supreme Council do not require me to commence a negotiation with the Minister until overtures shall have been previously received from him, I think it necessary to observe that the change of circumstance since that period, as stated in the former part of this Minute, not only authorises a deviation from the strict letter of their instructions, but, with the latitude of action they have been pleased to give, makes it a measure in my opinion of necessary and unavoidable policy.

Should it be adduced as a further argument against my proposal that the advices from Madras to the Committee, received in duplicate, mention their having enclosed a copy of their letter to the Government of Poona, which would be forwarded by them, and that therefore we ought to wait the arrival of the expected dispatch from

the Minister, in order to have a perfect knowledge of his intentions, and whether he intends to agree to the cessation of hostilities proposed, I beg to give it as my opinion that this circumstance ought to be a powerful inducement for making an immediate overture on our part for the following reasons:

First, because we shall bring the Maratha Government to a decided explanation of their intentions and deprive them of the means of hereafter making use of the authority we know to be in their hands to our disadvantage.

Secondly, because by this striking proof of our friendly disposition we contribute in the most effectual manner and co-operate all in our power with the wishes of the Bengal Government to the attainment of a firm friendship and lasting alliance with the Maratha State, and

Thirdly, because I am myself fully persuaded it will be the means of accelerating the conclusion of peace, and upon terms the most honourable and advantageous to the Company's interests, which in the present general state of affairs can be reasonably expected.

Bombay Resolution.

Goddard's plan approved

It is then considered what conduct to pursue in the present crisis: when after due attention to the treaty with Mahadji Sindia, the overtures made by Lord Macartney &ca to the Poona Government, the advices from the Raja of Berar communicated by General Goddard, the tenor of the latest instructions from the Governor-General and Council and the Hon'ble the Committee of Secrecy and the general situation of affairs,

Resolved that it is incumbent on us not to omit any measure that may satisfy the Poona Darbar of the disposition of this Government for peace and facilitate the accomplishment of that desirable object; and though we have yet had no intimation from Poona or requisition respecting a cessation of hostilities, notwithstanding the letter from Lord Macartney, &ca, being dated so long ago as the 11th September, must have been long ago received, yet. as we trust it will be agreeable to the Governor-General and Council as being consonant to Colonel Muir's promise to Mahadji Sindia on conclusion of the treaty with him and to the general tenor of the late instructions from them and the Hon'ble Company, and can also have no bad effect after the many advances lately made from different quarters, it is agreed to concur in the General's writing a letter to the Minister in the terms expressed in his Minute; and if he accepts the offered cessation, the necessary orders will be immediately issued, and in the meantime our army will remain as at present in their cantonments.

No. 3 *Bombay, 2nd January,* 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26)

Translation of a letter from Balajirao Nana Fadnavis to Br.-General Goddard, without any date, despatched from Poona the 25th December, 1781.

Goddard's letter

Your letter, the source of delight, has been received in a favourable hour, and has made me happy. Induced by friendship and regard, you have communicated the following particulars: That it is the wish of the Governor-General and Council of Bengal and of the

English sardars to form a league of peace and amity and to conclude a firm and lasting alliance between the Peshwa Pandit Pradhan and the English Nation; that you have first received a letter from Col. Muir, informing you of his having promised Mahadji Sindiarao to recommend a cessation of hostilities to you, until the terms of treaty can be finally settled. You add that you are invested with full powers and instructions from Mr. Hastings and the Gentlemen of the Supreme Council of Bengal, and that you hope a proper answer will arrive on the subject of peace, in order that the flames of war and dissension may be allayed by the waters of concord and reconciliation, and that, after receiving my answer, you will send a confidential person to me. Upon his arrival, should matters appear favourable and the preliminaries, mutually proposed, be likely to be agreed to, you will yourself repair to Poona and conclude and finally ratify a treaty. On this account you further desire that a passport with the seal and signature of the Peshwa may be sent back with my answer for the safe conduct of the person, you mean to depute.

Nana's reply

In reply to the above I inform you that the contents of your letter, replete with friendship, have been explained to me word for word, and have filled with joy my heart, which is the emblem of regard. Before this time a letter arrived from Mahadji Sindia to me, informing me of Col. Muir's having entered into a negotiation with him, the purpose of which was that Sindia should exert himself in bringing about peace with the Peshwa Pandit Pradhan and the Nawab Haidar Ali Khan; but your letter makes no mention of this circumstance. I therefore write and acquaint you that the sincere regard and friendship subsisting between the Shrimant Pradhan and Nawab Haidar Ali Khan is more conspicuous and shining than the splendour of the sun. Therefore, if it is the wish of that friend, whose heart is the residence of regard, to settle the terms of a firm and lasting alliance, it is expedient and advisable that you send a confidential person; and after a meeting has taken place with him, we shall mutually confer upon business. A passport from the sarkar Pandit Pradhan is now sent for his safe conduct.

Bombay, 8th January, 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26) **No. 4**
Thomas Goddard to Dalhousie Watherston.

Deference due to Bhonsla

I just require your particular attention to the direction of the Governor-General and Council relative to the interposition and good offices of Mudhoji Bhonsla, although the death of Dewgarh Pandit, his Diwan, has unfortunately disappointed the expectations of assistance, which his presence at Poona would in all probability have effectually rendered, and on which the instructions of the Bengal Government on that head were founded. I do not think it impossible but Mudhoji himself may repair to Poona to make use of his personal mediation with the Minister, as he has intimated to me his intention of doing so, if my reply to his letter encouraged him to hope its being attended with success. Should this be the case, the political obligation on our part will, if possible, be still more strong, and I must enjoin your particular attention to the line of conduct prescribed by the Board, both respecting to what relates the Berar Government

and our connection with it and the paying a deference to Mudhoji's opinion, consulting with him in as confidential a manner as the nature of circumstance will admit, and making him as much as possible the instrument of accommodation.

No. 5 *Bombay*, 23*rd January*, 1782 (1782, *S.* & *P. D.* 26)
Letter from Warren Hastings, dated Benares, 4th November, 1781.

Anderson chosen as delegate

In consequence of the accompanying letter addressed to you by the Council of Fort William, informing you that I have been invested by this Government with all its powers to negotiate with neighbouring States and especially to conclude a treaty of peace and friendship with the Maratha Government, and requiring you to consider any directions and orders upon that subject as the full, the legal and united voice of the Board, and desiring you likewise to consider whomsoever I should delegate as a plenipotentiary and ambassador to settle the conditions of a peace and treaty of friendship with the Government of Poona or any branch of the Maratha State, as vested with the full powers of this Government, I now inform you that, a treaty of peace being concluded with Mahadji Sindia, who has offered to be the mediate of this Government and that of Poona, I have made a choice of David Anderson to be the Minister plenipotentiary for the Company to negotiate and conclude a final peace and treaty of alliance with the Maratha Government.

To cease hostilities

To accelerate Mr. Anderson's negotiation and to evince th sincerity of our overtures it will be expedient to refrain from all offensive hostilities against the Marathas; and I must, therefore, in virtue of authority conferred on me by the Board, formally and peremptorily require and enjoin you to confine your military operations to the defence of our own possessions, until I shall be informed by the result of Mr. Anderson's deputation, or until that Gentleman shall acquaint you that his proposals have been rejected.

If the army or any part of it shall have commenced offensive operations against the Maratha State, you are immediately to put a stop to them and to recall any troops that may have marched on such designs.

No. 6 *Bombay*, 23*rd January*, 1782 (1782. *S.* & *P. D.* 26)
Letter from the Board, dated Fort William, 22*nd October*, 1782.

W. Hastings' powers

Our Governor-General, who is at present at Benares, and who has happily settled the disturbances of that province, has been vested by this Government with all its powers to negotiate with neighbouring States, and especially to conclude a peace and treaty of friendship with the Maratha Government. You will, therefore, be pleased to consider the directions of him and orders upon this subject as the full, the legal, the united voice of the Board; and whomsoever he chooses to delegate as a plenipotentiary and ambassador to settle the conditions of peace and treaty of friendship with the Government of Poona or any branch of the Maratha State, you will [*be bound*] to consider such person as vested with the full powers of the Board of the Government.

Bombay, 27th January, 1784 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26) **No. 7**
William Hornby to George Macartney.

Rival delegates

The Poona Minister having signified his acquiescence to the measures, a Gentleman was lately deputed by General Goddard to treat upon terms for settling an accommodation; but we have just received advice from the Governor-General of Mr. David Anderson being appointed minister plenipotentiary to negotiate and conclude a final peace and treaty of alliance with the Maratha Government.

Capt. Watherston, the Gentleman deputed by the General, gives an account that he was favourably received.

Bombay, 5*th February,* 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26) **No. 8**
At Select Committee.

Watherston's recall

General Goddard acquaints the Committee that he has received an answer from Capt. Watherston, containing an account of his proceedings and the behaviour of the Minister, on his being made acquainted with Mr. Anderson's deputation, which he now lays before us together with the letters he has received from Capt. Watherston in the course of his residence at Poona, and submits to our consideration whether his remaining there without powers or commission to negotiate and under the circumstances explained in the papers is proper or can answer any public purpose.

Captain Watherston having been deputed to Poona by the General, before we had information of Mr. Anderson's appointment, and another person appointed to treat on a footing, unknown to us and perhaps differing from that authorised by the instructions under which Capt. Watherston was empowered to act, we think it will be a proper step in itself and a due mark of deference to the appointment of the Governor-General and Council immediately to recall Capt. Watherston after making the Minister fully acquainted with the reasons. This is, therefore, given to the General as our advice; and further that by the letter before us it does not appear his remaining at Poona could be of any service, as he had not been able to succeed in the smallest point with the Minister, whose solicitude to detain him, appeared to proceed only from views of drawing advantages to himself.

It is observed to the General that it will be proper for Capt. Watherston to send immediate notice on his quitting Poona to Bengal and Madras, and of the reasons of his departure.

Aund, 4 *miles from Poona,* 13*th January,* 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26) **No. 9**
Dalhousie Watherston to General Goddard.

Watherston's arrival in Poona

I have the pleasure to inform you of my arrival at Aund, a village about four miles from Poona, which I reached at noon this day. Nothing material has occurred on my journey to this place, only that I have reason to be perfectly satisfied with the behaviour of the Minister, and the attention which has been hitherto shown to me, a circumstance that I have great satisfaction in communicating to you, as I doubt not you will consider it as the most favourable light, and proof of his future friendly intention.

No. 10 *Poona, 20th January,* 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26)
Dalhousie Watherston to General Goddard.

Public reception

I had the pleasure to address you the 13th instant and acquainted you with my arrival within two kos of Poona. In the evening of 14th Madhavrao Sadashiv came from the Minister to an audience, which was held in tents erected for the purpose about half a mile from the city. I shall not enter into a particular detail of the ceremony of my introduction, which is sufficient to say was properly polite, respectful and to my entire satisfaction. The Minister received me in full Darbar, and after saluting myself and the Gentleman who accompanied me I was, as is the custom on these occasions, introduced to Hari Pant Phadke, the principal Maratha sardar, who was present, and the ambassadors from the other Courts of India amongst them those of Haidar Ali Khan.

Nothing passed at this meeting but mutual compliments, inquiries from the Minister after your health and assurances on his part of the happiness my arrival had given him; to all which I made a suitable reply. I delivered your letter to the Peshwa, and after continuing nearly half an hour took my leave and was conducted to a garden at a small distance from the tent, which he has allotted for my residence during my stay.

First conference

The following evening was fixed upon for a private audience. I accordingly went yesterday a few hours before sunset, and had a conference with him till near 9 o'clock. Besides the Minister and myself, there were only present Hari Pant Phadke and Madhavrao Sadashiv, the former is his first confidant and adviser, and the latter seems to possess a considerable share of his confidence and is particularly trusted on this occasion from his knowledge of the Persian language and the experience he acquired when employed in the negotiation with Colonel Upton.

Watherston's address

After producing the credentials from the Bengal Government I represented to the Minister in general terms their desire of entering into a firm and lasting alliance with the Maratha State, for which purpose they had invested you with these powers, and at the same time pointed out to him your sincere wish of proving the successful instrument to accomplish an object of such mutual benefit to the English and the Maratha States. I explained to him your design of deputing me to Poona, and your sincere hope that the result of our meeting might lay a foundation of a treaty, which you would have the happiness finally to adjust and conclude, and that for this end you proposed paying him a visit yourself, whenever it could be done with a certainty of all differences being amicably terminated, a circumstance which, I observed to him, would not be attended with any difficulty, if he possessed the same sincere sentiments of friendship with the English. I also took an opportunity, while engaged on this general topic, to point out to him the mutual benefits which would arise from a fixed and permanent alliance betwixt the English and Maratha States, and the certain destruction to which their common enemies must in such incident be devoted.

Nana's pointed reply

To all these points his replies were friendly and favourable. He declared that the English were the ancient allies of the Peshwa Rao Pandit Pradhan, that the friendship subsisting betwen them had

however been broken on the part of the latter, but on the contrary that the Maratha Government had at all times shown a desire of healing and amicably settling the disputes which had arisen on different occasions, and instanced the treaty they had made with Col. Upton, notwithstanding the unjust advantages which had been taken by us of the intestine commotions in their Government to surprise Salsette, etc., the convention afterwards entered into at Wargaon, which he adduced as a particular mark of their sincere regard and friendship, and the sending vakils to Surat immediately after your arrival in 1779 to negotiate with you in the name of the Bengal Government. He concluded by assuring me in the strongest terms that he was now ready to conclude an alliance with the English, which should be just and honourable to both parties, and binding upon them and their posterity for ever; for here he thought it necessary to remark that the treaties hitherto made had been so liable to be violated and infringed upon by some part of the members who constituted the British Empire in India that he thought it necessary and was determined to use every precaution to prevent the possibility of similar accidents occurring here after.

Oiling the wheels

I did not think it necessary to enter into the merits of what he suggested regarding former treaties and particularly that of Wargaon further than to repeat the sentiments expressed by yourself to his vakil Lakshmanrao and Nehalchand at Surat. I however endeavoured to convince him that the wishes and exertions of the English to remain upon terms of friendship with the Maratha States had been uniform and manifest; that the proposal heretofore made by the Bengal Government had been founded upon justice and amity and a due regard to the honour and interest of both parties, without which no friendship betwixt two powerful States could ever be sincere and lasting; and that his refusal of them, not the inclination of the English, had been the sole cause of the war, which had since raged between us. I observed that, if we were mutually desirous of peace, the most certain way of coming to any agreement upon the conditions of it would be to refer as little as possible to the past. At present in reply to this he seemed to admit the propriety of what I had proposed, and then requested to know what these proposals were, which I had to make, and which had the principle above mentioned for their basis.

Alliance against Haidar Ali

I now found it necessary to explain myself more particularly and accordingly began by representing to him, the enmity that subsisted betwixt the English and Haidar Ali Khan. The indignation with which his perfidious violation of the treaty and the sudden invasion of Carnatic had filled us, the success under Sir Eyre Coote in several actions, and the confident hope we derived from the justice of our cause of shortly punishing in the most effectual and exemplary manner a person, whose ambition and lust of power had always been the sole guide of his conduct, and who never formed friendships with any one but to answer his own temporary views of aggrandisement, which he was ready to violate without the smallest scruple, whenever it might suit his convenience. I observed that his character must be so well known to the Minister that it was unnecessary for me to point out any particular instance in proof of my assertion, and con-

cluded with proposing that an alliance offensive and defensive should be immediately agreed to betwixt the Peshwa and the English against Haidar Ali Khan; the particular terms of which should be settled conformably to the 4th article of the proposal transmitted by the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council through Mudhoji Bhonsla under date 7th October, 1780, the purport of which I explained to him.

Nana's reply

After some little conversation on this head, the Minister delivered his sentiments as follows: that it appeared to be the sincere wish of the English, as it was his, now to conclude a firm and lasting alliance; that this difficulty only occurred to him that Haidar was the enemy of the English and the friend of the Peshwa; and that it was necessary to fall upon some expedient to reconsider this difficulty. He concluded this with expressing a wish of including Haidar Ali in any treaty of peace, that should be settled betwixt the two States. In reply to this I informed him in plain terms of the instructions I had received from you to declare my inability to treat upon terms of friendship with Haidar Ali, not being authorised so to do by the Hon'ble Governor-General and Council; and at same time told him that I had it in command from you to receive any proposals he might choose expressly to make for that purpose and communicate them to you for the information of the Bengal Government.

Watherston's opposition

Nana and Haidar

This produced a more frank and unreserved declaration in appearance of his real intentions, and he did not scruple to say that his sentiments of Haidar corresponded exactly with those I had expressed on the part of the English; but that, as engagements were at present actually subsisting betwixt the Peshwa and Haidar Ali Khan, it was not possible, consistent with honour and a regard to public faith, to commence hostilities against him without some previous failure of the part of Haidar. The only plan therefore which could suggest itself to him was to settle immediately the terms of a general peace in which Haidar should be included, and afterwards, as he would in such event be released from the engagements he had entered into, he was ready to join with the English in attacking his dominions. The Minister did not condescend upon any particular conditions of a present treaty of peace with Haidar or of the league of enmity to be formed hereafter against him, but observed that the approaching rains would afford sufficient leisure for settling the latter, and that the Nawab of Arcot was fully informed of his sentiments on both these important points.

Nana appeals to Nawab's letter

As a correspondence had for sometime past been carried on relative to them, he then informed me of having received letters from Sir Eyre Coote and the Nawab of Arcot, when you were encamped on the top of Bor Ghat last year, the purport of the former generally expressing a wish to terminating the differences between the English and the Maratha State and referring him for particulars to the contents of the letter, which proposed the conditions of a treaty and explained the views of the English and the Nawab relative to Haidar Ali. He told me that he had replied to this letter, and had himself made some further proposals for peace, and that he had received a second letter from the Nawab, acquainting him that they would be acceded to, and that Mr. Macpherson would set out immediately for

Bengal, after which orders would be dispatched entirely to his satisfaction. To give this assertion the greater credit the Nawab had added at the bottom of the letter that it was written in the presence of Sir Eyre Coote. He then informed me of the letter he had received from Sir Eyre Coote, Sir Edward Hughes, Lord Macartney and Mr. Macpherson to the same effect, and in which they pledged their respective honours, not only upon their parts, but upon the parts of the Governor-General and Council, and in behalf of the Company and the King of England and the British Nation, that his wishes, with which they declared themselves acquainted, should be fully complied with.

Nana's astonishment

The Minister then inquired of me regarding the points above-mentioned, and when I informed him your knowing of the letters from Muhammad Ali and the four English Gentlemen, but that you were apprised of the contents of the latter only, the particulars alluded in the Nawab's letter or the correspondence previous thereto not having yet been communicated to you, he expressed a good deal of surprise, and indeed observed to me that, when he received your letter proposing to send a confidential person to Poona, he conceived that the orders promised to be forwarded subsequent to Mr. Macpherson's arrival in Bengal must have arrived.

Watherston's appeal for peace

He did not make this remark in a manner that authorised a supposition of his resisting your proposal, had he known that no such instructions were received; on the contrary he affirmed that it had always been and was still was his sincere wish to negotiate with you, and in some degree excused himself for the proposal he had transmitted to the Carnatic by saying that it was in consequence of the overtures first made him from that quarter. I then told him that the opportunity was not yet lost, that you were possessed of full powers from the Hon'ble Governor-General and Council without waiting for further instructions to conclude an alliance between the Peshwa and the English, and were ready to do it upon just and reasonable terms. He asked me what those terms were, and promised on his own part that the plan he had before suggested regarding Haidar must be considered as the indispensable rule of conduct he proposed to follow.

Nana's terms

As from what had passed I saw no prospect of his immediate closing with my proposals for an offensive and defensive against Haidar, however great the concession I might be inclined to make for the attainment of that object; and as he seemed to lay so considerable a stress and sanguine and certain expectations from the promises which had been made him from the Carnatic, I considered a knowledge of the extent and nature of them absolutely necessary, before I could with propriety venture to make any particular overture on your part. It was not, however, without a good deal of persuasion and arguments on my part that he was prevailed upon to do it, and even then with great apparent reluctance he told me that the Nawab's first letter proposed a restitution of the acquisitions we had made from the Peshwa Rao Pandit Pradhan since the commencement of the present war, and included even Chikhli, Variav and the ceded lands about Broach; that he had in reply insisted further upon the surrender of Salsette; and that the Nawab in his answers.

which accompanied the letter from the English sardar before mentioned, had assured him that this demand should also be complied with and the necessary orders sent upon Mr. Macpherson's arrival in Bengal.

Watherston's declaration

Whatever reasons I might have to doubt some of the particulars he had communicated to me, I had sufficient room to believe the general truth of what he had asserted; and as it was evident that he had entertained the most sanguine hopes of success from the Carnatic correspondence, I thought it necessary to declare to him without any hesitation that I had no orders from you as to the surrender of Salsette under any circumstances or upon any conditions whatsoever. The Minister did not seem at all surprised or affected at this declaration, but repeated his desire to know the terms which you had directed me to propose. He added, however, a wish, as it was then late, of deferring further conference till another opportunity, and has fixed upon to-morrow evening for another interview.

Nana's request

Nana's grievances

In the course of conversation many other particulars were mentioned, and points discussed, which, though relating to the personal business, do not constitute an essential part of any negotiation and are not, therefore, of sufficient force to be minutely related here. These may be reducible to the following general heads, animadversions on the part of the Minister on our deviation from the engagements made at different times with the Maratha State, which I defended and answered by recriminating upon them and pointing out such circumstances as had come within my own knowledge and information. He also suggested the apprehensions he was led to entertain from past experience that any new treaty concluded might be reversed in the same manner as the preceding one, according to the caprice or disposition of those who might preside over the Company's affairs in India. On this point I gave him every assurance that was proper to convince him that the alliance now proposed would be concluded under the proper order and with the Government of Bengal, the Supreme Authority in India, and would besides be ratified by the King and Parliament of Great Britain, a promise which, he observed, had been already made him from Madras in the letter before alluded to, and which seemed to have given him the highest degree of pleasure. It is necessary to add that in the discussion of these subjects, which are of so delicate and peculiar nature, nothing passed but with the result of the greatest good humour and satisfaction on both sides. On the subject of what he communicated relative to Mahadji Sindia, it is necessary to be more particular. He told me that Chief was acquainted with the views of Peshwa Rao Pandit Pradhan, and in conformity to them had concluded a peace with Col. Muir.

Sindia's mediation

An express article was that, if his mediation was accepted by Mr. Hastings, he would exert himself to effect a peace with the Peshwa and Haidar Ali Khan; that Col. Muir had at the same time assured him a person would be immediately deputed to him for that purpose; and that Mahadji Sindia had since wrote acquainting himself that Mr. Anderson had actually set out from Mr. Hastings towards Mahadji Sindia, who was then in the neighbourhood of Gwalior.

Watherston's impressions

I have above endeavoured to explain to you the substance of what passed at my first interview with the Minister. Although it is impossible to pronounce immediately and with any certainty upon the real views and intentions of this Darbar and on the success with which my endeavour may in all possibility be attended to effect the objects proposed by my deputation to Poona, I think I may without hazarding too rash and hasty an opinion venture the following remarks, founded upon the consideration of the circumstances mentioned and sentiments declared by the Minister in the late conference, *viz.* that it is the desire of the Maratha Government to conclude a treaty of friendship with the English, but from the tenor of the letters they have received from the Madras the orders they expect will in consequence be sent from Bengal. The convention lately entered into with Mahadji Sindia, the plan proposed of sending Mr. Anderson to him for the purpose of negotiating an alliance with the Peshwa and Haider Ali Khan, the Minister will think it prudent and political to protract and avoid coming to a final settlement, until the directions of these different schemes can be drawn to one single point, and the real intentions of the Bengal Government be clearly and unerringly ascertained. It is plain, too, that from the circumstances above mentioned he is led to expect conditions in a treaty of peace more favourable than those you have authorised me to propose, and that therefore he will at all events create delays, which promise to be of advantage and cannot be detriments to himself; with respect to Haidar I shall endeavour at the next interview to inform myself more minutely of his real intentions, which, in the manner and the extent he has already proposed, seem fraught with innumerable objections and difficulties.

I shall defer saying anymore at present in the hope of being able to address you after the meeting to-morrow in a more clear and particular manner than it is at present in my power to do.

Poona, *20th January*. 1782 (1782, *S.* & *P. D.* 26) *No.* 11

Dalhousie Watherston to Thomas Goddard.

Interview with Sadashiv

I had the honour of addressing you the 16th instant and acquainted you of what had passed at the conference with the Minister the preceding evening and his having fixed upon the evening of 17th for a second private interview about an hour before sunset. When I was preparing for my visit, Madavrao Sadashiv came to me from the Minister. I had expressed a wish the preceding day of seeing this person, as I imagined from a conversation with him, I might be able to come to the knowledge of many points very useful to be informed of and, besides, deliver my own sentiments of certain subjects, which it was necessary for them to know, with greater freedom and in a more clear and particular manner than to the Minister himself.

Haidar Ali included in treaty

Nor was I deceived in my expectation. This visit, however, prevented mine. I began by expressing my sincere wish to consult and be guided by his advice and my intention of reposing the greatest confidence in him as a person whose sincerity, I knew, had already been proved; and I invited him to a free and unreserved communication of sentiments as the most effectual means of rendering real

and beneficial service to our mutual masters. The general tenor of our conversation was the same as what had passed at the former meeting with the Minister, when he was present. Respecting Haidar Ali he assured me the intention of the Minister was fixed and unalterable to include him in the treaty.

Marathas and Haidar Ali

He, however, observed that there was a wide difference between the terms proposed to be settled with the English and those which regarded Haidar Ali; that with the former it was the wish and the intention of the Minister to enter into a firm and lasting alliance of friendship that should be sincere and irrevocable; but the plan recommended relative to Haidar was meant only [*for*] present convenience and to provide for the attainment of future objects of mutual advantage. He explained the nature of the Peshwa's present connection with that Chief as merely temporary. He said that the necessity of their affairs had drawn them into engagements with him, that these engagements had now subsisted for two years, and that Haidar had regularly conformed to the tenor of them by paying the sum of 15 lakhs of Rupees per year to the Peshwa. He added that, if matters were now settled between the English and the Marathas, the latter would not renew their engagements for the third year; and as the second was nearly expired, the Minister's plan was to employ the four next months in settling the terms of a general treaty and to dedicate the interval of the approaching monsoon to the business of mutually determining the plan of operation against Haidar and preparing to enter upon the execution of it in October next.

Watherston's suggestion rejected

I observed to him that, since the engagements made with Haidar appeared to be entirely of a temporary nature and expired at the end of every year, I could see no obligation of the Peshwa for the following year, unless he renewed the obligations of the preceding one, and that therefore he might without the smallest violation of good faith agree on an offensive and defensive alliance against Haidar. Madhavrao allowed the truth of this observation in some degree, but, said that [*owing .o*] the nature and conditions of the connection subsisting between the Peshwa and Haidar it was impossible any separation of interest could take place until a period should be put to the present war, in which the Minister was bound by every tie of honour and gratitude to assist in extricating Haidar. This object he affirmed to be the fixed principle of the Minister's present policy, and repeatedly declared that this sole and ultimate view in so doing was to be at liberty to pursue the dictates of his enmity against Haidar in conjunction with us after the rains.

Nana's hopes

Madhavrao informed me that about ten years ago he was employed on an embassy from this Court at that of the Nawab of Arcot, and that even so long ago as the period above mentioned the plan now proposed was in agitation and had nearly been agreed upon. But for certain reasons, assigned by the Government of Madras, was postponed to another opportunity. He also gave me to understand in the course of conversation that the Minister had no doubt from what had passed of having Salsette restored to him. My reply on this subject was pointed and negative as far as related to my own

instructions, and calculated as much as possible to destroy such an expectation.

Nana's demands

Respecting Mahadji Sindia, Madhavrao told me that instructions had been dispatched from the Minister, directing him to make certain demands upon Mr. Anderson, which he was ready, if I pleased, to show me, amongst the others mentioned by him the session of Ahmadabad and other conditions relative to Benares and Kerah. I observed to him that I wanted proofs of the Minister's sincerity and friendship, and that my opinion of the paper he talked of was totally opposite to such sentiments, and could not fail, if communicated to you, of impressing the same ideas. In reply he gave me to understand, but not in express terms, that no more was meant by these extravagant demands but to take advantage of our eager wish for peace and obtain the most favourable conditions which we might be willing to grant.[1] He did not even scruple to acknowledge that the Minister's expectations on this head were now become exceedingly sanguine, and that he would not come to any final settlement with me, until he could be informed of the orders having been received by you in consequence of Mr. Macpherson's arrival to Bengal, or till he knew the answer given by Mr. Anderson to Sindia's proposals.

Rival delegates blunder

He went so far also as to tell me that the correspondence from Madras and the deputation of Mr. Anderson had created doubts in the mind of Nana Fadnavis relative to the validity of any treaty that might be concluded by you, or at least had dictated to him as a prudent and necessary step to wait the arrival of further advices from Bengal, before he ventured to settle anything final with you.

Upon the whole I have had occasion to observe since my arrival the manifest advantage occurring to the Minister from the circumstances above mentioned in the business of negotiation. Besides furnishing various and plausible pretexts of delay, it gives him an opportunity of concealing his own views and sentiments, while he is attaining a knowledge of those of the English by artfully imposing facts upon one party relative to the other, as I make no doubt he has attempted to do in the intelligence communicated to me of the Madras proposals, and that he has authorised Sindia to make to Mr. Anderson; and it is most probable he will endeavour to continue this imposition, until fresh and positive instructions shall have been sent you from Bengal.

After remaining about two hours, Madhavrao took his leave and fixed upon the following evening for an interview with the Minister.

Nana's terms

It was, however, put off by a message from himself on pretext of being obliged to attend the nuptials of some principal Brahman in the city; and I did not obtain my second private audience till the evening of 19th. I found only the same persons, who were present at the first conference, and the same points were discussed, and the same sentiments expressed as before. He, however, talked in a more determined manner than the preceding day, and concluded by declaring the two following points essential to the establishment of

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1 It is not so much Warren Hastings's peace-policy as the manner in which this policy was carried out, which cannot be too strongly taken exception to, in the light of Madhavrao Sadashiv's sardonic avowal.

peace and friendship betwixt the English and Maratha States, *viz.* that Haidar be included in a treaty, and that every place now in possession of the English, which had formerly belonged to the Peshwa, including Salsette, should be restored.

My reply to both these points being the same as I have already mentioned, he requested I would write to you acquainting you with his resolution and obtain your answer.

He observed that, if you agree to his proposals respecting Haidar, which he affected to be at great pains to convince me, was intended solely to produce the object, mutually desired by the English and the Peshwa, of uniting hereafter for his destruction with you, and everything might be adjusted in two months. Regarding Salsette he told me that, if you still refused to consent to its restitution, he must wait the result of the assurance, which had been made him from the Carnatic, and the arrival of orders as well as the person promised to be deputed to this Court, as soon as Mr. Macpherson reached Bengal.

Instructions asked for

In consequence of the above requisition I beg leave to suggest the necessity of transmitting to me your final answer on the points as soon as possible, and at the same time furnishing me with your particular instructions for my future guidance. Should the expected orders have been received from the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council, and should you think proper to send me fresh instructions founded upon these orders, it may, be necessary for me to remain at Poona until I can have communicated the Minister's reply to such proposals as you may in that case authorise me to make, and obtain your further directions how to proceed; but should no new advice have arrived, and your reply to this letter be the same as I have already communicated by your desire, and should the Minister afterwards persevere in refusing to treat upon the grounds of these instructions, with which you have already furnished me, I entreat you will take into your serious consideration the advantage, which can in such case attend my stay, and the unfavourable effect which my departure might possibly have upon any negotiation proposed by the Government of Bengal, until their pleasure shall be fully known regarding it, and from a full comparison of those two points to draw the exact line of conduct you wish me to pursue. If it be your desire that I should return, but under certain conditions, such a step being made perfectly agreeable to this Government, and no impediment thrown in the way of future negotation, it might be left to my discretion and management to effect my departure with any latitude you shall be pleased to allow; or, failing therein, to remain at the Court and await the issue of the reference made to, and instructions expected from, Bengal. Perhaps, too, any application from me at this time for permission to go away, as it would certainly carry the appearance of unextinguished animosity on both sides, might alarm the Minister for the consequence and bring him sooner to a reasonable and just way of thinking than any other mode of conduct that can now be followed; at any rate it might be made the test of sincerity and be useful to obtaining a decided declaration of his real sentiments and intentions.

Letters to Hastings & Anderson

I beg leave to acquaint you that I have addressed the Hon'ble Governor-General under this date, informing him of every minute concurrence that has happened since my arrival and of the sentiments of this Court, signified to you in this letter by the Minister's particular desire. I have thought it also necessary to write a few lines to Mr. Anderson to be delivered him by Mahadji Sindia, when he shall arrive; the purport of which is generally acquainting him with my having been deputed by you to treat with this Government, and with the circumstantial relation I have since transmitted to Mr. Hastings, to whose further instructions I have in consequence referred him. I did not think it proper or safe to write him more particularly on account of the hazard of interception, having no cipher which I could use with any certainty in correspondence with him.

Dealing with Haidar Ali

Although not authorised myself to treat formally upon the subject of peace with Haidar, I was, however, desirous of knowing the Minister's ideas on this point; and I find the plan he proposes is to allow him to retain his present conquest, a concession, he says, on our part, which is only meant to answer temporary convenience, and enable the Peshwa to unite with us hereafter in their recovery. I suggested to him the propriety of entering into a separate and secret engagement with us for that purpose and for the mutual objects of advantage proposed by an offensive alliance against Haidar hereafter, at the same time that a general and public treaty might be concluded; but to this he objected, and observed that it was necessary in the first place a general peace should be settled and Haidar return into his own country. After which there would be sufficient time to settle and pursue the scheme of enmity proposed against him.

Nana's demands

The Minister informed me of the demand, which Mahadji Sindia had been instructed to make, but with many additions to what Mahadavrao had mentioned, and indeed those of a most extraordinary nature. I expressed myself much astonished and declared the impossibility of friendship ever taking place on such terms. He said only in reply that he did not propose them to me, and that the two points on which he now thought proper to insist were friendship with Haidar and the restoration of Salsette.

Watherston's views on situation

Having ventured to express my opinion to Mr. Hastings of the sentiments and views of this Court, I beg leave to transcribe an extract of it for your perusal. "I believe the Minister to be heartily tired of the war, and that it is his sincere desire to conclude a peace with the English. I also perceive that confiding in the distress to which he thinks their affairs are at present reduced, and in the eager and anxious desire they have discovered for peace, he flatters himself with the hope of obtaining one on conditions for more favourable than those which your Government had hitherto thought proper to authorise. His first object I conceive to be the recovery of Salsette, which together with Bassein and their dependencies he himself describes to be the natural and particular inheritance of the Peshwa family. By this, too, he thinks the power of Bombay Presidency will be so circumscribed that he will not in future have occasion to apprehend any danger from their efforts; and although in his conversation with me and in particular in the instructions sent to Mahadji

Sindia he has advanced claims of a most extravagant and unreasonable nature, he does not, I am persuaded, mean to insist upon these further than as it may conduce to the attainment of this favourable object.

"With respect of Haidar, the views of this Government appear to be of a more difficult and incomprehensible nature. It is indeed impossible without a thorough knowledge of the political correspondence, which has been carried on from the Carnatic, to form any certain judgment of them. It is true with a show of candour the Minister acknowledged the necessary force of the engagements at present subsisting with Haidar, and with equal apparent sincerity avers his intention of leaguing with the English against him. But the difficulties attending the plan he has proposed, the immediate heavy loss it brings, and the further uncertain advantage it offers in return, are circumstances which might justify a belief that the destruction of Haidar, however much he may merit the Peshwa's enmity and in policy ought to feel it, is at present but a secondary object; and that it is held out with a view of reconciling us to the important sacrifices which are expected in a treaty and will be pursued hereafter or otherwise, as circumstances shall render most expedient. The evasive reply given to my suggestion of the propriety of a secret and separate agreement gives to me weight to this idea."

Raghoba

I will not take up much more of your time at present. Some other points, however, require to be touched upon, which I shall do as briefly as possible. In the first place I must not omit to mention that no notice has yet been taken of Raghunathrao by the Minister further than recapitulating the cause of complaint our former treatment of him had given birth to, and pointing out the delivery of that Chief with his family into the hands of the Peshwa as one of the demands Mahadji Sindia had it in charge to make to Mr. Anderson.

The French

Regarding the French, the Minister in the last conference spared no pains to convince me that the Peshwa neither had then or ever wished to have any connection with them; and with respect to Monsr. St. Lubin he affirmed in the most positive manner that the sole purpose of his visit was to deliver a letter from the King, his master, expressive in general terms of friendship, and to dispose of a quantity of merchandise, neither of which was contrary to any article of the Purandhar treaty. I need not recapitulate the whole of what was said on this subject, it is sufficient to observe that the Minister expressed himself ready to give the English every satisfaction they could wish relative to the French in a future treaty, whenever the terms of one might be mutually determined upon.

I have not been able since my arrival here to discover any particular intrigues at present carrying on by the means of emissaries on the part of that nation, nor do I believe any person of consequence has lately been received at Poona.

Cautious conduct

It is more necessary, however, to observe to you that the jealous caution of this Government requires the most guarded conduct on my part, and that I have no communication whatsoever with any person capable of giving me any material information but the people sent to, and employed near, me by Government. It is to this disposition I must impute the non-compliance of the Minister with

my request in favour of Captain Banks and Mr. Shaw, whose enlargement he has rather excused himself from granting than positively refused, by observing that it would of course take place, when friendship was established. He is, I conceive, apprehensive that it may be in their power to give me some material intelligence, and therefore means to prevent a personal meeting. He has, however, agreed to my sending to Capt. Banks and offering him any assistance, in my power to give, to soften the rigour of his situation, which I propose doing. These two Gentlemen are, I understood, at present upon their parole of honour, and living with Signor Noronha, who is security for them, and who has behaved to them with great kindness and humanity.

Truce

Regarding a cessation of hostilities, which I mentioned to the Minister at our first conference, he seemed much averse to any formal agreement to that effect, but observed that it had taken place on the part of the Peshwa from the time of receiving your letter. To prove it he observed that all the sardars with their forces were now at Poona.

Gujarat

I have received some intelligence, to which I do not give much credit, that orders have been sent out from this Darbar since my arrival to G. Pant to march and invade Gujarat, and that a body of troops is ordered to reinforce him from this place. The latter part of this report may possibly be true and, if so, is to be accounted for by the same policy which dictated the moving a part of their troops towards the Ghats, as I advanced, and assembling the remainder in the neighbourhood of Poona within my view.

Poona, 23rd January, 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26) *No.* 12
Dalhousie Watherston to Thomas Goddard.

It is now the 23rd in the morning and the harkaras from the Peshwa, who are to accompany mine, are not yet come, though I expect them every instance.

Wilful delay

Although the observation must be to you unnecessary, I cannot avoid remarking in the first place that the art of delay is become so fixed and essential a principle of Maratha policy in all matters of importance that they cannot avoid using it on the most trifling occasion. I shall take up no more of your time at present than to mention the two following circumstances, on both of which, and especially the latter, I trust it will be in my power to write you more particularly hereafter.

On the 2nd instant Bhavani Shivram, who was formerly Bakhshi or Diwan to Shahaji, Mudhoji Bhonsla's brother, and has since the death of the former served the Peshwa, received an honorary dress and the nominal command of 10,000 horse in Hindustan. It is said he is to march and join Mahadji Sindia in eight days, and that the forces of Balaji and Birlaji are to unite at the same time and invade Antravide and the provinces beyond the Tunnera; the ultimate object of his march is, however, only common report; the immediate one, and which has been publicly declared, is certainly to join Sindia, and possibly this step is dictated by the same policy which has just put their forces in motion on this side, and it is intended to give weight to Sindia's negotiation.

Haidar's ambassadors Last night the ambassadors from Haidar Ali had a long secret conference with the Minister. Their names are Hur-ud-din Muhammad and Pandit Ker Singrao; the former is a man of considerable rank and consequence, and his brother in command of Haidar's artillery was, I understand, killed in one of Sir Eyre Coote's late actions. I found it impossible to come to any certain knowledge of the particular subject of this conference, but I know in general that Haidar's vakils are greatly alarmed at my arrival and the prospect there is of a reconciliation being effected between the English and the Peshwa; and there is no doubt from the Minister's acknowledgement and address and abilities that he will take every advantage with which this circumstance can furnish him to extort large sums from Haidar and ultimately to advance the success of his own views with either party.

No. 13 *Poona, 25th January,* 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26)
Dalhousie Watherston to Thomas Goddard

Nana's policy I have been honoured with your two letters of the 18th and 21st instant. The approbation which in the latter you have been pleased to express of my conduct affords me the highest satisfaction, and sincerely [*I*] hope that my future endeavours to confirm you in the same favourable sentiments will be attended with success.

I sent off an express to you the 23rd instant, and from it you will be informed of the exact state of the negotiation, in which nothing new has occurred since my last letter. In consequence of a message from Hari Pant Phadke I expected another conference with the Minister on the 24th, but the visit has been put off upon various pretexts; and this morning he has sent to acquaint me that the time will not be favourable for a meeting until the day after to-morrow.

Hari Pant's policy I think it proper to mention to you that my immediate intercourse is entirely with Hari Pant Phadke, and that messages daily pass and repass between us. The Minister himself resides in the city and only comes to Hari Pant's camp when business requires his presence, as in the conference with me and the audience given to Haidar Ali's ambassador the 23rd instant. This mode of application, though useful in cultivating a good understanding with Hari Pant, which I endeavour to do all in my power, is however attended with the inconvenience of affording them the means of delay, which indeed I experience on the most trifling occasions; and even if harkaras are wanted to accompany mine with dispatches to you, although the measures had been before agreed upon, Hari Pant makes so many excuses of sending to Nana, requiring some answer, or recalling some pandit belonging to him, that two or three days generally pass before I can obtain them.

Wilful delay This spirit of procrastination is exerted with such a degree of systematical steadiness and perseverance that I should pronounce it entirely the effect of design, did I not see it prevail equally in instances where no particular end could possibly be proposed by it. I do not however mean to absolve them from all intention. I am on the contrary sensible that the idea, suggested in my letter after the first conference with the Minister, of his determination to avoid com-

ing to any final settlement with you, until certain circumstances be matured to his wish and expectation, is the directing principle of his present conduct.

Haidar Ali

I cannot also avoid entertaining doubts of the sincerity of his professions relative to Haidar, and that, while he amuses me with declarations of his enmity to that Chief and intentions of hereafter leaguing with us against him, his real object is to favour the operations in the Carnatic by depriving us of the means of making any diversion against Haidar on this coast, which, he is sensible, we cannot attempt while the war with himself continues.

Nana's policy

He cannot, however, hope to effect a treaty on the conditions at present proposed by him, until and unless we are compelled to it by the most absolute and indispensable necessity; and he therefore wisely prefers a dependence upon Haidar's success, which would, he conceives, certainly secure the point he wishes, to the precarious and inadequate efforts of the Peshwa's military force, which has been already exerted to so little purpose.

The prevalence of these sentiments furnished a sufficient use to the Minister's present conduct, and explains the motives of his unwillingness to enter upon present hostilities and his wish to protract a negotiation from which he hopes to derive so many great advantages.

His language to Haidar's ambassadors (for I have failed in every endeavour to come to any certain knowledge of what passed at the late interview) is no doubt dictated by the same policy; and while he gives them the strongest assurances of his attention to their Master in any approaching negotiation with us, he makes use of the peculiar advantage, which circumstance allows him at this time, of obtaining many real and valuable benefits in return for the important sacrifice he pretends to make by refusing the very splendid and favourable conditions which, he will say, have been proposed to him by the English. I need not pursue this subject further, as what I have already mentioned in this and my former letter will give you every necessary information regarding it.

I beg to express a wish receiving an answer to my letter of the 23rd instant as soon as possible, the prosecution of all material business being deferred till I receive your further instructions.

Poona, 31st January, 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26) *No.* 14

Dalhousie Watherston to Thomas Goddard.

Watherston asks leave to depart

I have the honour to acknowledge the letter of the 24th instant, which reached me the 28th. It had been settled that I should pay the Minister a visit that evening. I accordingly went to Hari Pant's tent, the usual place of conference, but found only that Chief and Madhavrao Sadashiv, the Minister having previously sent an answer and requested I would converse freely with Hari Pant in the same manner as if he himself was present. I then acquainted him with the purport of the letter I had received from you, and observed to him that in consequence of the appointment of Mr. Anderson to negotiate and conclude an alliance with the Peshwa Rao Pandit, the powers before given you for that purpose were annulled, and that therefore you had instructed me to inform the Minister of this circumstance

and to obtain at the same time his permission to return to Bombay, as my presence here could not be longer useful or necessary to the attainment of the object mutually proposed by the treaty of friendship, I had been deputed by you to conclude, but which will now be settled in a manner equally honourable and satisfactory by another person. I further informed him of the hope you had expressed that the Minister would concur with you in the expediency of my recall and your strict injunction to me to act in such a manner as might be most agreeable to him, after having explained matters fully and circumstantially to him.

Departure deprecated

Hari Pant expressed himself much concerned at the proposal I had made of going away, which, he said, would be highly displeasing to the Minister, and that he never would willingly consent to. He added that my arrival had led him to entertain the most certain expectations of soon transmitting all differences between the English and the Peshwa, that a negotiation was already commenced, and that, besides the general unfavourable impressions which my return to Bombay without accomplishing the object of my journey would make upon the minds of the neighbouring Courts, the Minister could not fail to be much affected by it. He is to be ashamed on his own account as well as on mine that I had arrived at the Peshwa's Court for the express purpose of settling a treaty; and that, notwithstanding our mutual efforts to effect it, they had proved abortive and uneffectual.

Watherston's reply

I answered his objection by prefacing, in the first place that my departure would entirely depend upon the Minister's intimation and consent, and that I did not think he would have any sufficient reason to refuse the latter, when he coolly reflected upon the following circumstances, *viz.* that my remaining at Poona could not answer any useful purpose, having no powers whatever to negotiate, nor could my departure be productive of the smallest inconvenience, as the person to whom the powers were transferred had actually arrived and must long before this period have opened a negotiation with Mahadji Sindia. I further observed that, if the Minister himself was perfectly satisfied with respect to the friendly intentions of the English, of which this deputation of Mr. Anderson through Mahadji Sindia was a certain and convincing proof on the part of Mr. Hastings, it was, I thought, a matter of little importance what judgment the world might form of my departure, and that even this could be obviated by the friendly manner in which I should take my leave.

Further discussion about departure

Hari Pant admitted the truth of what I had said, but observed he was convinced the Minister would never give his willing consent to my departure. He promised to relate the circumstance fully to him and give me an answer in a few days. Accordingly last night I visited the Minister, and the two persons formerly mentioned only were present. He began by informing me that Hari Pant had communicated the whole of what had passed the preceding evening and expressed the greatest concern and surprise at the circumstance. He said his sentiments respecting my departure were the same as those already signified to me by Hari Pant; that I had arrived here to treat with the Peshwa and had produced full powers in your name for that purpose; that a negotiation had been commenced; and

that it will reflect most highly upon himself and me, if I returned without effecting anything. I remarked to him that the matter appeared to me in a quite different light; that, when you deputed me to him, you were uninformed of the commission granted to Mr. Anderson; and that, when Mr. Hastings empowered the latter to treat through Mahadji Sindia, he was equally uninformed of a negotiation having been commenced by you, and from the distance and uncertainty of communications might probably be led to think we were actually in a state of hostilities. Here he interrupted me by observing that he did not see how Mr. Hastings could possibly entertain such an idea, since Col. Muir had agreed with Mahadji Sindia to write to you, recommending a cessation of hostilities, and though it had not been made an article of the treaty, which had occasioned the deputation of Mr. Anderson, it was equally understood by both parties with any condition contained in it. I did not think it necessary to enter into a further discussion of this point with him, since the effect being actually produced it was a matter of little consequence from what motive or cause it originated. I therefore only observed to him that the arrival of Mr. Anderson at this time would be exceedingly favourable to a negotiation, as, besides being possessed of full powers from the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council, he must also be particularly instructed in every point that was necessary to be settled without the apprehension of further delays or references.

Additional reason

I must beg leave to mention to you that in answer to some proposals suggested for that purpose by the Minister I took occasion to explain to him the impossibility of my acting separately or conjointly with Mr. Anderson in the business of negotiation, and also ventured to point out to him the impropriety as well as the inexpediency of admitting such an idea from the knowledge I had of Mr. Anderson's talent and proper disposition; for the important trust committed to his management and the certain conviction I felt that, whenever an opportunity offered, he himself would subscribe to the propriety of Mr. Hastings choice and the justice of my description, I found it the more necessary to enlarge on this point with the Minister from his affecting to use the language of complaint regarding myself.

Departure postponed

I need not trouble you with recapitulating further what passed. It is sufficient to tell you that I used every argument which suggested itself, without positively insisting upon it, to induce the Minister to acquiesce in the expediency of my departure and to give his consent. My endeavours were, however, exerted without success; and he at last asked me if it was my intention to act in the manner most agreeable to him. I replied that you had instructed me to do so. He then requested I would agree to remain till he received a letter from Mahadji Sindia in consequence of Mr. Anderson's arrival. I inquired how soon he expected this letter. He told me in forty days; that the letter he meant was the answer to me of one dispatched by himself to Mahadji since my arrival at Poona. I observed to him that the period he mentioned was a very distant one, that the intermediate time would be totally lost to me and unserviceable to the interest of the Peshwa Government and my own, as I was no longer possessed of powers to negotiate with him, and that even after the

arrival of the answer he expected from Sindia no change could possibly be effected in my situation, by which my presence could be productive of benefit to the proposed negotiation, which, I took occasion repeatedly to assure him, must now be entirely conducted by Mr. Anderson. The Minister, notwithstanding what I had said, persisted in his request, and I then told him I should communicate to you the particulars of what had passed and remain here till I received your answer and further instructions how to proceed; which I beg you will be pleased to furnish me with as soon as possible. I hope you will approve of the earnest desire I have expressed to the Minister of returning to Bombay, which I have explained to him in such a term as, I was confident, ought to convince him of the propriety of such a step, and could neither displease him, or be the cause of any impediment or difficulty in the way of Mr. Anderson's negotiation. Notwithstanding he has overruled my arguments and persisted in requesting me to remain.

Nana's designs

I have not the smallest doubt of his sentiments concurring with my own, and that his refusal to yield to the impressions of them is to secure some particular purpose of advantage to himself. Indeed this consideration is a powerful motive with me to hasten my departure, because I think it extremely probable that, although the receipt of Mr. Hasting's letter of the 4th November has deprived him of the means of amusing you any longer with an account of proposals received, and emissaries expected from the Carnatic and through Mahadji Sindia, as he was before enabled to do, it will still be in his power to make use of my continuance at this Court to protract and delay the final settlement of terms with Mr. Anderson, whom it may be difficult to appraise fully of the circumstances under which I am at present detained.

Nana's policy

I think also it is not hazarding conjecture too far when I give it as my opinion that both the Minister and Hari Pant, particularly the latter, are jealous of the weight and consequence in the Empire, which Sindia will necessarily attain by being made the immediate instrument of a treaty between the English and the Maratha State, and that it is therefore a matter of disappointment to them not to have concluded an alliance directly with you, which they would have preferred to any mediation whatsoever. This is a circumstance, which of all others they would most cautiously study to conceal, but I conceive it perfectly reconcilable to the reflexions arising from a view of the present state of parties in the Empire, which, though apparently united, may be united under two powerful heads, *viz.* Hari Pant and Sindia; and the Minister by his address and firmness employs the strength of both to the support and establishment of his own government. He is assured of the attachment of the former to his interest, and with true Brahman policy would, I am persuaded, oppose all in his power the too great aggrandisement of the latter.

Nana, Haidar and the English

Another motive, and what of itself sufficiently explains the Minister's conduct in wishing to detain me, is the advantage which it gives him in the negotiation which he is carrying on with Haidar Ali by holding out an alliance with the English in..........to his ambassadors; and as he has no doubt already found the good effects of this expedient, he is apprehensive of a disappointment to the plan,

which my arrival at this juncture has suggested to him, should I take my leave, before it [*the plan*] can be perfectly matured. Two circumstances serve to confirm me in this opinion: one of those is a request, he made me himself at his late interview, to keep the arrival of Mr. Anderson and my own subsequent wish to return to Bombay for some time a profound secret; the other is the substance of a private conversation he had the same evening with Hari Pant and Mahadavrao Sadashiv relative to Haidar, which was overheard by a man whose information I can rely upon, and communicated to me.

The Minister expressed to Hari Pant his displeasure at the contents of a letter which had been sent him through Lakshmanrao Batia, the channel of Haidar's negotiations at this Court, and which differed greatly from the proposals made in a former one. In reply to the arguments offered by Hari Pant palliating the mistake, which, he said, would probably be rectified in the next letter, the Minister repeated his dissatisfaction with some warmth, and declared that he would never consent to the request made by Haidar of permitting Batia to raise a body of troops in his jagir, which, it seems, is situated on the bank of the Kistna towards the Carnatic, but that he might, if he pleased, propagate the report of his intention to do so. I need not make any comment on this conversation, which so plainly points out the plan adopted by the Minister in his political transactions with Haidar and the English.

English and Bhonsla

I shall conclude this letter by mentioning a circumstance communicated to me by the Minister, which, he said, had been written him by Mudhoji Bhonsla, of Mr. Hastings intention to depute a Gentleman to Nagpur immediately for the purpose of negotiating a peace with the Peshwa Rao Pandit Pradhan. He asked me if I had heard anything of it, and mentioned a name resembling Chapman. I observed to this that the circumstance was yet unknown to me, but I thought it extremely probable from the friendship subsisting between the English and the Government of Berar and the close connection of the latter with the Maratha States that Mr. Hastings might give this further sincere proof of his sincere wish to terminate the difference subsisting between the Peshwa and the English, but that all powers for negotiating and concluding a treaty were solely and exclusively trusted to Mr. Anderson.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26) *No.* 15

William Hornby to Warren Hastings.

Summary of Bombay measures

Shortly after receipt of the letter from Lord Macartney at Madras and advice of the treaty with Sindia, the General made a proposal to us, upon grounds and principles which have been fully explained by himself, that a letter should be addressed directly to the Minister with the strongest assurance of the general wish of the English for peace, proposing an immediate cessation of arms and offering to depute a Gentleman to Poona to treat upon terms for a lasting peace and alliance with the Marathas. We gave our concurrence to this proposal in order that the Minister might be satisfied of the sincere disposition of this Government for peace; and judging such a step would meet with your approbation, as being consonant to Col. Muir's

promise to Mahadji Sindia on conclusion of the treaty with him, and that after the other advances lately made this further advance would have no bad effects, but was an act of necessary concert to evince to the Minister an unanimity of councils in the different settlements, a letter to the above effect was in consequence addressed to the Minister by General Goddard.

The Minister in answer having signified to General Goddard his assent to receiving a deputy from him, the General acquainted us of his intention on to send Captain Watherston immediately, and laid before us the instructions he proposed giving him, the detail of particulars will come to you from the General; and we, for the same reasons above assigned, concurred in the deputation of Capt. Watherston and in the instructions drawn up for his guidance.

Capt. Watherston proceeded to Poona early in January. His correspondence was conducted with the General, who had communicated to us his letters to the period, when he announced you deputation of Mr. Anderson to the Minister and the consequent supercession of the powers granted by General Goddard.

On this occasion the General requested our advice and sentiments whether Captain Watherston remaining at Poona, without power or commission to negotiate, and after notice had been received of a special appointment immediately from your Government, was proper and expedient, or could answer any public purposes.

Captain Watherston having been deputed by the General, previous to the information of Mr. Anderson's appointment, and another person [*being*] appointed to treat on a footing unknown to us and perhaps different from that authorised by the instructions under which Captain Watherston acted, we gave it as our opinion and advice that it would be a proper step in itself and a proper mark of deference to your appointment immediately to recal Captain Watherston, after making the Minister fully acquainted with the reasons, and that it did not appear his remaining at Poona could be of any service, as he had not been able to succeed in the smallest point with the Minister, whose solicitude to detain him appeared to proceed only from views of drawing advantage himself.

You will be possessed of regular information of Captain Watherston's proceedings at Poona and the extravagant demands made by the Minister, who, though he has declined agreeing to a cessation of arms or even to release a few individuals, prisoners at Poona, professes the strongest inclination to make peace with the English and the utmost unwillingness to part with Captain Watherston before one is made.

We beg leave to assure you on our part that we are fully sensible and have repeatedly expressed our conviction of the necessity of making peace with the Marathas, and that we shall co-operate to the utmost, as far as our confined powers will permit, in promoting the desirable end. We have yet no accounts of Mr. Anderson; but, whenever he arrives, we shall not fail to give every assistance we possibly can to forward the issues of this negotiation.

Bombay, 1st March, 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26) *No.* 16
At a Select Committee.

The General lays before us the two last letters he has received from Capt. Watherston at Poona, as entered hereafter.

Bombay decision

From what is stated by Capt. Watherston we think that his consenting to the Minister's proposals of remaining twenty-five days for advices from Mahadji Sindia was proper and could not well be avoided. But, as we continue in our own opinion that his further continuance there in his present predicament can answer no manner of purpose, we must concur in the General's intention, now signified to us, of writing to the Minister to enforce the propriety and necessity of Capt. Watherston quiting Poona at the expiration of the limited time.

Poona, 15th February, 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26) *No.* 17
Dalhousie Watherston to Thomas Goddard.

Failure to obtain leave to depart

I have been favoured with your letter of the 6th instant, enclosing copy of the proceedings of the Select Committee in consequence of my letter of the 31st ultimo, to the resolutions expressed wherein you direct me to confirm and obtain the Minister's permission to return to Bombay. It is with no small concern and disappointment that I am to inform you of the ill success which my endeavours to effect this point have met with, and of the necessity I am under, notwithstanding your positive directions for my return, of consenting to a temporary stay; in doing which I trust I shall be firmly believed when I affirm that I make a sacrifice of my own inclinations to motives that have the public good alone for their basis; for, although I can hitherto see no cause to destroy the belief of the Minister's solicitude to detain me proceeding principally from views of directing advantage to himself, I am also very sensible that, after the reasons he now assigns for delaying my departure, I should be wanting in zeal for the Company's interest and risk your censure and disapprobation, if I peremptorily insisted upon a dismission, until those reasons were communicated to you, and an opportunity given you for forming a particular judgment of them and transmitting me such further instructions as you shall then deem necessary.

Your letter of the 6th reached me the morning of the 10th instant. But, as I was prevented by circumstances from having an interview with the Minister till last night (although intermediate messages had passed between us very unfavourable to my hopes of getting away), I thought it best to try what effect a personal conference might produce, before I ventured to address you decisively on the occasion. Hari Pant was as usual present at this meeting.

I acquainted the Minister with the orders I had received from you to return to Bombay and fully explained the reasons which had induced you to consider such a step as absolutely necessary both in obedience to Mr. Hastings' instructions and because by the appointment of Mr. Anderson all powers to treat with the Maratha Government were vested in him, and I must remain here without public commission or power to negotiate whatsoever.

It is useless to take up your time with repeating the several arguments I used to prove the inutility as well as the impropriety of my stay, and of course to enforce the expediency of my departure. Suffice it to say that I neglected nothing which I thought could have any weight with the Minister either in reason or as connected with his own interest to obtain his consent.

Nana's objections

He acknowledged himself sensible of the justice of what I advanced. He observed that there could be no more convincing proof of a person's total want of power than his own; that therefore he did not wish to detain me with any prospect of my being hereafter employed to negotiate, which, I had myself assured him, was impossible; and that his sole view in it was to facilitate the future settlement of an alliance between the English and Maratha States by making me the confidential channel for conveying his secret sentiments and intentions to you and Mr. Hastings. He said the circumstances appeared to him in the following light: that I had arrived at the Peshwa's Court and had produced full powers in your name from Mr. Hastings and the Government of Bengal to conclude a treaty, and that in consequence he had entered into a frank and unreserved communication of his most secret thoughts and objects of negotiation with the English; that in strict propriety he might expect to receive an answer from Mr. Hastings to those proposals through me, or expressly referring him to some other person for satisfaction regarding them, before I ought to propose going away; but that he waved every right of requisition, which this circumstance afforded him, and that all he requested and expected was that I should remain till advices might arrive from Mahadji Sindia subsequent to entering upon business with Mr. Anderson. He added that from what Mahadji Sindia had already written and from what you had desired me t communicate he had no doubt of Mr. Anderson possessing full powers and coming with an intention to conclude an alliance with the Peshwa Rao Pandit Pradhan, but that there were many particulars of which he wished to be apprised of before he could come to a determination upon certain important points, and that these could not be known, till Mahadji Sindia and Mr. Anderson had conferred together, and the result had been transmitted to him. He concluded by observing that in all subjects of negotiation there were some of so particularly nice and a secret nature as not to admit of being committed to writing, and that it was solely with a view of personally communicating to me his sentiments upon these, as soon as the result of Mr. Anderson's negotiation with Mahadji Sindia should be received, that he solicited me to remain, in order that I might make them known to you and Mr. Hastings.

Watherston's reply

I observed to the Minister that, as he had not explained himself so fully when I first informed him of Mr. Anderson's deputation as he had now done, I should represent to you the reason assigned by him for wishing me to stay, and I was well assured your friendship for him and your determined intention of doing everything that was proper and calculated to effect an alliance between the English and Maratha States would lead you to comply with any request he might reasonably make that way. I, however, requested he would fix some certain period for my taking leave, as, after the directions

I had already received to come away with his permission, you would naturally expect to be satisfied respecting the length of time he chose to detain me. In reply to this he told me, that he had received advices from Mahadji Sindia of a public meeting with Mr. Anderson and that, as the subject of business would be entered on immediately after a sufficient time was allowed for their being fully discussed, he could not expect the arrival of the dispatch he alluded to sooner than in 20 or 25 days, and that at the expiration of the period he would certainly give me leave to go away, and this he requested I could mention to you. The above, Sir, is the substance of what passed at the conference of last night with the Minister, which I beg leave to submit to your consideration, and I hope you will approve of my conduct on the occasion and the acquiescence I have been obliged to give to his request, urged with such warmth and show of sincerity, and supported by arguments, which, if not altogether conclusive and satisfactory, carried however the specious appearance of reason as well as a real intention on his part and, besides, from the influence they might probably have upon Mr. Anderson's further negotiation seemed in my opinion deserving of the most particular and cautious attention.

Letter to Hastings

I some time ago addressed Mr. Hastings, acquainting him with the desire formerly expressed by the Minister of detaining me at Poona, till advice should be received from Mahadji Sindia, subsequently to Mr. Anderson's arrival and entering upon business with him; and at the same time I suggested to him the difficulty I was sensible I should meet with in obtaining his permission to depart, previous to the receipt of those advices. In consequence of what has since passed I shall take the earliest opportunity of again addressing him and communicating the result of my late interview.

An other delegate

The Minister informed me of his having received a letter from Mudhoji Bhonsla, intimating the arrival of Mr. Chapman at Nagpur, and that he was possessed of full powers from the Bengal Government to negotiate and conclude a treaty with the Maratha State.

By the question, which he put to me respecting this Gentleman and Mr. Anderson and their respective station in the Company's service, I judged it necessary to regulate my answers in such a manner as to convince him that the business of negotiation was more particularly, if not exclusively, entrusted to the management of this latter at this time (a declaration which Mr. Hastings' letter to you seemed to render necessary); and that, if he sincerely and seriously desired an accommodation, his calling Mr. Anderson immediately to Poona would tend most specially to effect its attainment. This, however, he affirmed was a step he could not take until the expected advices from Sindia were received.

Carnatic

In the course of conversation he asked me if I had received any late accounts from the Carnatic, and informed me that by his advice dated 16 days ago Haidar's army was encamped at Karipauk, and Sir Eyre Coote about 21 kos distance between that place and Madras. From the manner in which he questioned and the circumstance of Haidar's ambassador having been with him that and the preced-

ing evening, I am led to suspect that some particular intelligence has been received; and, if so, I think their silence regarding it is a proof of its not being favourable to the interests of their ally. This however is only conjecture, and I shall endeavour to inform myself as soon as possible if it is founded upon any reality. I shall conclude this letter by informing you that the Peshwa and Court will set out this day to a holy place about 16 kos kistant, and not far from Purandhar, to perform a vow made last year by the Minister in case of the young Peshwa's recovery from the small pox; which he has taken the present opportunity of doing. I do not expect their return these seven or eight days.

No. 18 *Poona, 24th February,* 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26)
Dalhousie Watherston to Thomas Goddard.

Nana's absence My last address was dated the 15th instant and related to you the particulars of what had passed at my interview with the Minister the preceding evening. The young Peshwa and Hari Pant Phadke returned here the 20th instant, but the Minister himself is not expected till the day after to-morrow. He did not, it seems, accompany them, but went to Minowly, a place about 30 kos distant in the neighbourhood of Satara, to execute a matrimonial plan, [*about*] which, report says, he had changed his mind and laid aside.

Hari Pant in charge Since Hari Pant's return all public business, however, has been carried on by him in the same manner as if the Minister was present himself, and the several officers of the State as well as vakils from foreign Courts regularly attend his Darbar and receive the necessary orders and replies to their remonstrances or representations as usual.

Haidar Ali's request Within these eight days repeated expresses have arrived from Haidar, and yesterday his vakils delivered a dispatch to Hari Pant. The purport of this was strenuously exhorting this Government not to come to any terms of agreement with the English and holding out the most flattering prospects of success to his own affair by assurances of being soon joined by a large body of French troops. He further promised to send an army very shortly to assist the Marathas against the English, together with a large sum of money. I cannot after the most diligent inquiry learn that accounts have yet been received of any action of consequence having happened since the commencement of operations [*of*] this campaign in the Carnatic.

Poona policy It is plain from circumstances, and indeed I am so informed from good authority, that the attention of this Court is turned towards that point as the rule, which will influence and solely direct the conduct necessary to be observed in negotiations with us hereafter; and it is therefore to be apprehended that decisive accounts from that quarter rather than dispatches from Sindia are requisite to produce a disposition in the Minister to perform the promise he has made of permitting me to leave Poona at the period he has limited for the arrival of the letter. The probability of this indeed has induced me to listen with more credit to a piece of information I received this very evening from a person whose situation and condition with a pandit in the Minister's confidence gives him an opportunity of discovering his secret intentions. He says that the present alliance of this Court with Haidar is one of necessity, not choice;

that however it is impossible to break it immediately; and that the Minister will be guided by events, and watch the proper opportunity of doing it; that in the meantime he will avoid coming to any final agreement with the English; and that it is his present [*plan*] to detain me here by every possible pretence until the arrival of Nizam Ali at Poona, who is expected in two months to be present at the celebration of the Peshwa's nuptials, for which preparations are now making. This intelligence further adds that it is the intention of the Minister to consult with Nizam Ali upon the measures then proper to be pursued and, if he consents, to form a confederacy with the Powers of the English and Mudhoji Bhonsla, and fall with the united force upon the dominions of Haidar. In the above intelligence the circumstance of the intended wedding I know to be true; that of Nizam Ali is by no means very impossible and, if a measure absolutely fixed upon, must shortly be made public. The secret object corresponds with the political sentiments by which I have from the beginning supposed this Court to be influenced; and the plan proposed relative to myself is very reconcilable to their past conduct and the narrow selfish policy which governs them, on which [*you*] can hinge an idea of the smallest possible advantage to be here derived from it. All other considerations of honour and propriety will easily be made to give way.

Watherston's departure

My departure is now a point formally agreed upon, and I do not see any shadow of reason the Minister can assign for detaining me after the limited period shall expire. I am sure he will be able to give none of sufficient [*weight?*] to compel my consent, and I see no public motive that need [*weigh*] with me to render a further sacrifice to his inclinations [*necessary*], since a communication will by that time have been fully established with Mr. Anderson, and it will be in his power only to avail himself of the favourable opportunities that may occur for the negotiation with this Court either separately or conjunctively with anybody. I impatiently wait for your answer to my letter of the 15th instant, which will, I hope, approve and authorise the stay at this place, which I have consented to; and although I have suggested above the difficulties I expect to meet with in getting away at the time appointed, I beg I may not be understood as conveying an idea that my further continuance can possibly be proper or necessary, which I am determined, after what has passed, unless I receive your orders to the contrary, not to consent to upon any consideration whatever.

I shall conclude this letter by mentioning that a small body of infantry moved from hence yesterday towards Bor Ghat, intended to act against the Chief of Rajpuri whose name is, I believe, Kakut Khan, and also is now making considerable disturbance to the southwards.

Akbarpur, 16*th January*, 1782 (1782, *S.* & *P. D.* 26) *No.* 19

Col. Muir to Major Forbes.

Treaty with Sindia

I was some days ago favoured by receipt of your letter of the 12th November, soon after the dispatch of which I imagine you must have had accounts of my having concluded a treaty of a separate peace with Sindia and immediately after marched my detachment

back to the Doab; of which circumstances I transmitted advice to General Goddard.

Anderson and Sindia

As the principal object of our Government by a treaty with Sindia was by that means to pave the way to our negotiation for a general peace with the Maratha State through the mediation of the parties, immediately on my having accomplished that point, the Governor-General deputed Mr. David Anderson with plenipotentiary power to treat with the Poona Minister; and Mr. Anderson writes me from Sindia's Camp that he is perfectly satisfied with the disposition he has found him in, having given every wished-for proof of his sincere attachment to his late engagements. Thus every obstacle to the prosecution of Mr. Anderson's deputation being removed, I flatter myself a speedy termination to an expensive and unprofitable war will ensue, and leave our Government at liberty to direct the whole united force of their arms against Haidar Ali; and to do that with effect, an invasion of his country from your quarter seems the first and most necessary measure at present, which a peace with the Marathas can alone enable us to put in execution.

Muir's hope

No. 20 *Sindia's Camp, 25th January,* 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26)
David Anderson to John Forbes.

Anderson hopeful

As kasids are passing with letters for you from Col. Muir, I cannot omit taking the opportunity of writing to you a few lines. You will, I dare say, have heard that I am at present deputed by the Bengal Government to strengthen the connection lately formed with Mahadji Sindia and to endeavour through his mediation to effect a peace with the Peshwa. I arrived here about fifteen days ago; and as far as I have yet entered on business, everything wears a very favourable appearance. Sindia seems firm to his engagements and professes a strong desire of bringing about a general accommodation between us and the Marathas.

I shall do myself the pleasure of writing to you more fully hereafter, and I shall esteem it a favour if from time to time you take an opportunity of sending me information of the state of affairs on your side of India.

No. 21 *Sindia's Camp, 7 kos N. E. of Karwar, 26th January,* 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26)
David Anderson to Rawson Hart Boddam.

Information asked for

Though I have not the honour of a personal acquaintance, yet I flatter myself you will readily excuse the liberty I now take in addressing you. Report and perhaps public advice will have informed you that I am at present deputed by the Government of Bengal to strengthen the connection lately formed between the English and Mahadji Sindia and to endeavour through his mediation to establish a general peace with the Maratha State. Whilst I am employed on this important service, an early and accurate information of such events as may from time to time occur, and of the consequent effect they may have on the state of affairs on your side of India, may prove of the utmost use in forwarding the general object of my embassy. Your situation peculiarly enables you to communicate such information; and when I reflect on the distinguished zeal

you have even shown to promote the success of the affairs of our common Employers, I cannot hesitate to apply to you on an occasion where their interests are so materially concerned.

Hopeful outlook

I have the pleasure to inform you that everything, which has passed since my arrival here, discovers in Mahadji Sindia a firm determination to adhere to the terms of the late treaty and a favourable disposition to effectuate a general pacification between the English and the Maratha Government. But the latter object necessarily depends on so many different points that it is yet impossible to form any certain expectations regarding it.

No. **22**

Poona, 9th March, 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26)
Dalhousie Watherston to Thomas Goddard.

Permission to leave

I have the honour to acknowledge your favour of 2nd instant, enclosing a letter to the Minister, which I delivered to him; and I have the satisfaction to communicate to you his compliance with the request it contained of permitting me to return to Bombay. At a visit which I paid to him yesterday, to renew and urge my application for leave to go away, he expressed himself in terms the most friendly and satisfactory, pointing out the disappointment the hopes, he had been led to entertain from my arrival, must suffer, but at the same time acknowledging the force of the reasons you had given him for my departure, in consequence of which and on account of the limited time being now expired he found himself, though unwillingly, compelled to consent to my going away. He desired me however to assure you, in the strongest terms, of his sincere inclinations to remain in friendship and alliance with the English, and added that he confided in my good offices and just representation of his sentiments to impress Mr. Hastings and you with a proper knowledge of them, and to preserve a disposition in your mind equally favourable and friendly towards him. He observed that no actual treaty was yet concluded; he considered a friendship as mutually agreed to and established from the time of my arrival; and ended by informing me of the receipt of advices from Mahadji Sindia, which, though not so minute and particular as he expected, were however generally expressive of the satisfaction he received from Mr. Anderson's negotiation, and favourable to the early completion of his wishes in a treaty of peace and lasting alliance between the Peshwa and the English. I need not trouble you here with a further detail of what passed, as I hope so soon to have the pleasure to communicate it in person. Monday the 11th is fixed for the day of taking leave, and I propose setting out the day after and proceeding by the way of Belapur.

No. **23**

Bombay, 29th March, 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26)
Warren Hastings' instructions to David Anderson, dated Benares, 4th November, 1781.

Instructions to Anderson

Having already delegated to you by a formal commission the full powers and authority vested in me by the Governor-General and Council for the purpose of a negotiation and finally concluding a treaty of peace an alliance between the Company and the Maratha States, and reposing the firmest reliance on your abilities and integ-

rity, I recommend to your attentive consideration and observance the following instructions for the easier and more effectual attainment of the great object of your deputation and other purposes dependent upon or connected with it.

The peace lately concluded between our Government and Mahadji Sindia assures a fair prospect for the success of your mission by the offer which that Chief has made to interpose his friendly offices at Poona for an equitable accommodation. The great credit and influence which Sindia possesses in the Maratha States leaves no room for apprehension that his endeavours will prove uneffectual, if he exerts them sincerely and heartily. It is therefore with a view to dispose him more strongly to our interest that I desire you to repair to him, to give him the strongest assurance of my personal esteem and friendship and of my desire to cultivate and improve the connection which has lately been formed between us. The most effectual means of accomplishing those purpose would be a formal interview between Sindia and myself; and I desire that you will endeavour to draw from him his sentiments concerning it, and advise it if you find him disposed to it. But do not abruptly or formally demand it. Should he be equally inclined to meet me, you may propose Allahabad or Cawnpore as the rendezvous; but, if neither of these places should suit his convenience, I will go to eastward to any other place on the banks of Jumna, that you may know my time will admit of.

If Sindia should either decline an interview altogether, or not afford you a proper encouragement to recommend it, it must then rest entirely with you to effect my views, which are as follows:

First, obtain through the mediation of Sindia, and in concert with his agents, if he shall think proper to depute one for the purpose, a treaty of peace and alliance offensive and defensive with the Peshwa against all common enemies, but especially against Haidar Ali Khan, or of peace simply, on the condition of restoring all that we have acquired during the war, except Ahmadabad and the country conquered for Fatesing.

We cannot totally abandon the interest of Raghunathrao; endeavour to obtain for him an adequate provision on the condition prescribed in General Goddard's instructions.

You may consent to yield what is ours, and what we can in honour grant, but we will never suffer our treaties to be infringed, nor our faith to be violated. You will of course be attentive to any engagements subsisting between the other Powers in settling the terms of peace and alliance with the Marathas. I except from this precaution the Rana of Gohad, who has been guilty of the most flagrant breach of faith towards us in every instance, and after a most faithful and scrupulous performance of every stipulation in his favour by the English, after we have saved him and his country from certain destruction. Leave him to settle his own affairs with the Marathas. Col. Muir will give you complete intelligence concerning that Rana's conduct; and from this you will judge whether he is worthy of being any longer considered as our ally.

Preserve Bassein, if you can, even though it should be with the concession of restoring all the lands obtained by the treaty with Col. Upton, except Salsette and the ceded islands and the ceded moiety

of Broach; but do not insist on the reservation of Bassein to the hindrance of a peace. We want nothing from the Marathas but their alliance against Haidar Ali; and that we dispense with, as the effect of a positive engagement, in which they cannot perhaps in decency agree, although they may be desirous of availing themselves of any pretext which may lead to it, without a direct breach of the public faith. Be careful that your engagements do not contain anything hostile to the Government of Berar or hurtful to our connection with it.

Include Fatesing Gaikwad in the peace according to the treaty concluded with him, of which you have a copy.

Obtain the exclusion of the French and all other European nations from the alliance and from the parts of the dominions of the Marathas.

It must be a principal object of your attention to prevail upon the Maratha Government to invade the dominions of Haidar Ali Khan. They will not enter into public engagements for that purpose, as they are at present in alliance with him; but pretexts will not be wanting, when they shall perceive the facility of making conquests upon him. Endeavour to interest Sindia in all these views with the Administration of Poona and to engage him separately or with Tukoji Holkar into close connection with our Government by the prospects of mutual advantages. I leave a large latitude in this instruction to your discretion, and you know my views, which are for present peace and security. Pursue and agree whatsoever may promote these views; reject and shun whatever may obstruct them, and especially such as may draw us into a new scene of hostilities.

Wait upon Col. Muir in his camp at Ettawa before you proceed to Sindia, and obtain from him every information and advice which can be useful in your negotiation with that Chief.

Mudhoji Bhonsla

Since your departure Raja Mudhoji Bhonsla has requested that a Gentleman in my confidence might attend him as the agent of our Government at this Court, and I have given this commission to Mr. Chapman. I send you a copy of his instructions. You will furnish him with such communications and orders from time to time as you may judge, will tend to promote the success of your negotiations.

No. 24

Bombay, 29th March, 1781 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26)
Hastings' instructions to William Chapman, dated Benares, 12th November, 1781.

Instructions to Chapman

The Raja of Berar having expressed a desire that an English Gentleman in my confidence may be sent to his Court, I have thought proper to comply with his request and depute you thereto accordingly. Your credentials are enclosed.

You are to consider the first object of your commission to be to strengthen and increase the friendship and alliance virtually subsisting between the Company and the Berar Government. You will be furnished by the Secretary of the Presidency with the copies of all the papers that are material to your information respecting the relation in which the two Governments stand to one another, and the Persian translator has orders to give you copies of such part of the correspondence between them as you may require.

Should any circumstance occur that may present a favourable opportunity to the Raja to act offensively against Haidar Ali, and he or his Minister should show a disposition to employ the Berar forces in doing so, you will encourage it and acquaint the Board with any reasonable conditions on which such aid may be preferred.

The indecisive conduct of the Berar Government, subsequent to its offer of mediation and guarantee of a peace between the Company and the Maratha States, having thrown the credit and honour of such interference into other channels, you can now only accept of the assistance which the Raja's influence as a member of the Maratha State may enable him to afford for effecting a speedy termination of the war, unless the other members of the Maratha State should require or approve his guarantee, of which you will be advised by Mr. Anderson; and in this and on every other occasion which may result from his negotiations you will act conformably to his advice and requisition.

Should the Raja, as he declares his intention to be, pay a visit to Poona and invite you to accompany him, you will comply with his desire; but, as Mr. Anderson has been deputed by this Government with full powers to conclude a treaty for peace with the Maratha State, you are on no account to enter upon any negotiation but at his express requisition, and you are in every respect to consider yourself as subordinate to him and to promote the object which he has been appointed to accomplish.

In this qualification of your powers I know that I conform to your own wishes; but, should any unforeseen accident happen to Mr. Anderson, that will prevent him from being present at any assembly of the efficient members of the Maratha State or from otherwise acting on the order given him, and he shall write to you to that effect, and you yourself are on the spot and find them disposed to accommodate their disputes with the Company, the powers entrusted to Mr. Anderson are in such cases to devolve on you; and you will act in conformity to these instructions, a copy of which is given to you enclosed, and to such further instructions as he shall give you.

Mr. John White is appointed your assistant on this deputation, and he and yourself are authorized to draw the full allowances usually given to persons employed in your respective capacities.

No. 25 *Bombay, 29th March*, 1781 (1782, *S.* & *P. D.* 26)
Letter from Warren Hastings, dated Fort William, 26th December, 1781.

Bombay's sacrifice

In a political situation, such as we are in at present, it is often necessary, without yielding to any despondence, to have in view the worst turn that affairs may be likely to, or can possibly, take, in order to be prepared for the event.

Let us therefore suppose that every advance we make to peace with the Maratha Administration shall only tend to raise their demands and encourage their insolence, that they may exact conditions which we cannot in honour accede to, and that, while Raghoba [*remains*] in any shape under our protection, or the Administration which first espoused his cause continues at Bombay, the Ministers

at Poona may not think themselves secure in any peace that our present necessities may dictate;

Let us further suppose their connection with Haidar, or even their hope from the aid of France may encourage them to look beyond the recovery of those possessions, which they have lost in the war, and in a word either our management in negotiation or the fears of our resentment cannot obtain for us an immediate peace with Poona: under these suppositions the most unfavourable that can be advanced, it is of moment to determine whether our withdrawing from the Maratha war under the reputable power of orders from home is not preferable to the carrying it on feebly, while a war not of conquest but of self-defence presses hard upon the existence of our influence in a quarter where, if the influence is lost, is not so easily regained as in your neighbourhood.

To suppose that this Presidency or the abilities of the Company can support the Maratha war so as by conquest, at the expenses General Goddard has stated, to enforce peace, and at the same time to defray the expenses of the defensive war in the Carnatic, is to suppose an impossibility, and under the visionary hopes to embrace a system that would inevitably endanger our possessions in India.

If this position then be true, it follows clearly that, if we cannot effect an immediate peace with the Administration of Poona, we ought in prudence, and independently even of the commands of our Employers, to desist from the Maratha contest at all events and turn our force against Haidar.

The solid principle upon which such a determination becomes necessary is this: if the Carnatic is lost, our enemies must be immovably established there; and the valuable possessions of this Government are afterwards exposed, notwithstanding their natural security, to the operation of an enemy most advantageously situated, an enemy that might then choose his season to attack, if superior at sea, or successful in raising enemies upon our western or northern frontiers.

Whereas, if every place and possession dependent on the Island of Bombay was lost, future efforts, supported from the Carnatic and this country, might regain them at any favourable crisis.

Bombay, 31st March, 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26) *No.* 26
Letter from Warren Hastings, dated Fort William, 9th February, 1782.

Bombay not to interfere

Having, as you are already informed, agreed to avail ourselves of the offer of Mahadji Sindia to stand forth as a mediator between us and the Poona Government, and wishing to improve his goodwill and endeavour to bring about a firm and lasting reconciliation with that State, we deputed Mr. David Anderson to his Court with full powers and special instructions to act as our representative in conjunction with him for that purpose, that, having accomplished this desirable object, we may be the better enabled to turn the Company's arms against the common enemy in the Carnatic.

Mr. Anderson has arrived at Sindia's camp and been favourably received; we trust therefore to his abilities and discretion for bringing the negotiation to a happy issue.

We are fearful that any endeavours, now exerted in your side of India for the same desirable end, might prove a means of embarrassment to Mr. Anderson, instead of promoting his success. We have, therefore, directed General Goddard to withdraw any agent whom he may have employed to treat with the Peshwa, and forbear from any further negotiation with his Court, informing Mr. Anderson of the progress which has been made, and assisting him with his advice and such information as his experience of the temper, objects and other circumstances of that Administration may suggest and may be useful to him.

We recommend the like to you, and request you will promote our intentions as far as it is in your power. We also think it proper to repeat our injunctions in the most peremptory manner that you abstain from every kind of hostility against the Marathas, but such as shall be absolutely necessary for self-defence against actual and immediate [*attacks*].

No. 27 *Bombay,* 11*th April,* 1782 (1782, *S.* & *P. D.* 26)
Letter from David Anderson, dated Sindia's Camp, 12 *kos from Gwalior,* 23*rd March,* 1782.

Bombay interference deprecated

It is with the utmost satisfaction I inform you that I have no reason to doubt the sincerity of Sindia in the undertaking. On the contrary I believe him both from inclination and a sense of interest to be very cordially desirous of promoting a peace between the English and Maratha State; but there is reason to believe that his instructions from Nana have not extended further than simply to discuss and adjust the terms of a treaty with me, without bringing them to final settlement. It is not indeed likely that Nana Fadnavis, whilst he keeps a channel of negotiation open immediately under himself at Poona, would give up to Sindia the powers of a final settlement. I lament this unfortunate circumstance of a double negotiation having been opened by us nearly at the same time as [*the*] one great cause of all the delays I have hitherto experienced, and I wait with the utmost anxiety to hear of General Goddard having recalled Capt. Watherston from Poona, in compliance with the orders of the Hon'ble Board of the 9th February. Until then I have no hopes of bringing the negotiation to a favourable issue, as Nana, though he might choose to conclude a treaty with the concurrence of Mahadji Sindia, will however not probably be desirous of relinquishing the negotiation with General Goddard, and whilst by keeping both channels open he may flatter himself with expectations of having it more in his power to effect a compliance with his own terms. When I consider the anxiety of the Marathas themselves for a peace, so strongly instanced in the present cessation from hostilities, and the very equitable terms I have been empowered to make to them, I cannot otherwise account for their conduct from any consideration either of reason or policy.

I beg leave to repeat to you my assurance that I shall pay the utmost deference to your advice on every occasion and avail myself of the full latitude of my instructions to comply with such requisition as you may think it necessary to make to me.

Bombay, 12th April, 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26) *No.* 28

Bombay Government disclaims all responsibility with respect to the issue of Mr. David Anderson's negotiation.

Respo[n]bility claime[d]

From the obvious justice of the case and upon the most solid and equitable principles, before any act of hostilities took place, or there was any reason to apprehend the present unhappy situation of affairs, the members of the Committee did in the most formal and explicit manner absolutely renounce and disclaim all kind of responsibilities for the conduct or issue of the war, as appears by our records under the 10th November, 1778, and which was duly noticed to the Governor-General and Council. We now find ourselves under a necessity of pursuing the same line of conduct with respect to the negotiation, the Governor-General and Council having been pleased to address us respecting the obstacles, they apprehend, will arise to the treaty in a manner that might give room for a supposition that it was in our power to remove them. The treaty with Fatesing and the disposal of Raghoba are stated as the expected obstacles. It is plain and evident that it is no shape in our power to be instrumental in overcoming any difficulty that may arise in either of those points. The negotiation with the Poona Government and plenipotentiary powers are committed to Mr. David Anderson. All political intercourse with Fatesing has been solely confined to General Goddard, who now keeps an agent at his Darbar, and Raghoba is also under the General's protection as the representative of the Bengal Government. We can, therefore, only say that we shall most carefully give Mr. Anderson our most zealous assistance and the best information we can in any instance he may point out, wherein our assistance or information can be of use; but, as we have had no manner of interference or control in the discussion of the articles of peace or in settling the terms, and have never in any stage of the advances to a treaty been entrusted, or had any concern in the conduct or management, further than in giving our opinion and advice to General Goddard during the time he held the powers of negotiation, we must entirely disclaim all responsibilities for the issue of the negotiation, as we did before with respect to the conduct and issue of the war, of which the Gentlemen at Bengal must now be reminded, to show that this is not an *ex post factum* measure dictated by unprosperous events, but adopted at the commencement of the war entered upon by their express orders and with every probability of a successful issue.

Bombay, 12th April, 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26) *No.* 2

Letter from Warren Hastings to Capt. D. Watherston, dated Fort William, 25th February, 1782.

Instr[uc]tions Wath[er]ston

I have received your letter under date the 15th of January, informing me of your arrival at Poona and of the reception which you have met with from the Minister. It gives me great pleasure to learn that your meeting with him has, in the professions which he has made, afforded so fair a prospect of an early accomplishment of our views for settling the difference subsisting between the Company and the Maratha State; and I trust that your subsequent conferences with him have been attended with increasing proofs of a

sincere desire on his part to effect this desirable purpose. I wish that, informed as you undoubtedly will have been, long ere this, of the appointment of Mr. Anderson by a special commission from Bengal as our minister to the Court of Poona to conclude a treaty with the Maratha State through the mediation and with the assistance of Mahadji Sindia, you may have communicated to him what has passed between the Minister and you on this important subject; but in consequence of the powers delegated to you by Brig.-General Goddard you shall have conceived that this was not necessary. I must express my desire that you do so immediately on receipt of this letter. The Governor-General and Council having charged Mr. Anderson with the special commission, which I have mentioned, and having given him full and particular instructions, which I have mentioned, for his guidance in the execution of it, it might be fatal to the object of that commission, were separate negotiations to be carried on by any other person. The Board have therefore advised Brig.-General Goddard to withdraw from that [*negotiation*] in which he had employed his agents at the Peshwa's Court; but, as your abrupt departure from that Court might give rise to a belief in the mind of the Minister unfavourable to the sincerity of our wishes, which are strongly and earnestly for peace, I request that you do not leave it, but continue there until Mr. Anderson's arrival, notwithstanding any order which you may have received from Brig.-General Goddard, grounded on our late directions, which, as they regard your stay at Poona, will be particularly explained to him by a letter from the Board.

I am sensible that great delicacy of conduct is required, and that much will depend on your good management and address to prevent any impression being had to the prejudice of our views from the stop thus put to your further negotiation at the Court of Poona; but I trust to your abilities and your zeal for the interest of the Company for obviating it; and I rely also on the latter for such communications to Mr. Anderson of the Poona Government as your observations of the temper, object and other circumstances of the Poona Government may suggest and be useful to the success of the commission with which he is charged.

No. 30 *Bombay, 12th April,* 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26)
Nana Fadnavis to Thomas Goddard.

In praise of Watherston

I was made happy with the receipt of your letter and informed of the contents. I have had several meetings with Mr. Watherston, whom you deputed to me, since his arrival at Poona, and he has repeatedly in conversation together made known your regard and friendship, which has given me the greatest satisfaction and pleasure. Mr. Watherston is exceedingly wise, discerning, and of great experience in affairs. He has now obtained permission to leave this place and will proceed towards you. He will fully relate every particular, and from his information your heart, the mirror of friendship, will learn every circumstance. I hope that you will continue to favour me with repeated letters frought with sincere regard, acquainting me with your health. What more?

Bombay, *15th April*, 1782 (1782, *S.* & *P. D.* 26) **No. 31**
William Hornby to David Anderson.

Watherston recalled

We hope you have already received the information of your wishes being anticipated by the recall of Capt. Watherston from Poona, and that you will now experience no further delay in bringing your negotiation to a conclusion. We are obliged to write with reserve, not knowing your cipher. You may be assured we have the most earnest desire and wish to comply with the very pressing instructions of the Governor-General and Council to remove and overcome all obstacles to the attainment of the grand object we both have in view, but you must be very sensible that the power does not lie in our hands further than by merely abstaining from acts of offence by those under the immediate control of the Government, which we have and shall most carefully avoid. We beg further to assure you that we shall most cheerfully give you our most zealous assistance and the best information we can in any instance you may point out, where our assistance or information can be of use in promoting the success of the commission you are honoured with.

We are obliged by the offer in the concluding peace paragraph of your letter. We conceive from your information that only one obstacle remains to the final settlement for the treaty; but, if you have found it practicable to stipulate for the Company's retainment of any part of the late acquisitions under this Presidency, or are under difficulty respecting a certain fortress, we beg to suggest to you that it may accelerate a conclusion and be the means of obtaining advantage to the Company by receding from that point and stipulating for an equivalent in the Gujarat country, upon which the Minister does not see so high a value, as a last recourse. We know not your cipher; the stipulation respecting Dunkirk in former treaties with France might be your example.

Bombay, *28th April*, 1782 (1782, *S.* & *P. D.* 26) **No. 32**
Bombay to the Court of Directors.

Summary of events

We have lately received a letter from Governor-General and Council, painting in the strongest colour the very critical situation to which the Company's affairs are reduced by the invasion of Haidar Ali and exhorting us in the most pressing terms to make a diversion on the coast with all the forces we can collect. They intimate to us that, if peace cannot be effected with the Administration at Poona by formal treaty, it is necessary at all events to desist from the Maratha war and to turn our force against Haidar Ali, and to that end that we should relinquish all the countries upon the continent that we cannot maintain, if any considerable part of our army is employed in another quarter.

This system it is our firm intention to observe, if, when the proper season arrives for entering upon action, we find that Mr. Anderson has not been able to settle the terms of a treaty. His instructions extend to a cessation of all that can be yielded for peace. He is still at the Court of Mahadji Sindia, who, he acquaints us, has shown the most cordial disposition to promote a peace. The Minister, we understand, has transmitted his terms to Sindia, but with no further power, as Mr. Anderson seems to think, than to discuss and adjust

the articles of treaty without bringing them to a final settlement, which he will probably reserve to be made by himself. Mr. Anderson tells us in his last letter, dated the 23rd of March, that the point on which the negotiation chiefly hinges at present is the treaty with Fatesing. Sindia has proposed that the Company should agree to the restitution of the Peshwa's share of Ahmadabad; and on their acceding to this point he has declared himself ready to settle the terms of a treaty which, he would engage, shall be ratified by the other members of the Maratha State. Mr. Anderson having declared his instructions are positive and preclude all possibility of success in this point, Sindia has written to Poona for further directions, and Mr. Anderson imagines it will not in the end prove an obstacle to the treaty.

We mentioned in our letter of the 23rd that General Goddard had addressed a letter to the Minister with direct offers of entering immediately upon a negotiation; and have now to advise that the Minister in his answer having signified his assent to receiving a deputy from General Goddard, Capt. Watherston was accordingly sent to Poona early in January with our concurrence, which we gave on the same principles as induced us to concur in the letter being sent, and because, after the overtures and advances made from so many quarters, reserved silence on our part might create distrust, and an express avowal of the pacific disposition of this Government appeared necessary to evince to the Minister that the same sentiments and desire for peace prevailed in the whole of the Company's settlements.

Capt. Watherston was well received at Poona and had several conferences with the Minister, who expressed the strongest inclination for peace, in which he is probably sincere; but encouraged by the distress to which he thinks the Company's affairs are reduced from the anxiety expressed for peace and by assurances from the Nawab of Arcot that every demand would be complied with, he seems to flatter himself with the hopes of obtaining one [*peace*] upon his own conditions. The terms he mentioned to Capt. Watherston, and on which, he said, he should insist, were reduced to two points, *viz.* friendship with Haidar and the restitution of all our acquisitions from the Marathas, including even Salsette; but he acknowledged that instructions had been sent to Mahadji Sindia to make certain demands upon Mr. Anderson, amongst which were the cession of Ahmadabad and other conditions relative to Benares and Korah; these latter demands, Captain Watherston was, however of opinion the Minister did not mean to insist on further than might conduce to his obtaining the restitutions on this side, in which he had a view to reduce this Presidency to such a state as to leave no reason for apprehension of future danger to the Marathas.

The views and intentions of the Minister respecting Haidar Ali, as professed by himself, are very difficult to be understood or reconciled to any system of political conduct. He professed the most fixed and determined enmity to Haidar and a firm resolution to join the English against him, but says that from the nature of their present connection it is impossible that any separation of interest can take place, until a period is put to the war, from which he was bound

by every tie to assist in extricating Haidar, and his sole ultimate view in so doing to be at liberty afterwards to pursue the dictates of his enmity against him in conjunction with us. The idea of rescuing Haidar from a present war in order to unite with us hereafter for his destruction was a new refinement in politics and could only be equalled by his proposals that in the general peace, which, he say, it is necessary to be concluded, Haidar shall be allowed to retain his conquests in the Carnatic, and that the Marathas will afterwards join to assist in their recovery. Capt. Watherston gave his opinion with much apparent justice that this plan of confederacy against Haidar is but a second object to be pursued hereafter or not, as may be found most convenient, and is held out by the Minister merely with a view to reconcile us to the important sacrifice which was expected in the treaty. This short sketch is meant to give you an idea of the temper and expectations of the Minister and the probable issue of the treaty. Before Capt. Watherston's negotiation was brought to any point, we received advice from the Governor-General and Council of their appointment of Mr. David Anderson as minister plenipotentiary and the consequent suppression of the powers before held by General Goddard; and our advice being requested by the General on this occasion, we gave our opinion that, as another person was commissioned to treat with the Poona Government on a footing then unknown to us and perhaps different from that authorised by the instructions dated the 9th October, 1780, and the 11th June, 1781, upon which Capt. Watherston acted, it would be a proper step in itself and a necessary mark of deference to an appointment made by a superior power immediately to recall Capt. Watherston. After making the Minister fully acquainted with the reasons and satisfying him that no offence was intended. We have the pleasure to acquaint you that Capt. Watherston succeeded in reconciling the Minister to his departure; and on his return was made the bearer of a letter to the General, containing the strongest expression of friendship and desire of peace. We shortly found that the recall of Capt. Watherston had anticipated the orders of the Governor-General and Council to withdraw him from Poona.

Mr. Charles Chapman has been deputed from Bengal to the Raja of Berar with a view to assist in promoting the accomplishment of a peace.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26) *No.* 33

Translate of a letter from Nana Fadnavis to General Goddard.

Haidar Ali

Your letter informing me of the arrival of Capt. Watherston has been received. You wrote that Mr. Anderson having come to Mahadji Sindia will have conversed with him upon minute and important points, the particulars of which are no doubt known to me, and request I will communicate them to you, who are my friends. You also advise me, agreeably to what Capt. Watherston formerly mentioned to me by your desire, to call Mr. Anderson to the presence, which, you say, will be productive of great benefit and satisfaction. My heart, the emblem of friendship, has perfectly understood your meaning. I accordingly inform you that having explained to Mahadji Sindia the means of confirming friendship, he told

him that an alliance subsisted between the Peshwa and Haidar, and without the latter no peace could be effected. Mr. Anderson answered, "What is Haidar Ali's proposal? Let me know accordingly". I have communicated to Sindia the particulars of what Haidar Ali has written to me at the time.

Make me always happy with your friendly correspondence.

No. 34 *Bombay, 6th June,* 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26)

Letter from David Anderson, dated Salbai, 19th April, 1782.

Hope of speedy peace

I have the pleasure to inform you that Sindia has expressed much satisfaction at Capt. Watherston having left Poona, and being now thoroughly convinced that no other interference will be admitted whilst we trust to his mediations, he has in consequence discovered much more zeal and readiness to forward the business. The several conferences I have since had with him tend greatly to confirm my opinion of his intention to establish a peace between us and the Marathas; and the letters I have lately received from the Governor-General and Council having enabled me to come to a proper understanding with him on the principal points of the negotiation, I have every hope of being able to bring it to a speedy issue. I am so sensible at the same time that in a business of such importance, involving in some degree the interest of the principal Chiefs of Hindustan, new obstacles may arise from secret intrigues, more specially as the disposition of the Minister at Poona seems to be liable to be influenced by the variety of events depending on the present precarious war in the Carnatic. This consideration as well as the commands of my Superior will induce me to press matters to a conclusion as speedily as possible.

No. 35 *Salbai, 22nd May,* 1782 (1782, *S. & P. D.* 26)

Letter from David Anderson.

Peace in sight

I have the honour to inform you that I have at last settled with Mahadji Sindia the terms of an accommodation between the English and the Maratha Government, and we have both addressed our respective principals for their approbation. As soon as, I have received answers to the dispatches which I have sent to the Hon'ble the Governor-General and Council, I shall do myself the honour of addressing you more fully.

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